Dynatex

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

350 RING ROAD ELIZABETHTOWN, KY 42701 (270) 769-5557 (270) 769-6418

SUPER GLUE
PART NOS. 49403, 49431

SECTION I - IDENTITY INFORMATION

Product Type : Cyanoacrylate Ester

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

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

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point : >300^{0}F
Vapor Pressure : <.2mmHg @ 20^{0}C
Vapor Density (Air=1) : Approximately 3
Solubility in Water : Negligible. Polymerized by water.
Specific Gravity (H_20=1) : 1.09
Evaporation Rate : Not applicable
Appearance and Odor : Clear liquid with sharp, pungent odor.
Volatile Organic Compound
(EPA Method 24) : 98.6% 1025.4 grams per liter
(SCQAMD Method 316B) : 0.48% 5.0 grams per liter

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability : Stable
Hazardous Polymerization : Will not occur.
Incompatibility : Polymerized by contact with water, alcohols, amines, and 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 overexposure 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 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

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

Spill or Accidental Release	: Flood with water to cure (harden) adhesive. Soak up with an inert absorbent.
Disposal Procedures	: Incinerate or dispose of in an approved landfill in accordance with local and EPA regulations. Not a RCRA hazardous waste.

SECTION IX - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Ventilation	: Local exhaust ventilation recommended to maintain vapor
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 – 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 450 liters)
Marine Pollutant	:	No

SECTION XI – REGULATORY INFORMATION

CA Proposition 65	:	No information.

SECTION XII– HAZARD COMMUNICATION CODES

HMIS CODES:

Health	:	2
Fire	:	2
Reactivity	:	1
Specific Hazard	:	Personal protection: See Section 9

NFPA CODES:

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

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 casing 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 event 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 disassociates 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 matter 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 Cyano-acrylate is released from the tissue as described above.

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