

SAFETY DATA SHEET Thermal Bonding System, Part A

According to Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, February 2016

| SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity | | |
|---|---|--|
| Product identifier | | |
| Product name | Thermal Bonding System, Part A | |
| Product No. | TBS-A, ETBS20S, ETBS01K, ZE | |
| Relevant identified uses of t | the substance or mixture and uses advised against | |
| Application | Resin. | |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. | |
| Details of the supplier of the | e safety data sheet | |
| Supplier | ELECTROLUBE. A division of HK WENTWORTH LTD H K WENTWORTH PTY LIMITED P.O. BOX 7336 WARRINGAH MALL BROOKVALE, NSW 2100 AUSTRALIA SYNERGY ELECTRONICS LTD 39 RICHARD PEARSE DRIVE AIRPORT OAKS AUCKLAND 3045 AUSTRALIA TEL: +61 (0) 2 9938 1566, FAX: +61 (0) 2 9938 1467 NEW ZEALAND TEL: +64 (0) 9 836 6588, FAX +64 (0) 9 836 9169 sales@hkwentworth.com.au | |
| Emergency telephone numb | ber | |
| Emergency telephone | IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL: +61 2 8014 4558 (Australia) (24hr, Provided by Carechem 24) +64 9 929 1483 (New Zealand) (24hr, Provided by Carechem 24) | |
| SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification | | |
| Classification of the substar | nce or mixture | |
| Physical hazards | Not Classified | |
| Health hazards | Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 | |
| Environmental hazards | Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 | |
| Label elements | | |
| Hazard pictograms | | |



| Signal word | WARNING |
|--------------------------|--|
| Hazard statements | H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| Precautionary statements | P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P391 Collect spillage. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations. |
| Contains | Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700), Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-, polymer with .alphahydroomega hydroxypoly(oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)) |

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

| Mixtures | | |
|--|------------------------|--------|
| zinc oxide | | 30-60% |
| CAS number: 1314-13-2 | | |
| M factor (Acute) = 1 | M factor (Chronic) = 1 | |
| Classification | | |
| Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 | | |
| Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 | | |
| 1 | | |
| Reaction product: bisphenol-A-((number average molecular we | | 30-60% |
| Reaction product: bisphenol-A- | | 30-60% |
| Reaction product: bisphenol-A-((number average molecular we | | 30-60% |
| Reaction product: bisphenol-A- (number average molecular we CAS number: 25068-38-6 | | 30-60% |
| Reaction product: bisphenol-A-((number average molecular wei CAS number: 25068-38-6 Classification | | 30-60% |
| Reaction product: bisphenol-A-((number average molecular weil) CAS number: 25068-38-6 Classification Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 | | 30-60% |

Thermal Bonding System, Part A

| Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-, polymer with .alphahydro- .omegahydroxypoly(oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)) | | |
|--|--|--|
| CAS number: 9072-62-2 | | |
| Classification Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 | | |
| Amorphous Silica CAS number: 7631-86-9 | <1% | |
| Classification Not Classified | | |
| The full text for all hazard sta | tements is displayed in Section 16. | |
| SECTION 4: First aid measu | | |
| Description of first aid measu | ires | |
| General information | Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. | |
| Inhalation | Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. | |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. | |
| Skin Contact | It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. In the event of any sensitisation symptoms developing, ensure further exposure is avoided. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing. | |
| Eye contact | Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. | |
| Protection of first aiders | First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. | |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General informationSee Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms
described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

| Inhalation | Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. |
|---|---|
| Ingestion | May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause irritation. |
| Skin contact | May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin. |
| Eye contact | Irritating to eyes. |
| Indication of any immediate m | edical attention and special treatment needed |
| Notes for the doctor | Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting meas | sures |
| Extinguishing media | |
| Suitable extinguishing media | The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. |
| Special hazards arising from t | he substance or mixture |
| Specific hazards | Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. |
| Hazardous combustion products | Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. |
| Advice for firefighters | |
| Protective actions during firefighting | Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. |
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. |
| Hazchem Code | •3Z |
| SECTION 6: Accidental release | e measures |
| Personal precautions, protecti | ve equipment and emergency procedures |
| Personal precautions | No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep |

| Personal precautions | No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as | |
| | described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling | |
| | described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure | |
| | procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not | |
| | touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. | |
| Environmental precautions | | |
| Environmental precautions | Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air). | |
| | | |

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| Methods for cleaning up | Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and |
|--|---|
| | absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. |
| Reference to other sections | |
| Reference to other sections | For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13. |
| SECTION 7: Handling and sto | prage, including how the chemical may be safely used |
| Precautions for safe handling | |
| Usage precautions | Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers. |
| Advice on general occupational hygiene | Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace. |
| Conditions for safe storage, in | cluding any incompatibilities |
| Storage precautions | Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent. |
| Storage class | Miscellaneous hazardous material storage. |
| Specific end use(s) | |
| Specific end use(s) | The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1. |
| SECTION 8: Exposure contro | Is and personal protection |
| Control parameters | |

Occupational exposure limits

zinc oxide

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 10 mg/m³ dust Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 5 mg/m³ fume Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 10 mg/m³ fume

Amorphous Silica

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 2 mg/m³ respirable dust

Exposure controls

Protective equipment





| Appropriate engineering controls | Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure. |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Eye/face protection | Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead. |
| Hand protection | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. |
| Other skin and body protection | Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible. |
| Hygiene measures | Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product. |
| Respiratory protection | Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. |
| Environmental exposure controls | Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Colour | Blue. |
| Odour | Not known. |
| Odour threshold | Not available. |
| рН | Not available. |
| Melting point | Not available. |
| Initial boiling point and range | Not available. |
| Flash point | Not available. |
| Evaporation rate | Not available. |
| Evaporation factor | Not available. |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not available. |
| Flammability Limit - Lower(%) | Not available. |
| Other flammability | Not available. |
| Vapour pressure | Not available. |
| Vapour density | Not available. |
| Relative density | Not available. |
| Bulk density | Not available. |
| Solubility(ies) | Not available. |
| Partition coefficient | Not available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not available. |
| Decomposition Temperature | Not available. |
| Viscosity | 70-80 Pa s @ 23°C |
| Explosive properties | Not considered to be explosive. |
| Oxidising properties | Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising. |
| SECTION 10: Stability and rea | ctivity |
| Reactivity | See the other subsections of this section for further details. |
| Stability | Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | No potentially hazardous reactions known. |
| Conditions to avoid | There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation. |
| Materials to avoid | No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation. |

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Hazardous decomposition Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or products combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. **SECTION 11: Toxicological information** Information on toxicological effects Acute toxicity - oral Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Notes (oral LD₅₀) Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Acute toxicity - inhalation Notes (inhalation LC50) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Skin corrosion/irritation Animal data Irritating. Serious eye damage/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye irritation. Respiratory sensitisation **Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Skin sensitisation Skin sensitisation May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Germ cell mutagenicity Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Carcinogenicity Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. IARC carcinogenicity Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive toxicity Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Reproductive toxicity -Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. development Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure. Aspiration hazard Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. General information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Inhalation Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. Ingestion May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause irritation.

| Skin Contact | May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin. |
|--|---|
| Eye contact | Irritating to eyes. |
| Route of exposure | Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact |
| Target Organs | No specific target organs known. |
| Medical considerations | Skin disorders and allergies. |
| SECTION 12: Ecological infor | mation |
| Toxicity | Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| Persistence and degradability | |
| Persistence and degradability | The degradability of the product is not known. |
| Bioaccumulative potential | |
| Bioaccumulative Potential | No data available on bioaccumulation. |
| Partition coefficient | Not available. |
| Mobility in soil | |
| Mobility | No data available. |
| Other adverse effects | |
| Other adverse effects | None known. |
| | |
| SECTION 13: Disposal consid | erations |
| SECTION 13: Disposal consid Waste treatment methods | erations |
| | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. |
| Waste treatment methods | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners |
| Waste treatment methods General information | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |
| Waste treatment methods General information Disposal methods | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |
| Waste treatment methods General information Disposal methods SECTION 14: Transport inform | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |
| Waste treatment methods General information Disposal methods SECTION 14: Transport inform General | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |
| Waste treatment methods General information Disposal methods SECTION 14: Transport inform General UN number | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |

.. .

. .. .

Thermal Bonding System, Part A

| UN proper shipping name | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Proper shipping name (ADG) | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS zinc oxide, Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)) |
| Proper shipping name (IMDG) | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS zinc oxide, Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)) |
| Proper shipping name (ICAO) | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS zinc oxide, Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| ADG class | 9 |
| ADG classification code | M6 |
| ADG label | 9 |
| IMDG class | 9 |
| ICAO class/division | 9 |
| Transport labels | |

| Packing | group |
|---------|-------------|
| | ekina aroun |

| ADG packing group | III |
|--------------------|-----|
| IMDG packing group | III |
| ICAO packing group | III |

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS F-A, S-F

Hazchem Code

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

•3Z

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

HSNO number:

HSR003104, HSR003180

Inventories

Australia - AICS

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

New Zealand - NZIOC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

zinc oxide Present.

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight \leq 700) Present.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

| Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet | ADG: Australian dangerous goods code |
|--|---|
| | IATA: International air transport association. ICAO: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air. IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods. CAS: Chemical abstracts service. ATE: Acute toxicity estimate. LC₅₀: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD₅₀: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose). EC₅₀: 50% of maximal effective concentration. PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance. vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative. |
| Classification abbreviations and acronyms | Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation Skin Sens. = Skin sensitisation Aquatic Acute = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) |
| Training advice | Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material. |
| Issued by | Emily Kirk |
| Revision date | 18/08/2020 |
| Revision | 1.4 |
| SDS No. | 1694 |
| Hazard statements in full | H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.