

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NBond Corner Bead Adhesive Aerosol

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	NBond Corner Bead Adhesive Aerosol	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against		
Application	Adhesive.	
Uses advised against	Use only for intended applications.	
Details of the supplier of the sa	afety data sheet	
Supplier	Nashco 28 Carrington St Queanbeyan NSW 2620 02 6124 3400 sales@nashco.com.au	
Emergency telephone number Emergency telephone	National Poison Line AU 13 11 26	
SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification		
Classification of the substance	<u>or mixture</u>	
Physical hazards	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229 Press. Gas, Compressed - H280	
Health hazards	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336	
Environmental hazards	Not Classified	
Label elements Pictogram		
Signal word	DANGER	
Hazard statements	 H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. 	
Additional information	For professional users only.	



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Precautionary statements	 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/ hot surfaces No smoking. P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. 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. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. P321+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P332+P313 If skin irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. P412 Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
Contains	P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations. Dichloromethane
Contains	

Other hazards

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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	
Dichloromethane	30-60%
CAS number: 75-09-2	
Classification	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319	
Carc. 2 - H351	
STOT SE 3 - H336	
Petroleum gases, liquefied	30-60%
CAS number: 68476-85-7	
Classification	
Flam. Gas 1 - H220	
Press. Gas, Liquefied - H280	
The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.	
SECTION 4: First aid measures	



Description of first aid measure	<u>es</u>	
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. Give plenty of water 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	Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force skin apart.	
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force eyelids apart.	
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. 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		
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Most important symptoms and General information	<u>I effects, both acute and delayed</u> See 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.	
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General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact Indication of any immediate mer Notes for the doctor SECTION 5: Firefighting meas	See 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. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer. May cause stomach pain or vomiting. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer. Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer. Irritating to eyes. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.	

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Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon dioxide (CO2). Carbon monoxide (CO). Harmful gases or vapours.
Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. 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. 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.
SECTION 6: Accidental releas	e measures
Personal precautions, protect	ive equipment and emergency procedures
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. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.
Environmental precautions	
Environmental precautions Col	lect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Methods and material for con	tainment 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. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wine up with an absorbent cloth and

Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills
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	smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers
	are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the
	pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wipe up with an absorbent cloth and
	dispose of waste safely. Large 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. Flush away spillage with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed
	waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health Reference to other sections hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.



SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling	
Usage precautions	For professional users only. 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. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes.
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	ncluding any incompatibilities
Storage precautions	Store at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with national regulations. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F. 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	Flammable compressed gas 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

Dichloromethane

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 50 ppm 174 mg/m³ Carc. 2, Sk

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1000 ppm 1800 mg/m³ Carc. 1B Carc. 2 = Suspected human carcinogen. Carc. 1B = Presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans. Sk = Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

Exposure controls

Protective equipment





Appropriate engineering Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may controls 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 the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. As this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls should be used to keep worker exposure below any statutory or recommended limits, if use generates dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist. Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates Eye/face protection 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 Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard protection 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 complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk **Respiratory protection** 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. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. **Environmental exposure** Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

controls



SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties		
Appearance	Aerosol.	
Colour	Colourless to pale yellow.	
Odour	Characteristic.	
Odour threshold	Not available.	
рН	Not available.	
Melting point	Not available.	
Initial boiling point and range	-40°C	
Flash point	-6°C	
Evaporation rate	Not available.	
Evaporation factor	Not available.	
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	Not available.	
Vapour pressure	Not available.	
Vapour density	Not available.	
Relative density	1.17	
Solubility(ies)	Not available.	
Partition coefficient	Not available.	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.	
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.	
Viscosity	Data lacking.	
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.	
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.	
Other information	Not applicable.	
SECTION 10: Stability and rea	ctivity	
Reactivity	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.	
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.	
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.	
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.	



Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Acrid smoke or fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information			
Information on toxicological effects			
Toxicological effects	No data recorded.		
<u>Acute toxicity - oral</u> Notes (oral LD₅o)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u> Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u> Notes (inhalation LC ₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.		
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	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u> Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
<u>Carcinogenicity</u> Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.		
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u> Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
Specific target organ toxicity	- single exposure		
STOT - single exposure	May cause drowsiness or		
dizziness. Target organs	Central nervous system		
Specific target organ toxicity -	repeated exposure		
STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.		
General information	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.		
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.		
Ingestion	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.		
Skin Contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.		

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Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
SECTION 12: Ecological inf	iormation
Toxicity	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.
Persistence and degradabil	ity
Persistence and degradabilit	y There are no data on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulative potential	
Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available on
bioaccumulation. Partition	coefficient Not available.
<u>Mobility in soil</u>	
Mobility	The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.
Other adverse effects	
Other adverse effects	None known.
SECTION 13: Disposal cor	nsiderations
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 al 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 taker 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.
Disposal methods	Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. 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.
SECTION 14: Transport inf	ormation
<u>UN number</u>	
UN No. (ADG)	1950
UN No. (IMDG)	1950
UN No. (ICAO)	1950
UN proper shipping name	
Proper shipping name (ADC	
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	AEROSOLS



Proper shipping name (ICAO) AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)		
ADG class	2.1	
ADG classification code	5F	
ADG label	2.1	
IMDG class	2.1	
ICAO class/division	2.1	

Transport labels



Packing group	
ADG packing group	None
IMDG packing group	None
ICAO packing group	None
Environmental hazards	
Environmentally hazardous sub No.	stance/marine pollutant
Special precautions for user	
EmS	F-D, S-U
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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. LC ₅₀ : Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD ₅₀ : Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose). EC ₅₀ : 50% of maximal effective concentration. PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance. vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Aerosol = Aerosol Carc. = Carcinogenicity Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure



Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision date	10/12/2020
Revision	2
Supersedes date	24/09/2018
SDS No.	22390
Hazard statements in full	 H220 Extremely flammable gas. H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PRODUCT LOGO

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.