



Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement Oatey

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Other means of identification	TR500-W

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Joining PVC Pipe or Fittings to ABS Pipe or Fittings
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Oatey
Address	620 Steven Court, Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z2 Canada
Telephone	905-898-2557
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@oatey.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Flammable Liquid Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Health hazards not otherwise classified Category 1, Physical hazards not otherwise classified Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis. May form explosive peroxides.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see this label).
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
109-99-9	30-50	<u>tetrahydrofuran</u>
78-93-3	10-25	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
108-94-1*	10-25	<u>cyclohexanone</u>
67-64-1*	10-25	<u>Acetone</u>
9002-86-2*	12-20	<u>Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</u>
112945-52-5	1-5	<u>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
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	<p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date. ▶ The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date. ▶ Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months. ▶ Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages ▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Methyl ethyl ketone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum ▶ is incompatible with inorganic acids, aliphatic amines, ammonia, caustics, isocyanates, pyridines, chlorosulfonic acid ▶ forms unstable peroxides in storage, or on contact with propanol or hydrogen peroxide ▶ attacks some plastics ▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation <p>For tetrahydrofuran (THF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contact with oxygen, air, light and heat ▶ Contact with lithium aluminium hydride or with sodium or potassium hydroxide can be hazardous when peroxides are present. THF may polymerise in the presence of cationic initiators such as Lewis acids or strong proton acids. ▶ Segregate from lithium aluminium hydride, sodium or potassium hydroxide, cationic initiators such as Lewis acids or strong proton acids. ▶ In the absence of inhibitors tetrahydrofuran is subject to auto-oxidation with the formation of 2-tetrahydrofuryl hydroperoxide . When heated this tends to decompose smoothly but if allowed to accumulate over a considerable period it transforms to other peroxidic species, such as unstable and explosive polyalkylidene peroxide, which violently decompose.

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- ▶ Copper(I) chloride has been recommended to remove trace amounts of peroxide. An attempt to remove peroxides by shaking with solid ferrous sulfate, prior to distillation, did not prevent explosion of the distillation residue. Alkali treatment does not appear to be safe.
- ▶ Peroxides may be destroyed by passage through activated carbon at 20-66 C with contact time in excess of 2 min.
- ▶ is incompatible with borane, calcium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, sodium aluminium tetrahydride
- ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, oxygen, magnesium tetrahydroaluminate, metal halides, peroxyacetic acid, potassium hydride
- ▶ attacks some plastics and coatings
- ▶ may accumulate static charges that can result in ignition of its vapours

Storage tanks and other equipment should be absolutely dry and free from air, ammonia, acetylene, hydrogen sulfide, rust and other contaminants.

Silicas:

- ▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- ▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- ▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- ▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates
- ▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate
- ▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.
- ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.
- ▶ The unhindered oxygen atom found on cyclic ethers such as the epoxides, oxetanes, furans, dioxanes and pyrans, carries two unshared pairs of electrons - a structure which favors the formation of coordination complexes and the solvation of cations.
- ▶ Cyclic ethers are used as important solvents, as chemical intermediate and as monomers for ring-opening polymerization.
- ▶ They are unstable at room temperature due to possibility of peroxide formation; stabiliser is sometimes needed for storage and transportation.

NOTE: Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	700 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; kidney damage
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm / 147 mg/m3	295 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Not Available	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS impair; kidney dam
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS impair; kidney dam
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	100 ppm / 300 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	740 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	740 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central & peripheral nervous systems impairment. BEI
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS & PNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS & PNS impair; BEI
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	50 ppm / 150 mg/m3	300 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	50 ppm / 200 mg/m3	200 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm / 80 mg/m3	200 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Not Available	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	20 ppm	50 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	25 ppm / 100 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Acetone	Acetone	1,000 ppm / 2,400 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3 / 1,250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: Upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; CNS impairment; hematologic effects
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1200 mg/m3	1800 mg/m3 / 750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Not Available	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1190 mg/m3	2380 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Polyvinyl chloride [PVC]	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: Pneumoconiosis; lower respiratory tract irritation; pulmonary function changes
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Not Available	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; pulm func changes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Respirable	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Polyvinyl chloride	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; pulm func changes

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
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	<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only										
Personal protection											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 										
Body protection	See Other protection below										
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return. 										

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Translucent liquid
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Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.92
Odour	Solvent	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1086.957-2282.609
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	66.11	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-10 - -5	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	5.5 - 8 Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	19.33	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.5	VOC g/L	484

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	Presence of a stabilising inhibitor prevents/retards peroxide formation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None expected under normal conditions of storage and use.
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Skin contact with tetrahydrofuran may produce smarting and reddening of the skin and after prolonged exposures; skin inflammation may result because the substance removes skin oils (has a degreasing effect). The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Continued...

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

Chronic

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Cyclic ethers can cause cancers, especially of the liver.

Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects.

Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane or methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may increase the rate of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity.

Repeated exposure to tetrahydrofuran (THF) and related compounds has been associated with liver inflammation and fatty degeneration of the liver. Animal testing suggests that this group of compounds can cause liver damage, irritation of the skin and airway, metabolic imbalance, gynaecological disturbance, damage to the adrenal glands and may increase the rate of cancer.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

tetrahydrofuran	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	2160mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24	Fish	>=5mg/l	1

methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96	Fish	1.18mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	>1.18mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4

cyclohexanone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	527732mg/l	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.47.93mg/l	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.785.6mg/l	4

Acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	13.303mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12	Fish	0.001mg/L	4

Continued...

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

EC50	48	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.87327.684mg/l	4

For Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

log Kow: 0.26-0.69;

log Koc: 0.69;

Koc: 34;

Half-life (hr) air: 2.3;

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 72-288;

Henry's atm m³/mol: 1.05E-05;

BOD 5: 1.5-2.24, 46%;

COD: 2.2-2.31, 100%;

ThOD: 2.44;

BCF: 1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of methyl ethyl ketone from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected. The volatilization half-life of methyl ethyl ketone from silt and sandy loams was measured as 4.9 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

Aquatic Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilize from water surfaces.

Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 19 and 197, hours respectively. Bioconcentration is expected to be low in aquatic systems.

Atmospheric Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone will exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase methyl ethyl ketone is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 14 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is also expected to undergo photodecomposition in the atmosphere by natural sunlight.

Ecotoxicity: Methyl ethyl ketone is not acutely toxic to fish, specifically, bluegill sunfish, guppy, goldfish, fathead minnow, mosquito fish, Daphnia magna water fleas and brine shrimp.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions. When pH levels are greater than 10, condensation reactions can occur which produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavourable. Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water.

Terrestrial Fate: It is probable that ketones will be biodegraded by micro-organisms in soil and water.

Ecotoxicity: Ketones are unlikely to bioconcentrate or biomagnify.

For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.

Aquatic Fate: Due to its insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process. On a global scale, the level of man-made synthetic amorphous silicas (SAS) represents up to 2.4% of the dissolved silica naturally present in the aquatic environment and untreated SAS have a relatively low water solubility and an extremely low vapour pressure. Biodegradability in sewage treatment plants or in surface water is not applicable to inorganic substances like SAS.

Terrestrial Fate: Crystalline and/or amorphous silicas are common on the earth in soils and sediments, and in living organisms (e.g. diatoms), but only the dissolved form is bioavailable. On the basis of these properties it is expected that SAS released into the environment will be distributed mainly into soil/sediment. Surface treated silica will be wetted then adsorbed onto soils and sediments.

Atmospheric Fate: SAS is not expected to be distributed into the air if released.

Ecotoxicity: SAS is not toxic to environmental organisms (apart from physical desiccation in insects). SAS presents a low risk for adverse effects to the environment.

For Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.

Aquatic Fate: At normal environmental pH, dissolved silica exists exclusively as monosilicic acid. At pH 9.4, amorphous silica is highly soluble in water. Crystalline silica, in the form of quartz, has low solubility in water. Silicic acid plays an important role in the biological/geological/chemical cycle of silicon, especially in the ocean. Marine organisms such as diatoms, silicoflagellates and radiolarians use silicic acid in their skeletal structures and their skeletal remains leave silica in sea sediment

Ecotoxicity: Silicon is important to plant and animal life and is practically non-toxic to fish including zebrafish, and Daphnia magna water fleas.

For Tetrahydrofuran (THF): Koc: 23 and 18; Henry's Law Constant: 7.1X10⁻⁵ atm-m³/mole; Vapor pressure: 162 mm Hg at 25 deg C.

Atmospheric Fate: Tetrahydrofuran exists only as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase tetrahydrofuran will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl and nitrate radicals; the half-life for these reactions in air is about 1 and 3 days, respectively. Tetrahydrofuran is moderately reactive in photochemical smog conditions where nitrogen oxides are present; reactions occur in hours under these conditions. Acrolein and formaldehyde have been reported as reaction products.

Terrestrial Fate: Tetrahydrofuran is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Tetrahydrofuran may also volatilize from dry soil surfaces. Tetrahydrofuran added to surface soil had an abiotic half-life of 5.7 days. Tetrahydrofuran is expected to biodegrade under aerobic conditions but may be resistant to biodegradation in anaerobic environments.

Aquatic Fate: Tetrahydrofuran is slightly persistent in water with a half-life of between 2 to 20 days. If tetrahydrofuran should contact the water table, aquifer or navigable waterway, time is of the essence. It is highly soluble in water and total remediation may not be possible. A comprehensive emergency response or disaster preparedness / recovery plan should be in place prior to use. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Hydrolysis is not expected to occur. Tetrahydrofuran is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment.

Ecotoxicity: The potential for bioaccumulation of THF in aquatic organisms is considered to be low and it is not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms. The concentration of tetrahydrofuran in edible fish tissue is expected to be negligible as compared to the levels found in the water from which the fish were taken. Acute short term toxic environmental effects of THF may include the death of animals, birds, fish and death or low growth rate in plants. Acute effects are seen 2 to 4 days after animals or plants are exposed to tetrahydrofuran. Chronic toxic effects include shortened life span, reproductive problems, lowered fertility, and changes in appearance or behavior in exposed animals. These effects have been seen long after the first exposure(s).

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetrahydrofuran	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
cyclohexanone	LOW	LOW
Acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrahydrofuran	LOW (LogKOW = 0.46)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
cyclohexanone	LOW (BCF = 2.45)
Acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6233)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetrahydrofuran	LOW (KOC = 4.881)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
cyclohexanone	LOW (KOC = 15.15)
Acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1133	
UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	5 L
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1133	
UN proper shipping name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1133	
UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Continued...

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
tetrahydrofuran	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Not Available
Acetone	Not Available
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
tetrahydrofuran	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Not Available
Acetone	Not Available
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

tetrahydrofuran is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

cyclohexanone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	Yes

Continued...

Masters Transition-Pro ABS-PVC White Cement

National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (tetrahydrofuran; methyl ethyl ketone; cyclohexanone; Acetone; Polyvinyl chloride (PVC); silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free)
USA - TSCA	Yes

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	03/15/2021
Initial Date	03/02/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.2.1.1.1	03/14/2021	Advice to Doctor, Classification, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Ingredients, Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility)

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC
 –STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index