Safety Data Sheet

Acrylic Adhesive SC-95 *Methylene Chloride Free

Issue Date: 7-24-2025 **Revision Date:** 7-24-2025 **Version:** 2

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Acrylic Adhesive SC-95 *Methylene Chloride Free
Brand	Caseway

1.2 Other means of identification

Synonym(s): SC-95
UN: 1993

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Product Use: Adhesive.
Restrictions Use(s): All uses other than those specified by the manufacturer are advised against.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Caseway Industrial Products, Inc.
Address	3487 Highland Drive Bay City MI 48706 United States
Telephone	19893919992
Fax	19893919994
Email	support@casewayproducts.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

INFOTRAC (Contract: 106140)
North America: 1-800-535-5053
International: 1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable Liquids	2
Skin corrosion/irritation	1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1
Skin Sensitization	1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure	3 (Respiratory, Narcotic effects)

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, spray.
P264	Wash face, hands, and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection, and face protection.

Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use CO_2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

Storage

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

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

This product may be harmful to aquatic life in concentrated form. Avoid environmental release.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Index No.	Concentration (weight)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	606-002-00-3	60 – 70 %
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	201-297-1	607-035-00-6	20 – 30 %
Glacial Acetic Acid	64-19-7	200-580-7	607-002-00-6	5 – 10 %

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

*The specific chemical identities and/or actual concentrations or actual concentration ranges for one or more listed components are being withheld as trade secrets under the US regulation 29 CFR 1910.1200(i).

Impurities and stabilizing additives:
Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace components contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1920.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
If inhaled	Remove victim to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt, or waistband. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, or other symptoms occur, seek medical attention.
In case of skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.
In case of eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If swallowed	If swallowed, rinse mouth. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

EYES: May cause severe burns to the eyes. characterized by redness, burning sensation, tearing, swelling and inflammation. Vapors and fumes can cause eye irritation.
SKIN: May cause skin irritation with localized redness, itching, and discomfort. May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals. May cause severe skin burns.
INHALATION: Inhalation of mist or vapor causes irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include headache, cough, shortness of breath, dizziness, narcosis, drowsiness, and unconsciousness.
INGESTION: May cause irritation to the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms may be delayed.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Immediate medical attention is required for skin and eye contact due to corrosive effects. Thermal Burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to the affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transportation to the hospital. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical powder.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminates. Material will float and ignite on the surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO2).

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Do not breathe vapors or fumes. Approach from upwind and keep unnecessary personnel away. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to cool exposed containers and structures. Use proper bonding and grounding procedures. Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other materials involved.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. This product is miscible in water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Avoid discharge into drains, water-courses or onto the ground.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for reuse. Put material in a suitable, covered, labeled container.

Reference to other sections

Waste Disposal: Section 13.
Protective Equipment: Section 8

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store, or open near oxidizers, electrical equipment, open flame, sources of heat, or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static discharges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filtering, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing fumes, vapors, mist, or spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems if possible. Wash hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Wear OSHA standard chemical resistant goggles, face shield, gloves, apron, & footwear.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 70, "National Electric Code".

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Prevent vapor buildup. Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and upright when not in use to prevent leakage. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10 of the SDS). Recommended storage temperature: 15-25˚C (59-77˚F)

Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1, no other specified uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Name	OSHA PEL		NIOSH REL		ACGIH TLV		Note
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (CAS: 78-93-3)	PEL-TWA	200 ppm (590 mg/m³)	REL-TWA	200 ppm (500 mg/m³)	TLV-TWA	75 ppm	IDLH: 3000 ppm
	PEL-STEL	-	REL-STEL	300 ppm (885mg/m³)	TLV-STEL	150 ppm	
	PEL-C	-	REL-C	-	TLV-C	-	
	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	
Methyl Methacrylate (CAS: 80-62-6)	PEL-TWA	100 ppm (410 mg/m³)	REL-TWA	100 ppm (410 mg/m³)	TLV-TWA	50 ppm [1992]	IDLH: 1000 ppm
	PEL-STEL	-	REL-STEL	-	TLV-STEL	100 ppm [1992]	
	PEL-C	-	REL-C	-	TLV-C		
	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	Dermal Sens. (DSEN)	
Glacial Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	PEL-TWA	10 ppm (25 mg/m³)	REL-TWA	10 ppm (25 mg/m³)	TLV-TWA	10 ppm (25 mg/m3)	IDLH: 50 ppm
	PEL-STEL	-	REL-STEL	15 ppm (37 mg/m³)	TLV-STEL	15 ppm (37 mg/m³)	
	PEL-C	-	REL-C	-	TLV-C	-	
	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station and quick drench safety shower.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a face-shield to protect against skin and eye contact when appropriate.

Skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements, break-through time, and potential body reactions to glove material type.

Body protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing and footwear to prevent skin contact. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection
Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece. When concentrations are above the IDLH, or are unknown, or during spills and/or emergencies, use any supplied-air respirator that has a facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Thermal hazards
Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Environmental exposure controls
Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, Colorless Liquid
Color	Clear, Colorless
Odor	Ether-Like, pungent
Odor threshold	~5-20 ppm (approx.)
pH	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	-88.6 °F (-67 °C)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	183.2 °F (84 °C)
Flash point	21 °F (-6 °C)
Evaporation rate	3.2 (BuAc=1)
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	LFL: 1.8% / UFL: 11.5%
Vapor pressure	88 mmHg at 20 °C (weighted)
Relative vapor density	2.3 (heavier than air) (Air=1)
Density and/or relative density	0.91 g/cm3 @ 20 °C
Solubility	Partial (miscible with limits)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	0.75 (weighted estimate)
Auto-ignition temperature	824 °F (440 °C)
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Dynamic viscosity	0.48 cP @ 20°C
Explosive properties	Not Explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not Oxidizing.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
Note: Physical properties are based on literature values and estimations derived from the mixture composition of Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Methacrylate Monomer, and Glacial Acetic Acid. Actual values may vary slightly depending on environmental conditions and measurement methods.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
The product is flammable and may react exothermically with strong oxidizing agents or bases. Contains methyl methacrylate, which may undergo polymerization under certain conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Inhibitors present in methyl methacrylate help prevent premature polymerization.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerization may occur under heat, UV exposure, or contamination with peroxides, amines, or strong acids/bases.
Polymerization may release heat and flammable vapors.
Do not distill to dryness.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizers (e.g., peroxides, nitrates), Strong acids and bases, amines and reducing agents (MMA reactivity), Metals such as aluminum and magnesium (acetic acid corrosion)-

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (Co2),

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on Likely Routes of Exposure
Exposure may occur through inhalation, skin or eye contact, or accidental ingestion.

11.2 Symptoms Related to Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors may cause coughing, throat irritation, headache, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Skin Contact: Contact with skin may result in redness, burning, or blistering. May cause severe skin burns. Sensitized individuals may develop skin reactions after repeated contact.

Eye Contact: Eye contact may cause severe irritation, tearing, pain, and vision damage.

Ingestion: Burning of mouth/throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting. Aspiration unlikely due to viscosity, but CNS effects possible if absorbed.

11.3 Immediate and Delayed Effects
Immediate effects include skin and eye corrosion, respiratory irritation, and CNS depression.

Delayed Effects may include allergic skin reactions (sensitization).

No chronic systemic effects are expected under normal conditions of use.

11.4 Acute toxicity
This mixture is not classified for acute toxicity via oral, dermal, or inhalation routes based on available data and estimated exposure levels.

Endpoint	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	Glacial Acetic Acid
Oral LD50 (rat)	2,300-3,500 mg/kg	>5,000 mg/kg	3.31 g/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	>8,000 mg/kg	>5,000 mg/kg	1060 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat)	34.5 mg/l	29.8 mg/l	11.4 mg/l (4 hr)

11.5 Skin corrosion/irritation
Category 1B: Causes severe skin burns.

11.6 Serious eye damage/irritation
Category 1: Causes serious eye damage.

11.7 Respiratory or skin sensitization
Skin sensitizer: Category 1B: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not classified. No confirmed cases in humans or validated animal data.

11.8 Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified.

11.9 Carcinogenicity
This product does not contain any components classified as known or suspected carcinogens by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

11.10 Reproductive toxicity
No data available.

11.11 Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No data is available regarding the mutagenicity or teratogenicity of this product, nor is there any available data that indicates it causes adverse developmental or fertility effects.

11.12 STOT-single exposure
Category 3: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

11.13 STOT-repeated exposure
No data available.

11.14 Aspiration hazard
No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
May be harmful to aquatic life at high concentrations. Avoid release into the environment.

Component	Test Organism	Endpoint	Value	Exposure Time
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Fish (Pimephales promelas)	LC_{50}	>400 mg/L	96 hr
	Daphnia magna	EC_{50}	4025 - 6440 mg/L	48 hr
	Algae (Scenedesmus)	EC_{50}		72 hr
Methyl Methacrylate	Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	LC_{50}	79 mg/L	96 hr
	Daphnia magna	EC_{50}	69 mg/L	48 hr
	Algae (Selenastrum capricornutum)	EC_{50}	170 mg/L	72 hr
Acetic Acid	Fish (Lepomis macrochirus)	LC_{50}	75 mg/L	96 hr
	Daphnia magna	EC_{50}	47 mg/L	24 hr
	Algae (Chlorella vulgaris)	EC_{50}	85 mg/L	72 hr

12.2 Persistence and degradability
The mixture is expected to be biodegradable under typical environmental conditions.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Readily biodegradable
Methyl Methacrylate: Readily biodegradable
Acetic Acid: Readily biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
Overall mixture has low bioaccumulative potential.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Low to moderate potential (log Kow = 1.38)
Methyl Methacrylate: Low potential (log Kow = 1.38)
Acetic Acid: Negligible (log Kow = –0.17)

12.4 Mobility in soil
Components are expected to have high mobility in soil due to water solubility and low sorption potential.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
None of the components are identified as PBT or vPvB substances under current criteria.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
No data available.

12.7 Other adverse effects
Do not allow material to run off into surface waters, wastewater, or soil.
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Product disposal
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. This material and its container should be disposed of to an approved waste disposal center. All disposal must be in accordance with all federal, state, provincial, and local regulations.

13.2 Packaging disposal
Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container should be disposed of to an approved waste disposal center. All disposal must be in accordance with all federal, state, provincial, and local regulations.

13.3 Waste treatment
Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not incinerate sealed containers.

13.4 RCRA Information
This product, if discarded in its original unused form, is expected to be a characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA Code D001 (ignitable) and possibly D002 (corrosive), depending on pH and local interpretation.

13.5 Sewage disposal
Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

13.6 Other disposal recommendations
Care should be taken when handling emptied containers. Do not cut, weld, or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 DOT (US)
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Methacrylate)

ERG Code: 128

14.2 IMDG
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (methyl ethyl ketone, methyl methacrylate).
Marine pollutant: No
EmS Code: F-E, S-E
Stowage and Handling: Category B; away from sources of heat

14.3 IATA
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (methyl ethyl ketone, methyl methacrylate)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

U.S. State Right To Know Components

Product	California	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Pennsylvania	Minnesota
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (CAS: 78-93-3)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Methyl Methacrylate (80-62-6)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone: RQ = 5,000 lbs
Methyl Methacrylate: RQ = 1,000 lbs
Glacial Acetic Acid: RQ = 5,000 lbs
Spills or releases exceeding the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC

International Inventories

Product	TSCA	DSL /NDSL	EINECS /ELINCS	ENCS	IECSC	PICCS	AICS	NZIoC	TW	KECI
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (CAS: 78-93-3)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Methyl Methacrylate (80-62-6)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed

Legend
TSCA – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS – European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances or European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS – Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) Inventory
IECSC – Inventory of Existing Chemicals Substances Produced or Imported in China (IECSC)
PICCS – Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
NZIoc – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
TW – Taiwan National Chemical Inventory
KECI – Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130)

Chemical Name	CWA – Reportable Quantities RQs	CWA – Toxic Pollutants	CWA – Priority Pollutants	CWA – Hazardous Substances
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)	5,000 lbs	-	-	Listed
Methyl Methacrylate (80-62-6)	1000 lbs	-	-	Listed
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	5000 lbs	-	-	Listed

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Methyl Ethyl Ketone: (78-93-3): Fire hazard, Immediate health hazard
Methyl Methacrylate (80-62-6): Fire hazard, Immediate health hazard
Acetic Acid (64-19-7): Fire Hazard, Immediate health hazard

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (weight)	SARA 313 – Threshold Values
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	-	-
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	20 – 35 %	1.0 %
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	-	-

Proposition 65
This product does not contain any substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm in concentrations that require labeling.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.

HMIS Rating

HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	C

NFPA Rating

SECTION 16: Other information

This SDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard) Important: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

Issue Date: 7-24-2025

Revision Date: 7-24-2025

Revision Notes: New SDS. No revisions applied.

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical resources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

16.2 Preparation information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet: Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, EPA CompTox Chemical Dashboard (comptox.epa.gov), EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS), OSHA Occupational Chemical Database (https://www.osha.gov/chemicaldata), OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication (https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) C&L Inventory Database (echa.europa.eu), CAMEO Chemicals (cameochemicals.noaa.gov), Code of Federal Regulations CFR Title 49 (https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49), California Proposition 65 (https://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/), California Proposition 65 List (https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list), National Library of Medicine (https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/), TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory (https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory/how-access-tsca-inventory), OECD eChem Portal Search Results (https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/substance-search).