



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SUPER GLUE PART NOS. 49433, 49436

SECTION I - IDENTITY INFORMATION

Chemical Name: Super glue
Chemical Family: Cyanoacrylate Ester

SECTION II - COMPOSITION/INGREDIENTS

<u>Hazardous Component</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>		
Ethyl-2 Cyanoacrylate	7085-85-0	80-90		
Poly Mthyl Methacrylate	9011-14-7	10-20		
Amorphous Silica	112945-52-5	5-10		
<u>Exposure Limits (TWA)</u>	<u>ACGIH (TLV)</u>	<u>OSHA (PEL)</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	
Ethyl-2 Cyanoacrylate	0.2 ppm	None	None	
Amorphous Silica	10 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	3mg/m3 resp. dust	

Exposure Limits (STEL)

SECTION III – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATIONS

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

Primary Routes 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.

SECTION IV – 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 V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	150-200F, Tag Closed Cup
Extinguishing Media:	Foam, Dry Chemical, or Carbon Dioxide
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:	Vapors exceeding the flash point will ignite when exposed to flame.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE AND DISPOSAL MEASURES

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 VII – 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 VIII – 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
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses or goggles with side shields.

SECTION IX PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear gel.
Odor:	Sharp, pungent.
Boiling Point:	>300 ⁰ F
Vapor Pressure:	< .2mmHg @20 ⁰ C
Vapor Density:	Approximately 3 (Air = 1)
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Specific Gravity:	1.10
Solubility in Water:	Negligible. Polymerized by water.
Volatile Organic Compound:	
(EPA Method 24)	98.6% 1025.4 grams per liter
(SCQAMD Method 316B)	0.48% 5.0 grams per liter

SECTION X- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

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

SECTION XI- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

See Section III

SECTION XII – 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 XIII – 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 XIV – HAZARDOUS INFORMATION

<u>Hazard</u>	<u>NFPA Hazard Code</u>	<u>HMIS Hazard Code</u>
Health	2	2
Fire	2	2
Reactivity	2	2
Specific Hazard	No Water	Personal Protection: See Section VIII

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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 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 or 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 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. Peel 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 drastic action to separate accidentally bonded skin.

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.