



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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### FAST SET GENERAL PURPOSE ADHESIVE PART NO. 42010

#### SECTION I - IDENTITY INFORMATION

Product Type : Cyanoacrylate Ester

#### SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>OSHA</u> <u>PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH</u> <u>TLV</u>	<u>OTHER</u> <u>LIMITS</u>	<u>WGT %</u>
Ethyl-2-Cyanoacrylate	7085-85-0	None	0.2 ppm		80-95
Poly Methyl Methacrylate	9011-14-7				10-15

#### SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point : >300<sup>0</sup>F  
Vapor Pressure, (mm Hg) : Less than .2mmHg @ 20<sup>0</sup>C  
Vapor Density (Air=1) : Approximately 3  
Solubility in Water : Negligible. Polymerized by water.  
Specific Gravity (H2O=1) : 1.09  
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1) : N/A  
Volatile Organic Compound  
(EPA Method 24) : 98.6% 1025.4 grams per liter  
(SCQAMD Method 316B) : 0.48% 5.0 grams per liter  
Appearance and Odor : Clear liquid, sharp, pungent odor.

#### SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used) : 150 - 200<sup>0</sup>F (TCC)  
Extinguishing Media : Foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.  
Special Fire Fighting Procedures : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards : Vapors exceeding the flash point will ignite when exposed to flame.

#### SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability : Stable  
Hazardous Polymerization : Will not occur.  
Incompatibility : Polymerized by contact with water, alcohols, amines, alkalis.

## SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Toxicity : Skin contact may cause burns. Bonds rapidly and strongly to skin. Skin and eye irritant. Estimated oral LD50 more than 5000mg/kg.

Primary Route(s) of Entry : Inhalation.

Signs of Exposure : Vapor is irritating to eyes and mucous membranes above TLV. Prolonged and repeated over-exposure to vapors may produce symptoms of non-allergic asthma in sensitive individuals.

### FIRST AID MEASURES:

Ingestion : Ingestion is unlikely. See supplemental section for emergency action.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact : Soak in warm water. See supplemental section for emergency action.

Eye Contact : Flush with warm water. See supplemental section for emergency action.

## SECTION VII – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be Taken in Case of Spill or Leak : Flood with water to polymerize. Soak up with inert absorbent.

## SECTION VIII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Storage : Store away from heat and direct sunlight to maximize shelf life. Store inside in a dry location.

Handling : Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapors.

## SECTION IX - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Ventilation : Local exhaust ventilation recommended to maintain vapor level below TLV.

Respiratory Protection : Not applicable with good local exhaust.

Skin : Polyethylene or non-reactive gloves. Do not use cotton or wool. See supplemental page for more information.

Eye Protection : Safety glasses or goggles with side shields.

## SECTION X – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

## SECTION XI – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Spill or Accidental Release : Flood with water to cure (harden) adhesive. Soak up with inert absorbent.

Disposal Procedures : Incinerate or dispose of in an approved land-fill in accordance with local and EPA regulations  
Not a RCRA hazardous waste.

## SECTION XII – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### DOMESTIC GROUND TRANSPORT:

Proper Shipping Name : Unrestricted (not more than 450 liters)  
Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (more than 450 liters)

Hazard Class or Division : Unrestricted (not more than 450 liters)  
Combustible liquid (more than 450 liters)

Identification Number : None (not more than 450 liters)  
NA 1993 (more than 45 liters)

Marine Pollutant : No

## SECTION XIII – REGULATORY INFORMATION

CA Proposition 65 : No information

## SECTION XIV – HAZARD COMMUNICATION CODES

### HMIS CODES:

Health : 2  
Fire : 2  
Reactivity : 1  
Personal Protection : See Section 9

### NFPA CODES:

Health : 2  
Fire : 2  
Reactivity : 1  
Specific Hazard : No Water

**NOTES: See Supplemental Section attached.**

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Because the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control, we assume no responsibility for its use.

### **FIRST AID SUPPLEMENT**

Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue and skin in seconds. Experience has shown that accidents due to Cyanoacrylates are best handled by passive, non-surgical first aid. Treatment of specific types of accidents are suggested as follows:

**Skin Contact** – Remove excess adhesive. Soak in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard even when bonded to the skin. Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags, or tissue. Contact with these materials may cause polymerization. The polymerization of large amounts of adhesive will generate heat causing smoke, skin burns, and strong, irritating vapors. Wear rubber or polyethylene gloves and an apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

**Skin Adhesion** – First immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel off or roll the surfaces open with the end of a blunt edge,, such as a spatula or a spoon handle, then remove adhesive from the skin with soap and water. Do not try to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

**Eyelid Adhesion** – In the even that eyelids are stuck together or bonded to the eyeball, wash thoroughly with warm water and apply a gauze patch. The eye will open without further action, typically in one to two days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eyes by manipulation.

**Adhesive in Eye** – Adhesive introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, usually in several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a mater of hours, even with gross contamination.

**Mouth** – If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peal or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips with direct opposing action. It is almost impossible to swallow Cyanoacrylate. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lift the adhesive in one to two days.

**Burns** – Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases, large drops will increase in temperature enough to cause a burn. Burns should be treated normally after the lump of Cyanoacrylate is released from the tissue as described above.

**Surgery** – It should never be necessary to use such drastic action to separate accidentally bonded skin.