

TimbaTech 016 Sprayable Contact Laminate Adhesive – Red**Hazardous Substance, Dangerous Good****1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product name: TimbaTech 016 Sprayable Contact Laminate Adhesive – Red

Recommended use: Sprayable contact adhesive

Supplier: TimbaTech Pty Ltd
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Cheltenham Victoria 3192

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Hazard Category:	Xn Xi	Harmful Irritant
Risk Phrase(s):	R36/38: R48/20: Repr. Cat. 3. R63: R65: R66: R67:	Irritating to eyes and skin. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Safety Phrase(s):	S23: S24/25: S36/37/39: S38: S62:	Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If swallowed do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

Class: 3 Flammable Liquid

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5: This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION
Hexane, Mixture of isomers [containing <5% n-Hexane (110-54-3)]	-	30-60%
Toluene	108-88-3	10-30%
Acetone	67-64-1	10-30%
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	-	<u>Balance</u>
		<u>100%</u>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0 800 764 766).

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing labored and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin contact: For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

Ingestion: Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Effects may be delayed. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment

necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. DO NOT smoke.

Fire fighting further advice: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation if vapours. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labeled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drain and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labeled container or drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide NO: 14

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 3 Flammable Liquid as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).

However for:

	TWA		STEL		CARCINOGEN	NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	CATEGORY	
n-Hexane	20	72	-	-	-	-
Hexane other isomers	500	1,760	1,000	3,500	-	-
Toluene	50	191	150	574	-	Sk
Acetone	500	1,185	1,000	2,375	-	-

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).

TWA - The Time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1005 (1994)]" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Use in a Spray Booth. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal protection equipment: OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that glove made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour: Red liquid with solvent odour

Solubility:	Insoluble in water
Specific Gravity (20°C):	Approx 0.82
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Vapour Pressure (20°C):	3-3.5 kPa*v
Flash Point (°C):	<0
Flammability Limits (%):	LEL - 1.2; UEL - 8*
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	>200
Melting Point/Range (°C):	N Av
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	>55
pH:	N App
VOC (SCAQMD) (g/L):	527

* value for toluene

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Material may be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or

prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Some component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.

Eye contact: an eye irritant.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. May cause lung damage of swallowed. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

Long Term Effects: No information available for product.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity

No LD50 data available for the product. However, for the constituent:

Toluene

Oral LD50 (rat):	636 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	14,100 uL/kg
SKIN: (Draize):	Mild to moderate irritant
EYES: (Draize):	Mild to moderate irritant

The major effects in humans following acute exposure to high concentrations (such as in deliberate sniffing or industrial accidents) are central nervous system dysfunction and narcosis.

Under controlled conditions, inhalation of 50, 75 and 100 ppm of toluene for 4 to 6 hours was associated with headache and irritation. There are also numerous reports of altered central nervous system performance among humans inhaling 40 ppm to more than 100 ppm.

Both bioassay tests and other available data (including two human studies) indicate that toluene is not carcinogenic.

Based on available in-vivo data, studies of humans are inconclusive with regard to genotoxicity, while most in-vitro studies indicate negative results for toluene.

While there have been some reported developmental effects in experimental animal testing involving toluene, studies do not provide evidence that toluene is teratogenic following inhalation.

Acetone

Oral LD50 (rat):	5,800-8,393 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	>15,688 (no deaths recorded)
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	50.1 mg/l/8 hr
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	76.0 mg/l/4 hr
EYES: (rabbit):	Redness of conjunctiva - 2.3

100uL of acetone was applied to six New Zealand white albino rabbits according to a modified draize test. Overall the results show that acetone is a mild eye irritant.

Subjects exposed to vapour concentrations of 500-1000 ppm experienced irritation to the eyes.

Vapour concentrations above 500 ppm are irritation to the nose and throat. Higher concentrations above 1000 ppm have resulted in narcotic effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways. No data available for the product. However, for the constituent:

Toluene

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contaminating waterways.

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50 (Daphnia magna): 60-313 mg/L

Acetone

Avoid contaminating waterways.

LC50 (bluegill sunfish): 8,300 mg/L

24 hr LC50 (rainbow trout): 6,100 mg/L (flow through)

96 hr LC50 (Daphnia magna): >10,000 mg/L

24 hr LC50 (fingerling trout): 6,100 mg/L (flow through)

14 d LC50 guppy (Poecilia reticularis): 7,032 ppm

24 hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): >10,000 mg/L

48 hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 13,500 mg/L

IC0 (Pseudomonas putida): 1,700 mg/L

7-8 Day Toxicity Threshold (Blue-green algae): 530 mg/L

7-8 Day Toxicity Threshold (Green algae): 7,500 mg/L

Persistence & Biodegradability

Acetone has negligible potential to bioaccumulate.

Octanol/ water Partition Coefficient Log Kow: -0.24

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State/Territory Land Waste Management Authority.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road & Rail.

UN No: 1133
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E
Emergency Response Guide No: 14

Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVE

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

MATINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Marine Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN No: 1133
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVE

AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No: 1133
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVE

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Point: TimbaTech Pty Ltd
Office: 03 9585 3116
Fax: 03 9585 3114
Mobile: 0412 738 568
After Hours: Poisons Information Centre - 13 11 26

The information and recommendations set down here in this document are presented in good faith and to the best of TimbaTech's knowledge. TimbaTech Pty Ltd cannot predict or control all conditions of use or handling of this product and each user must review this document in the context of the conditions under which they intend to handle can use this product. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure a proper assessment has been carried out. No representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, or merchantability, fitness for purpose or any other nature are made hereunder with respect to the product to which this information refers.