

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Acrylic Technologies Australia Pty Ltd
4/128 Station Rd
Seven Hills, NSW 2147

Phone: 02-9674 3005 (office hours)
Fax: 02-9674 8005

Chemical nature: Methyl methacrylate monomer in a suitable solvent system.

Trade Name: Acri-Bond 105

Product Use: Industrial adhesive for various plastic materials.

Creation Date: May, 2015

This version issued: July, 2023 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

Risk Phrases: R45, R66, R67, R68, R36/38, R52/53. May cause cancer. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Possible risk of irreversible effects. Irritating to eyes and skin. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases: S2, S23, S45, S53, S61, S24/25, S36/37. Keep out of reach of children. Do not breathe vapours. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show this SDS where possible). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENT:

- H227: Combustible liquid.
- AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H320: Causes eye irritation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H350: May cause cancer.
- H371: May cause damage to organs.
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
- P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear, colourless liquid.

Odour: Characteristic ether-like odour.

Major Health Hazards: may cause cancer, irritating to eyes and skin, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	>80	174	not set
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	<10	54	216
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	<2	208	416

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

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Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: >100°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Not flammable (GHS); C1 combustible (AS 1940)

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include Nitrile, butyl rubber. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Dichloromethane	174	not set
Trichloroethylene	54	216
Methyl methacrylate	208	416

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

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Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: nitrile, butyl rubber.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear, colourless liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic ether-like odour.
Boiling Point:	Approx 40°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	>95% at 100°C
Vapour Pressure:	Approx 45kPa at 20°C
Vapour Density:	>1
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Approx 20g/L at 20°C
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep isolated from combustible materials.

Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Local Effects:

Target Organs: liver and kidney.

Trichloroethylene is a SWA Class 3 Mutagen, possibly mutagenic to humans.

Methyl Methacrylate is Classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Dichloromethane	Conc>=1%: Xn; R40
Trichloroethylene	>=1%Conc<20%: T; R45; R68
Methyl Methacrylate	>=1%Conc<20%: Xi; R43

Dichloromethane Acute Toxicity/Chronic Toxicity

Oral LD₅₀ (rat): 2100 mg/kg

Inhalation LD₅₀ (rat): 200mg/m³/15 minutes.

No adverse effects on blood count, blood pressure, pulmonary function, neurological function cognitive function, alertness and coordination were detected when healthy adults were exposed repeatedly to up to 250 ppm of DCM for 7.5 hrs/day, 5 days/week for two weeks or in the case of the male subjects, at 500 ppm on two consecutive days. Several major studies on human workers showed no casual relationship between exposure to DCM and an increase in the evidence of cancer.

A chronic inhalation study in the mouse has shown that DCM is carcinogenic in this species, when exposed to levels well above the exposure level, causing tumours' both in the liver and the lung.

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Additional studies in the mouse, rat and the hamster have shown no further significant evidence of carcinogenic effect.

The effect in mice is specific to this species and is very unlikely to occur in humans. This is due to well established differences in the metabolic pathways between rodents and humans. DCM has been classified (IARC) as group 2B agent - DCM is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Trichloroethylene Acute Toxicity/Chronic Toxicity

Oral LD₅₀ (rats, cats and rabbits): 6000-7000 mg/kg

A volunteer exposed to 1000 ppm of TCE for two hours experienced adverse effects on visual perception and motor skill. When the volunteer was exposed to 100 and 300 ppm for two hours no significant effects were reported.

Long term daily exposure of animals with high oral doses has resulted in liver and kidney damage. Repeated exposure of humans in the workplace appears to have no marked toxic effects on the kidney or liver. The genotoxic potential of TCE has been studied widely using in vivo and in vitro test systems; many of these extensively reported studies used material containing potentially mutagenic epoxide stabilizers. Overall there is no convincing evidence that TCE is genotoxic. TCE has been associated with cancer in rodents. Extensive evaluations of possible mechanisms have led to the conclusion that they are of little, if any, relevance to humans even at high exposure levels. Studies in workers have failed to demonstrate a relationship between exposure to TCE and cancer.

Classified by the ACGIH as A5- Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Insufficient data to be sure of status.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This product 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 separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, we suggest that you contact a specialist disposal company to arrange disposal. Disposal by untrained personnel may cause a dangerous incident.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredients: Dichloromethane, Trichloroethylene, Methyl methacrylate, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

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This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (December 2011)
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