MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME **STARSTUK PB 924 N**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	**PREMIER BOND ADHESIVES (ABN 98 544 672 810)**
Address	30 Faunce Street (PO Box 6196), Queanbeyan, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2620
Telephone	(02) 6299 7458
Fax	(02) 6299 3868
Emergency	13 11 26 (Australian Poisions Information Centre)
Synonym(s)	PB 924N
Use(s)	SPRAY PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE
MSDS Date	01 April 2008

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

SAFETY PHRASES

S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	3159	**DG Class**	2.2	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Pkg Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2RE	**EPG**	2C2

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
DIFLUOROETHANE	C2-H4-F2	75-37-6	<40%
DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)	C-H2-Cl2	75-09-2	10-30%
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	Not Available	Not Available	<40%
ADDITIVES	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the PIC or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the PIC or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form. Avoid giving milk or oils.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

First Aid Facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Combustible liquid - non flammable propellant. May evolve toxic gases (chlorides, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition. Pressurised containers may explode if heated.

Flash Point Non - Flammable Gas (per ASTM E681-04)
Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.

Fire and Explosion Combustible liquid - non flammable propellant. For large fire, evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, phosgene) may be evolved when heated. Pressurised containers may rupture if heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment (see spill above) including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers.

Extinguishing Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways. Absorb runoff with sand or similar.

Hazchem Code 2RE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If a pressurised container is damaged or leaking, clear area of all unprotected people and ventilate. Wear splash-proof goggles, PVA/viton gloves, a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) respirator (where an inhalation risk exists) and coveralls. Eliminate ignition sources. Take outdoors & allow to discharge. Absorb residues with sand or similar and place in labelled containers for disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from sunlight, heat & ignition sources, oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, active metals and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and kept sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas require appropriate fire protection & ventilation.

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
Methylene chloride	NOHSC (AUS)	50.0	174.0	--	--

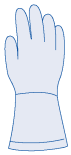
DIFLUOROETHANE
ES-STEL : 500 ppm (Hungary); 3000 ppm (Russia)
ES-TWA: 200 ppm (Hungary)

Biological Limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)	ACGIH BEI	Dichloromethane in urine	End of shift	0.3 mg/L

Engineering Controls Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles and viton (R) or PVA gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) Respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	GREEN OR CLEAR LIQUID	**Solubility (water)**	INSOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	1.33 (Dichloromethane)
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	**% Volatiles**	> 50 %
Vapour Pressure	4.82 kPa @ 21°C (Approximately)	**Flammability**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	> 1 (Air = 1)	**Flash Point**	NOT AVAILABLE
Volatile Organic Compounds	136g/l [Test Method: Calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]		
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Upper Explosion Limit**	23 % (Dichloromethane)
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	13 % (Dichloromethane)
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	**Autoignition Temperature**	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to Avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis, active metals (aluminium powder) and heat sources. Will attack most plastics.

Decomposition May evolve toxic gases (chlorides, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Toxic. Over exposure may result in nerve (including brain), liver and lung damage. Dichloromethane is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B). Those with a history of cardiovascular disease, heavy drinkers or smokers should avoid exposure as dichloromethane reduces the blood's oxygen carrying capacity. Methylene chloride has been shown to cause liver and lung cancer in mice. Methylene chloride has not been shown to be carcinogenic in humans.

Eye Severe irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.

Inhalation Toxic - irritant - narcotic. Over exposure may result in upper respiratory tract irritation, nausea and headache. High levels; dizziness, breathing difficulties, anaesthesia, cardiac arrhythmias, pulmonary oedema, unconsciousness and possible respiratory failure. Chronic exposure may result in liver, kidney and CNS damage.

Skin Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through skin with toxic effects.

Ingestion Toxic. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue, drowsiness and unconsciousness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity Data

DIFLUOROETHANE (75-37-6)
LC50 (Inhalation): 977 mg/m3/2 hours (mouse)
DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE) (75-09-2)
LC50 (Inhalation): 52 g/m3 (rat)
LD50 (Ingestion): 1600 mg/kg (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment If dichloromethane released into the atmosphere will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals (half life: 19 to 194 days). Dichloromethane evaporates from the near surface soil and water surface. Biodegradation is possible but will probably be quite slow when compared with the evaporation rate.

Ecotoxicity Low toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Persistence / Degradability This product is readily biodegradable.

Mobility Not available, but considered very low.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal For small amounts absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Shipping Name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)				
UN No.	3159	**DG Class**	2.2	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Pkg Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2RE	**EPG**	2C2

IATA

Shipping Name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)				
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IMDG

Shipping Name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)				
UN No.	3159	**DG Class**	2.2	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Pkg Group	None Allocated				

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

Epidemiology studies of 751 humans chronically exposed to dichloromethane in the workplace of which 252 were exposed for a minimum of 20 years did not demonstrate any increase in deaths caused by cancer or cardiac problems. A second study of 2,227 workers confirmed these results.

PHOSGENE: When chlorinated hydrocarbons are exposed to excessive heat, toxic phosgene vapours may be evolved. The main hazard associated with phosgene is the lack of warning symptoms. At low concentrations, the sense of smell may become dulled. Therefore, there may be no immediate warning that dangerous concentrations are being inhaled. May cause pulmonary oedema, which is potentially fatal.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

IARC - GROUP 2B - POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN. This product contains an ingredient which has demonstrated sufficient evidence to have been classified by the International Agency for Research into Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to humans and whose use should be strictly monitored and controlled.

ABBREVIATIONS:
ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
NTP - National Toxicology Program.
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm - Parts Per Million.
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Report Status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this MSDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this MSDS.

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End of Report