Selleys Araldite Extra Time Epoxy Adhesive 200ml

Canonical:
https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/epoxy-glue/selleys-araldite-extra-time-epoxy-adhesive-200ml-guide/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Araldite Extra Time 60 Min Epoxy Adhesive **Brand:** Selleys (a division of DuluxGroup Australia Pty Ltd) **Category:** Two-part epoxy adhesive **Primary Use:** Structural bonding adhesive with extended working time, designed for complex assemblies where precise positioning and alignment matter before cure.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Complex bonding tasks, large surface areas, and applications where you need to reposition components during assembly - **Key Benefit:** 60-minute working window after mixing, significantly longer than standard fast-set epoxy formulations - **Form Factor:** 200mL dual-syringe liquid system (Part A resin + Part B hardener) - **Application Method:** Dispense equal volumes from the dual syringe, mix thoroughly, apply within the 60-minute window

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. How long do I have to work with Araldite Extra Time after mixing? → 60 minutes; viscosity increases progressively as curing advances, so complete all positioning and fixturing within this window 2. Is this product hazardous and what PPE is required? → Yes, both components are classified hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS Revision 7; mandatory PPE includes nitrile gloves, chemical splash goggles, and protective clothing per P280 3. What should I do if Part B contacts my eyes? → Rinse with water for several minutes immediately, remove contact lenses if easily removable, and call a poison centre or doctor immediately (P310) — do not wait for symptoms to resolve

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What is Araldite Extra Time Epoxy Adhesive?

Selleys Araldite Extra Time is a two-part epoxy adhesive built for jobs that demand precision. When you need extended working time for exact positioning and alignment, this is the product that delivers. The 60-minute formulation stands apart from the rest of the Araldite range — it's the practical choice for complex bonding tasks where standard fast-set epoxies simply don't give you enough time to get things right (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

The 200mL dual-syringe system dispenses equal volumes of Part A (resin component) and Part B (hardener component) through a controlled mechanism, ensuring consistent mix ratios and reliable cure performance. The product carries identifier code 103792 and barcode 9300697133472, manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd (Part A SDS).

Where accelerated epoxy formulations trade working time for rapid cure, Extra Time solves a different problem: achieving precise component alignment before the adhesive sets. That extended open time makes a real difference in intricate assemblies, large surface areas, or any situation where repositioning is part of getting the job done right the first time.

Chemistry & Composition

Part A: Resin component

The resin component is built around a primary epoxide system using 2,2'-Bis[4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane (CAS 1675-54-3), which makes up greater than 60% by weight of the formulation (Part A SDS). This bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether structure carries the reactive epoxide functional groups that drive the crosslinking reaction — the chemistry behind the strong, durable polymer network in the final cure.

The formulation also incorporates supplementary epoxy resins that optimise performance. Bisphenol-A epoxy resin (CAS 25068-38-6) makes up 1-10% by weight, and Bisphenol F epoxy resin (CAS 9003-36-5) sits in the same 1-10% range (Part A SDS). These secondary resins fine-tune viscosity, improve wetting on substrate surfaces, and shape the mechanical properties of the cured adhesive.

The remaining formulation ingredients fall below mandatory reporting thresholds under Australian GHS classification criteria or are non-hazardous (Part A SDS). These include rheology modifiers, flow agents, or processing aids, with specific identities held as proprietary by the manufacturer.

Part B: Hardener component

The Safety Data Sheet for Part B confirms it as the hardener component of the two-part system. Specific chemical entities are not disclosed in the composition section of the provided excerpt (Part B SDS), though epoxy hardeners generally work through polyamine compounds or other reactive hydrogen-bearing molecules that open the epoxide rings in the resin component. This reaction starts the polymerisation cascade that transforms the liquid mixture into a solid thermoset polymer.

Part B's hazard profile — particularly its more severe classification for eye damage — points to its chemical nature. Amine-functional hardeners carry higher alkalinity and greater reactivity than epoxy resins, which explains the elevated classification.

Two-Part System Architecture

Component differentiation

The physical separation of resin and hardener is what makes epoxy adhesive technology so effective. Part A and Part B stay chemically inert on their own, with good shelf stability when stored separately. Cure begins only when the epoxide groups from Part A meet the reactive sites on Part B molecules, triggering the irreversible crosslinking reaction that builds the adhesive bond (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

This architecture gives you complete control over when the curing process starts. Unlike single-component moisture-cure systems or pre-catalysed formulations with limited pot life, the two-part configuration means cure happens only when you're ready. The 60-minute designation tells you the window during which the mixed adhesive stays workable, maintaining low enough viscosity for application and thorough substrate wetting.

Hazard profile differences

Part A carries a "Warning" signal word under GHS classification, indicating moderate hazard severity (Part A SDS). The resin component causes skin irritation (H315), may cause allergic skin reaction (H317), and causes serious eye irritation (H319), with classifications of Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, and Skin Sensitisation Category 1 (Part A SDS).

Part B carries a "Danger" signal word, reflecting more severe hazard potential (Part B SDS). Whilst it shares the skin irritation (H315) and allergic skin reaction (H317) classifications with Part A, the hardener causes serious eye damage rather than irritation (H318), earning an Eye Damage Category 1 classification — the most severe eye hazard category under GHS (Part B SDS). This distinction drives critical differences in first aid protocols and PPE requirements.

Both components carry a Skin Sensitisation Category 1 classification, meaning repeated or prolonged contact can cause allergic skin reactions (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Individuals who develop sensitisation to epoxy components can experience increasingly severe reactions with subsequent

exposures, in some cases requiring complete avoidance of epoxy products going forward.

Safety Profile & Hazard Classification

GHS classification status

Both Part A and Part B are classified as hazardous materials under the criteria established by Safe Work Australia GHS Revision 7 (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). This classification triggers mandatory labelling, handling, and communication requirements under Australian workplace safety regulations. The product falls under Poison Schedule S5, designated as "Caution" — meaning it requires storage out of reach of children and adherence to label precautions, but does not require the restricted-access controls that apply to higher schedule substances (Part A SDS).

Hazard statement analysis

Skin effects: The H315 statement "Causes skin irritation" applies to both components, meaning unprotected skin contact produces inflammation, redness, or discomfort (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). The Category 2 classification confirms these effects are reversible and typically resolve after exposure ends and the skin is properly washed.

Sensitisation risk: The H317 statement "May cause an allergic skin reaction" is a distinct and more serious concern (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Unlike simple irritation, sensitisation activates the immune system. Initial exposures may produce no visible reaction, but the body develops specific antibodies to epoxy chemical structures. Subsequent exposures trigger allergic responses that intensify with repeated contact, leading in some cases to severe dermatitis from even minimal exposure. The Category 1 classification reflects strong evidence of human skin sensitisation potential.

Eye hazards: Part A's H319 statement "Causes serious eye irritation" indicates reversible eye damage with tissue inflammation and temporary vision impairment (Part A SDS). Part B's H318 statement "Causes serious eye damage" is a qualitatively different hazard — the potential for permanent injury including vision loss, requiring immediate emergency medical intervention (Part B SDS). The Category 1 classification for Part B places it in the most severe eye hazard tier.

Precautionary statements

Both components require users to "Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray" (P261) and "Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (P264) (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). The P272 statement "Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace" directly addresses the sensitisation risk, preventing accidental exposure to household members or others who might contact contaminated garments (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

The P280 statement requires users to "Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection" for both components (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). This is a mandatory precautionary requirement under the GHS classification system, not optional guidance.

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Hand protection

The mandatory P280 statement requires protective gloves when handling either component (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Given the skin sensitisation hazard, barrier integrity matters — even brief skin contact contributes to sensitisation development in susceptible individuals. Nitrile gloves provide strong chemical resistance to epoxy resins and amines, though breakthrough time varies with glove thickness. Inspect gloves before each use and replace them immediately if tears, punctures, or chemical degradation appear.

The P302+P352 response statement specifies the required action for skin contact: "IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Soap is essential here — water alone does

not remove epoxy resins and hardeners, which have limited water solubility. The P333+P313 statement adds that "If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention," recognising that reactions can occur even when precautions are followed (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

Eye protection

The difference in eye hazard classifications makes eye protection non-negotiable. Part A's Category 2A classification indicates serious irritation potential. Part B's Category 1 classification indicates the potential for permanent damage (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Safety glasses with side shields offer baseline protection, but chemical splash goggles are the better choice — they seal around the orbital region and block liquid entry from every angle during mixing and application.

The first aid protocols reflect the severity of these hazards. For both components, the P305+P351+P338 statement requires: "IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Rinsing for several minutes is critical — brief rinsing does not remove epoxy materials from the eye surface or flush away material that has already begun reacting with ocular tissue.

The follow-up protocols differ based on hazard severity. Part A's P337+P313 statement specifies: "If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention," allowing for assessment of whether irritation resolves with continued rinsing (Part A SDS). Part B's P310 statement mandates: "Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor," requiring immediate medical intervention without waiting to see whether symptoms improve (Part B SDS). When Category 1 eye hazards are involved, delays in medical treatment can result in permanent injury.

Protective clothing

The P280 statement covers protective clothing alongside gloves and eye protection (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Long sleeves prevent forearm exposure during mixing and application, particularly important given the sensitisation risk. The P362+P364 statement specifies that users must "Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse," stopping repeated skin exposure from contaminated fabric (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

Respiratory considerations

The P261 precautionary statement addresses avoiding inhalation of "dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray." Neither SDS specifies engineering controls or respiratory protective equipment requirements in the provided sections (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Under normal use conditions with adequate ventilation, respiratory hazards are not the primary concern. Ensure good airflow during application and avoid creating mists or aerosols.

Mixing & Application Protocol

Pre-application considerations

The "Extra Time 60 MIN" designation means you have a genuine working window to position, align, and adjust before the adhesive sets. Viscosity increases progressively as the crosslinking reaction advances, so plan your work and complete mixing and application within this window. Once the mixture can no longer wet and flow into substrate surfaces, bond strength is affected.

The 200mL dual-syringe format takes the guesswork out of mix ratio control. Epoxy cure chemistry requires stoichiometric balance between epoxide groups and hardener reactive sites — accurate proportioning is what delivers full cure and peak performance. Deviations from the intended ratio leave excess unreacted resin or hardener in the cured matrix, degrading mechanical properties and potentially leaving uncured material that can leach from the bond line.

Workspace preparation

Given the sensitisation hazards associated with both components, solid workspace preparation protects you and others (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Disposable covering materials protect work surfaces from spills and stop adhesive from reaching items that others will handle later without protective equipment. Have all tools, substrates, and positioning aids ready before mixing begins — the 60-minute working time covers mixing, application, substrate mating, alignment, and fixturing all in one run.

The P272 precautionary statement's restriction on contaminated work clothing leaving the workplace extends to contaminated tools and equipment (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Mixing sticks, application spatulas, and other implements that contact the adhesive need proper disposal, not cleaning and return to general tool storage where they might be handled without awareness of contamination.

Mixing procedure

Thorough mixing is what starts uniform cure throughout the adhesive mass. Incomplete mixing leaves zones of pure resin or pure hardener that will never cure, creating weak points in the bond. Watch for consistent colour and texture as you mix — no streaks or swirls means you've achieved proper homogeneity.

Put on all required PPE before starting the mixing operation (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Mixing creates the highest risk of splashing or aerosolisation, particularly with vigorous technique. Controlled, deliberate mixing motions reduce splash risk whilst still achieving thorough blending.

Handling & Storage Guidance

Storage requirements

The dual-component architecture delivers inherent stability as long as Part A and Part B remain separate (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Even trace contamination of one component with the other can initiate localised curing reactions that eventually degrade the entire container. The syringe dispensing system prevents cross-contamination during use, but avoid letting mixed adhesive contact the syringe tips between uses.

The P102 precautionary statement requires "Keep out of reach of children" for both components (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). This addresses not only acute risks but also the sensitisation hazard — children who develop epoxy sensitisation can face lifelong restrictions on occupational and recreational activities involving epoxy products.

Container handling

Both components require users to "Read carefully and follow all instructions" per the P103 precautionary statement (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). This covers application instructions, safety precautions, first aid measures, and disposal requirements. The P101 statement requires having the "product container or label at hand" if medical advice is needed — the specific chemical composition and hazard classification guide medical treatment decisions (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

After use, the P264 statement requires washing "hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). This final decontamination step stops inadvertent transfer of epoxy materials to surfaces that will later be contacted without awareness of contamination — food, personal items, or other people.

Disposal Requirements

The P501 disposal precautionary statement is clear: "Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Both components are classified as Dangerous Goods Class 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances). Australian Special Provision AU01 exempts environmentally hazardous substances meeting UN 3077 or UN 3082 descriptions from full ADG Code requirements when transported by road or rail in packages not

exceeding 500 kg/L or in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) (Part A SDS).

Uncured epoxy resin and hardener components require different disposal approaches than fully cured adhesive. Liquid components retain their chemical reactivity and hazard classifications — manage them as hazardous waste. Fully cured epoxy, having completed crosslinking to form an inert thermoset polymer, typically qualifies for disposal as non-hazardous solid waste, though local regulations should always be confirmed.

Never dispose of uncured components through standard household waste streams or pour them into drains. The sensitisation hazard means waste handlers, sanitation workers, or others who contact improperly disposed materials face real exposure risks (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Treat containers that held the components as contaminated even when apparently empty — residual material on container walls carries full hazard potential.

Emergency Response & First Aid

Skin contact protocol

The P302+P352 response statement establishes the first aid protocol for skin contact: "IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Acting promptly with plenty of water flushes material away before it penetrates skin layers. Soap is essential to break down the epoxy chemistry that resists water rinsing alone. Speed matters — delays allow deeper penetration and increase the likelihood of irritation or sensitisation effects.

If skin irritation or rash develops following contact, the P333+P313 statement requires users to "Get medical advice/attention" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Even apparently minor exposures can initiate sensitisation reactions that need medical evaluation. Healthcare providers can document the exposure, assess reaction severity, and advise on future exposure risks.

The P362+P364 statement requires users to "Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Contaminated clothing continues exposing the wearer's skin and can transfer material to other surfaces or individuals. Wash contaminated items separately from other laundry to prevent cross-contamination.

Eye contact response

Eye contact is the most serious exposure scenario, particularly with Part B. The P305+P351+P338 statement provides the immediate response: "IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing" (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Rinsing for several minutes is not optional — brief rinsing does not adequately remove epoxy materials from the eye surface or flush away material already reacting with ocular tissues.

Contact lens removal requires a careful call. If lenses can come out easily without further disturbing the eye, remove them to allow complete flushing of the entire ocular surface. If lenses resist removal or the injured person cannot remove them without extensive manipulation, continue rinsing and get emergency medical assistance immediately.

The follow-up protocols reflect the hazard classification differences precisely. Part A's P337+P313 statement specifies: "If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention," allowing assessment of whether irritation resolves with continued rinsing (Part A SDS). Part B's P310 statement mandates: "Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor" — no waiting, no assessment period (Part B SDS). The Category 1 eye hazard classification means permanent injury is possible, and delays in medical treatment are not an option.

Medical information requirements

The P101 statement requires having the "product container or label at hand" when seeking medical advice (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Healthcare providers need specific product identification, hazard

classifications, and chemical composition information to make the right treatment decisions. Product code 103792 and barcode 9300697133472 enable precise identification in medical records and poison control databases (Part A SDS).

Emergency contact numbers are available for both Australia (1800 220 770) and New Zealand (0800 220 770), with 24-hour access to toxicological information and exposure management guidance (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). These services connect you with expert support between first aid and comprehensive medical treatment, which is particularly valuable when local healthcare providers have limited experience with epoxy adhesive exposures.

Dangerous Goods Classification & Transport

Both Part A and Part B are classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail and the New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land, falling into Dangerous Goods Class 9 (Part A SDS). This classification covers miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles that present transport hazards not covered by other classes.

Australian Special Provision AU01 provides a meaningful exemption: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting UN 3077 or UN 3082 descriptions are not subject to full ADG Code requirements when transported by road or rail in packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg/L, or when transported in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) (Part A SDS). The 200mL dual-syringe format sits well below this threshold, simplifying transport requirements for retail distribution and consumer use.

This classification matters for retailers, consumers, and emergency responders who might encounter damaged packages during transport incidents. The Class 9 designation ensures first responders have the right information to manage spills or exposure scenarios effectively.

Understanding Epoxy Sensitisation Risk

The Skin Sensitisation Category 1 classification for both components deserves close attention — it's a type of health hazard that works differently from acute irritation (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Sensitisation engages the immune system, which develops a specific recognition response to epoxy chemical structures. Unlike irritation, which occurs predictably in any exposed individual, sensitisation affects some people but not others, and the response intensifies with repeated exposures.

The first exposure to a sensitising chemical may produce no immediate reaction. The immune system processes the chemical structure and develops antibodies specifically targeted to that molecular pattern. Subsequent exposures trigger an allergic response as the immune system recognises and reacts to the foreign chemical. With repeated exposures, the allergic response can intensify to the point where even minimal contact produces severe dermatitis.

This has real practical implications. Someone who has used epoxy products multiple times without problems is not immune to sensitisation — they may be in the pre-sensitisation phase where antibodies are developing but have not yet reached the threshold for visible reactions. Workers in occupations requiring regular epoxy use face higher sensitisation risk because of cumulative exposure over time. Once sensitised, complete avoidance of all epoxy products is typically required indefinitely — the immune system's memory of the sensitising chemical persists for years or permanently.

The P272 precautionary statement prohibiting contaminated work clothing from leaving the workplace directly addresses this concern (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). Family members or housemates who handle contaminated clothing can experience exposure sufficient to begin the sensitisation process, despite never working directly with the epoxy adhesive themselves.

Product Identification & Supplier Information

Selleys Araldite Extra Time 60 Min Epoxy Adhesive is manufactured and supplied by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN 67 000 049 427), headquartered at 1956 Dandenong Road (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). The customer service line at 1300 555 205 connects you with product information and technical support (Part A SDS, Part B SDS).

The product carries identifier code 103792 and barcode 9300697133472, enabling precise tracking through distribution channels and correlation with technical literature, safety documentation, and quality control records (Part A SDS). These identifiers are essential when seeking technical support or reporting adverse reactions — the Araldite range covers multiple formulations with different working times, cure speeds, and application characteristics, and getting the right information starts with precise identification.

Both Part A and Part B are designated as synonyms for "Araldite Extra Time 60 min 200mL" and share the same product code and barcode, confirming they are distributed as a matched pair within the dual-syringe format rather than as separately purchased components (Part A SDS, Part B SDS). This packaging approach eliminates mix ratio errors that would occur if users combined components from different product systems.

References

- Source PDF: ARALDITE_EXTRA_TIME_60_MIN_EPOXY_ADHESIVE_-_PART_A-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical) - Source PDF: ARALDITE_EXTRA_TIME_60_MIN_EPOXY_ADHESIVE_-_PART_B-AUS_GHS.pdf (secondary)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Araldite Extra Time Epoxy Adhesive: A two-part epoxy adhesive system by Selleys

Who manufactures Araldite Extra Time: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the working time of Araldite Extra Time: 60 minutes

What size does Araldite Extra Time come in: 200mL dual-syringe format

What is the product code for Araldite Extra Time: 103792

What is the barcode for Araldite Extra Time: 9300697133472

How many parts does this epoxy system have: Two parts — Part A and Part B

What is Part A of the system: The resin component

What is Part B of the system: The hardener component

What is the primary ingredient in Part A: Bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether (CAS 1675-54-3)

What percentage of Part A is the primary epoxide: Greater than 60% by weight

Is Bisphenol-A epoxy resin present in Part A: Yes, at 1–10% by weight

Is Bisphenol-F epoxy resin present in Part A: Yes, at 1–10% by weight

Are the remaining Part A ingredients disclosed: No, held as proprietary by manufacturer

What type of compounds are typically used in epoxy hardeners: Polyamine or reactive hydrogen-bearing compounds

Why are the two parts stored separately: To prevent curing until intentionally mixed

Does curing begin before mixing: No, components are inert when stored separately

What triggers the curing reaction: Mixing Part A epoxide groups with Part B reactive sites

Is the curing reaction reversible: No, it is irreversible

What does the 60-minute designation mean: Mixed adhesive remains workable for 60 minutes

Why choose Extra Time over fast-set epoxies: Extended working time allows precise component alignment

Is Araldite Extra Time classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS Revision 7

What is the Poison Schedule for this product: Schedule S5 (Caution)

What is the GHS signal word for Part A: Warning

What is the GHS signal word for Part B: Danger

Does Part A cause skin irritation: Yes (H315, Skin Irritation Category 2)

Does Part B cause skin irritation: Yes (H315, Skin Irritation Category 2)

Can Part A cause allergic skin reactions: Yes (H317, Skin Sensitisation Category 1)

Can Part B cause allergic skin reactions: Yes (H317, Skin Sensitisation Category 1)

What eye hazard does Part A carry: Serious eye irritation (H319, Category 2A)

What eye hazard does Part B carry: Serious eye damage (H318, Eye Damage Category 1)

Is Part A eye damage permanent: No, effects are reversible

Is Part B eye damage permanent: Potentially yes, permanent injury is possible

Which part is more hazardous to eyes: Part B

Is skin sensitisation from epoxy reversible: No, immune sensitisation can persist permanently

Can sensitisation worsen with repeated exposure: Yes, allergic responses intensify over time

Can someone be sensitised without initial visible reaction: Yes, early exposures may show no symptoms

Are gloves required when using this product: Yes, mandatory per P280 precautionary statement

What type of gloves are recommended: Nitrile gloves

Is eye protection required: Yes, mandatory per P280 precautionary statement

What eye protection is recommended: Chemical splash goggles for best protection

Is protective clothing required: Yes, mandatory per P280 precautionary statement

Should you avoid inhaling vapours during use: Yes, per P261 precautionary statement

Is respiratory PPE specified in the SDS: Not specified for normal use conditions

Is ventilation recommended during application: Yes, ensure good airflow

What should you do if Part A contacts skin: Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap

Is water alone sufficient to remove epoxy from skin: No, soap is also required

What should you do if Part B contacts eyes: Rinse with water for several minutes immediately

How long should you rinse eyes after Part B contact: Several minutes continuously

Should contact lenses be removed after eye contact: Yes, if easily removable during rinsing

What is the follow-up action after Part A eye contact: Seek medical advice if irritation persists (P337+P313)

What is the follow-up action after Part B eye contact: Call a poison centre or doctor immediately (P310)

Can you wait to see if Part B eye symptoms improve before seeking help: No, seek help immediately

What is the emergency contact number in Australia: 1800 220 770

What is the emergency contact number in New Zealand: 0800 220 770

Are emergency contacts available 24 hours: Yes

Should contaminated clothing be taken home: No, per P272 it must not leave the workplace

How should contaminated clothing be handled: Wash before reuse, separately from other laundry

Does the dual-syringe format control mix ratios: Yes, it dispenses equal volumes automatically

What happens if mix ratios are incorrect: Unreacted material remains, degrading bond strength

Is thorough mixing important: Yes, incomplete mixing creates uncured weak zones

What indicates proper mixing is complete: Consistent colour and texture with no streaks

How should uncured epoxy waste be disposed of: As hazardous waste per local regulations

Can uncured epoxy be poured down drains: No

Can fully cured epoxy be disposed of as regular solid waste: Typically yes, confirm with local regulations

What Dangerous Goods class applies to this product: Class 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances)

Does Australian Special Provision AU01 apply to this product: Yes, for packages under 500 kg/L

Does the 200mL syringe qualify for AU01 transport exemption: Yes, well below the 500 kg/L threshold

Should the product container be kept on hand during medical emergencies: Yes, per P101 precautionary statement

Is this product suitable for children to use: No, keep out of reach of children per P102

What is the Selleys customer service number: 1300 555 205

Are Part A and Part B sold as a matched pair: Yes, within the same dual-syringe unit

Can Part A and Part B be purchased separately: No, they are distributed as a matched pair

What is the ABN of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd: 67 000 049 427

Where is DuluxGroup headquartered: 1956 Dandenong Road

Is this product suitable for large surface area bonding: Yes, extended working time supports large areas

Is repositioning possible during the working window: Yes, repositioning is possible within 60 minutes

Does viscosity change during the working window: Yes, viscosity increases progressively as curing advances

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Label Facts Summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

Product identification - Product name: Selleys Araldite Extra Time 60 Min Epoxy Adhesive - Product code: 103792 - Barcode (GTIN): 9300697133472 - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - ABN: 67 000 049 427 - Manufacturer address: 1956 Dandenong Road - Customer service: 1300 555 205 - Emergency contact (Australia): 1800 220 770 (24-hour) - Emergency contact (New Zealand): 0800 220 770 (24-hour)

Format & configuration - Pack size: 200mL dual-syringe format - System type: Two-part epoxy adhesive (Part A resin + Part B hardener) - Part A and Part B distributed as a matched pair within a single dual-syringe unit - Syringe dispenses equal volumes of Part A and Part B

Working properties - Working time: 60 minutes after mixing - Curing reaction: Irreversible - Components are chemically inert when stored separately; curing initiates only upon mixing

Part A — Resin component composition - 2,2'-Bis[4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane / Bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether (CAS 1675-54-3): >60% by weight - Bisphenol-A epoxy resin (CAS 25068-38-6): 1–10% by weight - Bisphenol-F epoxy resin (CAS 9003-36-5): 1–10% by weight - Remaining ingredients: below mandatory reporting thresholds or non-hazardous; identities held as proprietary

Part B — Hardener component composition - Specific chemical entities: Not specified by manufacturer; held as proprietary

Hazard classification — Part A - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS Revision 7 - GHS signal word: Warning - H315: Causes skin irritation — Skin Irritation Category 2 - H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction — Skin Sensitisation Category 1 - H319: Causes serious eye irritation — Eye Irritation Category 2A - Poison Schedule: S5 (Caution)

Hazard classification — Part B - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS Revision 7 - GHS signal word: Danger - H315: Causes skin irritation — Skin Irritation Category 2 - H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction — Skin Sensitisation Category 1 - H318: Causes serious eye damage — Eye Damage Category 1

Precautionary statements (both components) - P101: Keep product container or label at hand if medical advice needed - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray - P264: Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P272: Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection - P302+P352: IF ON SKIN — wash with plenty of water and soap - 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 - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations

Precautionary statements (Part A specific) - P337+P313: If eye irritation persists — get medical advice/attention

Precautionary statements (Part B specific) - P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor following eye contact

Dangerous Goods classification - Dangerous Goods Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances (both components) - Applicable codes: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; NZS5433 - Australian Special Provision AU01 applies: packages not exceeding 500 kg/L or IBCs are exempt from full ADG Code requirements - 200mL syringe format qualifies for AU01 transport exemption

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General product claims

- Extended 60-minute working time suits complex bonding tasks requiring precise positioning and alignment - Described as the practical choice for jobs where fast-set epoxies do not provide sufficient working time - Dual-syringe format described as ensuring consistent mix ratios and reliable cure performance - Secondary epoxy resins in Part A described as fine-tuning viscosity, improving substrate wetting, and shaping mechanical properties of the cured adhesive - Cured adhesive described as forming a strong, durable polymer network - Two-part architecture described as giving the user complete control over when curing begins - Product described as suitable for large surface area bonding and applications requiring repositioning - Nitrile gloves described as providing strong chemical resistance to epoxy resins and amines - Chemical splash goggles described as superior to safety glasses for eye protection during mixing and application - Individuals who develop epoxy sensitisation may require complete and indefinite avoidance of epoxy products - Family members handling contaminated clothing may be exposed to sufficient material to begin sensitisation - Fully cured epoxy described as typically qualifying for disposal as non-hazardous solid waste - Product described as enabling precise identification in medical records and poison control databases via product code and barcode

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Araldite Extra Time Epoxy Adhesive 200ml sits within the **Home & Garden > Adhesives & Glues** category and is part of the Araldite epoxy line offered by **Selleys**, an Australian adhesives and sealants brand whose product range spans household repair, construction, and surface-preparation applications. The Araldite name specifically identifies Selleys' two-part epoxy adhesive products, and this 200ml format is positioned toward larger or more complex jobs rather than quick, small-scale fixes.

Within the epoxy adhesive segment, the defining characteristic of this product is its extended working window — approximately 90 minutes of open time before the bond sets. This places it at the longer-working-time end of the epoxy range, making it the appropriate choice when precise alignment across a wide surface is needed, such as benchtop installations, structural repairs, or multi-piece assemblies. Buyers who need a faster cure for smaller, single-join repairs would typically look elsewhere in the Araldite line, though no shorter-cure sibling products are named in the available context for this guide.

Because this is a two-part epoxy requiring manual mixing and application, users will commonly need a few adjacent items alongside it: a flat mixing surface or disposable mixing palette, a spatula or spreader for working the adhesive across large areas, and surface-preparation materials such as abrasive paper or a degreaser to ensure the substrate is clean and key-ready before bonding. The product's classification as a Class 9 Dangerous Good and a Schedule 5 Poison (Caution) also means appropriate personal protective equipment — gloves and eye protection in particular — should be considered a practical companion purchase given the hazard codes for skin irritation and eye damage associated with Parts A and B respectively.

Overall, the Selleys Araldite Extra Time Epoxy Adhesive 200ml occupies a specific niche: a high-volume, long-open-time structural adhesive for experienced users tackling demanding assembly or repair work, sitting above quick-set epoxy formats in terms of working flexibility and package size.