





MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Trade Name: NCS ULTRABOND 52 PA

Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME NCS ULTRABOND 52 PA

MANUFACTURER

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Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa Emergency Telephone: +27 031 713 0600

SUPPLIER

Aurora Glass Fibre (NZ) Ltd Tel: +64 09 273-3540 Fax: +64 09 273-3565

3/16 Zelanian Drive, East Tamaki,

Auckland 2013, New Zealand Emergency Telephone No. +64 09 273-3540

Poisons Information Centre 0800 764 766 (from anywhere in New Zealand)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances Regulations. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to New Zealand Standard.

DG Classification: Class 3

UN Number: 1866, Resin Solution, Flammable

EPA New Zealand Approval Code: HSR001221







HSNO Classification:

6.1E Acute Toxicity, Oral/Dermal 6.1D Acute Toxicity, Inhalation

6.3A Substance that is corrosive or irritating to the skin Substance that is corrosive or irritating to the eye

6.6B Suspected human mutagen6.7B Suspected human carcinogen

6.9B May cause damage to target organs through prolonged/repeated exposure

9.1C Aquatic ecotoxicity, Fish

Hazard Statement:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
ПИИ	riaiiiiiabie iluulu allu vaboul

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic reaction H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child







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H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instruction 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

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical ventilating, lighting and other equipment

P242 Use only non-sparking tools

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P260 Do not breath fumes, mists, vapours or spray P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection

Response:

P314 Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell

P330 Rinse mouth

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a Poison Centre or doctor 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

P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice

P370+P378 In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the

preferred firefighting medium, but if it is not available, normal foam can be used

Storage:

P405 Store locked up

P422 Store contents below 25°C

P403+P233 Store in well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) - Other Information

Unknown acute toxicity 66.0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

Unknown aquatic toxicity 66.7% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No	Weight %
Polyester Resin	Proprietary	30 – 40
Styrene	100-42-5	10 - 20







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid - Eyes

Immediately flood the eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open. Obtain medical attention urgently.

First Aid - Skin

Wash off with warm water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation persists, call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid - Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Potential for aspiration if swallowed. This material may enter the lungs during vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

First Aid - Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention. Keep warm and at rest. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is laboured, administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Advice to Physicians

Treat symptomatically. Keep under medical surveillance for 48 hours if aspiration could have occurred.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, Dry chemical, Water spray

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Hazardous combustion products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating or toxic vapours and gases.

Combustion/Explosion Hazards

Flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flash back possible over considerable distance. This material may polymerize (react) when its container is exposed to heat (as during a fire). This polymerization increases pressure inside a closed container and may result in the violent rupture of the container. Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapour). Do no pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire-fighting protective clothing. Thoroughly decontaminate all protective equipment after use. Evacuate all persons from the fire area to a safe location. Move non-burning material, as feasible, to a safe location as soon as possible. Fire fighters should be protected from potential explosion hazard while extinguishing the blaze. DO NOT extinguish a fire resulting from the flow of this flammable liquid until the flow of liquid is effectively shut off. This precaution will help prevent the accumulation of an explosive vapour-air mixture after the initial fire is extinguished. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed contianers.







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use personal protective equipment as required. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Other Information

All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water systems. Prevent product from entering drains. Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Methods for Containment

Prevent spilled material from 1) contaminating soil, 2) entering sanitary sewers, storm sewers and drainage systems, and 3) entering bodies of water or ditches that lead to waterways. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).

Methods for Clean-up

Soak up with inert absorbent material. Remove from surface water (e.g. by skimming or siphoning). Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Do not breath vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Consult your supplier of promoters and catalysts for additional instructions on proper mixing and usage. Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapour). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or properly disposed. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Storage

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. No smoking. Keep away from direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. To ensure maximum stability and maintain optimum resin properties, resins should be stored in closed containers at temperatures below 77°F / 25°C.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Guidelines:

Components with workplace control parameters

Styrene (CAS #: 100-42-5)







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993

Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances, 1995 Table 1.

TWA OEL CL 100ppm (styrene)

STEL OEL CL 200ppm

Legend

TWA Time-Weighted Average
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

Engineering Control Measures

Use general ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations to levels that are below regulatory and recommended occupational exposure limits. Local ventilation may be required during certain operations. Use explosion proof equipment.

Personal Protection Equipment

Eye/Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields. If splashes are likely to occur: Tight sealing safety goggles. Ensure that eyewash stations are safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Skin Protection

Wear protective nitrile rubber or Viton TM gloves. Gloves made of nitrile rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) may be used for splash protection and brief or intermittent contact with styrenated polyester resin. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion. Impervious clothing. Rubber or plastic boots.

Respiratory Protection

None required if hazards have been assessed and airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limits listed in Section 8. Wear an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapour cartridges and particulate filters where airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits in Section 8 and/or there is exposure to dust of mists due to sanding, grinding, cutting, or spraying. Use and approved positive-pressure air-supplied, respirator with emergency escape provisions if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, airborne concentrations are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

General Hygiene Considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

AppearanceBlueOdourPungent

Odour Threshold 0.2ppm Styrene

Physical State Viscous Paste
pH Not applicable
Flash Point 32°C / 89°F
Flash Point Method Seta closed cup

Auto Ignition Temperature 490°C / 914°F Styrene







MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Trade Name: NCS ULTRABOND 52 PA

Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

Styrene

Boiling point / Boiling range 146°C / 295°F Styrene

No information available

Melting point / Freezing point

Flammability Limit in Air

Lower 1.1% Styrene Upper 6.1% Syrene

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Specific Gravity} & 1.6-1.8 @ 25^{\circ} \textbf{C} \\ \textbf{Solubility} & \textbf{Insoluble (water)} \\ \end{array}$

 Evaporation Rate
 0.49 (BuAc = 1)
 Styrene

 Vapour Pressure
 5 mmHg @ 20°C
 Styrene

 6.7 hPa
 Styrene

 Vapour Density
 3.6 (Air = 1)
 Styrene

Explosive PropertiesLEL 1.1% UEL 6.1%Oxidizing PropertiesNo information availablePercent Volatile, wt.%30 – 40 % by weightDecomposition TemperatureNo information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization

Polymerization can occur. Hazardous polymerization will occur if contaminated with peroxides, metal salts and polymerization catalysts. Hazardous polymerization may occur upon depletion of inhibitor – may cause heat and pressure build-up in closed containers. Product will undergo hazardous polymerization at temperatures above 65°C.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Contamination by those materials referred to under Incompatible Materials. Unstable upon depletion of inhibitor. Elevated temperatures.

Incompatible Materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Metal salts. Polymerization catalysts.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapours.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Entry

Eye contact, Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Skin absorption.

Acute Toxicity

Styrene

Oral LD50 = 5000 mg/kg (Rat)







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

Dermal LD50 > 2000 mg/kg (Rat) **Inhalation LC50** = 11.8 mg/l (4H) (Rat)

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short term exposure

Eyes Irritating to eyes.

Skin Harmful by skin absorption. Contact causes skin irritation. Prolonged skin contact may defat

the skin and produce dermatitis.

Inhalation Harmful by inhalation. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Inhalation of high vapour

concentrations can cause CNS-depression and narcosis.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and

diarrhoea. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. Ingestion is

not an anticipated route of exposure for this material in industrial use.

Sensitization Not sensitizing.

Repeated dose toxicity In humans, styrene may cause a transient decrease in colour discrimination and effects on

hearing. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to defatting properties of the product. May cause damage to the kidneys, liver, eyes, brain, respiratory system, central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if

inhaled.

Mutagenic effects Styrene has given mixed positive and negative results in a number of mutagenicity tests.

Styrene was not mutagenic without metabolic activation but gave negative and positive

mutagenic results with metabolic activation.

Carcinogenicity

Styrene

ACGIH Group A4 – Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
 IARC Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
 NTP Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen.

Legend IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer

NTP - National Toxicology Program

Reproductive Toxicity No information available.

Neurological Effects No information available.

STOT – single exposureSTOT – repeated exposure
No information available.

Target organ(s) Liver, Central Nervous System (CNS), Respiratory System, Kidney.

Aspiration Hazard No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

Unknown acute toxicity 60 – 70% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document:

ATEmix (oral) 2923 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal) 1967 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-vapour) 11.4 mg/L

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Styrene

Log Kow 2.95 Bio-concentration factor (BCF) 74

Algae EC50 = 1.4 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (72h)

EC50 0.46 – 4.3 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) (72h)

Fish LC50 3.24 – 4.99 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) (96h) flow-through

LC50 19.03 - 33.53 mg/L (Lepomis macrochirus) (96h) static LC50 6.75 - 14.5 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) (96h) static LC50 58.75 - 95.32 mg/L (Poecilia reticulate) (96h) static

Water Flea EC50 3.3 – 7.4 mg/L (48h)

Unknown aquatic toxicity

66.7% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

Persistance / Degradability

No information available.

Bio-accumulation

No information available.

Other adverse effects

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations

Hazardous waste. Can be incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations.

Contaminated Packaging

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to refill or clean container since residue is difficult to remove. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT TO BE SENT BY MAIL

 TARIFF No.
 3907

 UN No.
 1866

 Substance Identity No. S.I.N.
 SANS 10232-3
 1866

 Emergency Action Code EAC
 SANS 10232-3
 26

 SANS 10228:2006
 S.I.N.
 1866

SANS 10228:2006 Technical Name Resin solution immiscible with water

 SANS 10228:2006
 Class
 3

 SANS 10228:2006
 Danger Group
 111

 SANS 10228:2006
 Subsidiary Risks
 Nil

 SANS 10228:2006
 Packaging Methods SANS 10229
 13.3

IMDG – Shipping NameResin SolutionIMDG – CodePAGE 3379IMDG – ClassClass 3IMDG – Packaging Group111IMDG – Marine PollutantYesIMDG – EMS No.3-05IMDG – MFAG Table No.310

IATA – Shipping Name Resin Solution

IATA - ClassClass 3IATA - Subsidiary Risk(s)NoneIATA - Packaging Group111IATA - Packaging Instruction - Passenger309IATA - Packaging Instruction - Cargo310

Tremcard No. Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ECC Hazard Classification Flammable. Harmful. Irritant. [R10; Xn; Xi] (Styrene)

Risk Phrases Flammable. Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to eyes and skin.

[R: 10, 20, 36/38]

Safety Phrases Do not breathe vapour. [S: 23]

National Legislation South African Hazardous Substance Act 15 of 1973.

South African Occupational Health & Safety Act (85 of 1993).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reference: NCS Resins South Africa MSDS on NCS ULTRABOND 52 PA 22 June 2017

Compiled by: Aurora Glass Fibre (NZ) Ltd

Preparation Date: 23 May 2019
Revision Date: 16 December 2019







Revision Date: 2019-12-16 Compilation Date: 2017-06-22

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