



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

M745-3522, M745-3521

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: 17426 Satellite City Gap Filling Inst Adhesive
 Item No.: M745-3522, M745-3521, M745-3500
 Product Type: Cyanoacrylate Ester

2. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ingredients | CAS No. | % | |
| Ethyl Cyanoacrylate | 7085-85-0 | 90-95 | |
| Poly (methyl methacrylate) | 9011-14-7 | 5-10 | |
| HYDROQUINONE | 123-31-9 | 0.1-1 | |
| Ingredients which have exposure limits | | | |
| Exposure Limits (TWA) | ACGIH | OSHA | OTHER |
| Ingredients | (TLV) | (PEL) | |
| Ethyl cyanoacrylate | 0.2 ppm TWA | None | None |
| HYDROQUINONE | 2 mg/m3 TWA | 2 mg/m3 TWA | 2 mg/m3 TWA |
| | | 4 mg/m3 STEL | |
| Exposure Limits (STEL) | ACGIH | OSHA | |
| Ingredients | (TLV) | (PEL) | |

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Toxicity: Skin contact may cause burns.
 Bonds Skin rapidly and strongly.
 Skin and eye irritant.
 Estimated oral LD50 more than 5000mg/kg.
 Estimated dermal LD 50 more than 2000 mg/kg.

Primary Routes of Entry: None known

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Vapor is irritating to eyes and mucous membranes above TLV. Exposure to vapors above the established limits may cause symptoms of non-allergic asthma.

Existing Conditions

Aggravated by Exposure: None known

| Ingredients | Literature Referenced Target Organ and Other Health Effects | Carcinogen NTP IARC OSHA |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Ethyl cyanoacrylate | ALG IRR RES | NO NO NO |
| HYDROQUINONE | BLO BNM CNS EYE IMM IRR UV MUT SKI THY | NO N/A NO |
| Poly (methyl methacrylate) | IRR | NO N/A NO |

Abbreviations

N/A Not Applicable
 ALG Allergen
 BLO Blood
 BNM Bone Marrow
 CNS Central nervous system
 EYE Eyes
 IMM Immune system
 IRR Irritant
 LIV Liver
 MUT Mutagen

RES Respiratory

SKI Skin

THY Thyroid

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion: Ingestion is not likely. See supplemental information for emergency procedures.

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

Skin Contact: Soak in warm water. See supplemental information for emergency procedures.

Eye Contact: Flush with water. See supplemental information for emergency procedures.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint: 150-200 °F Method: Tag Closed Cup
Recommended

Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical
Special Firefighting

Procedures: Not available

Hazardous Products formed by Fire or Thermal Decomp: Irritating organic fragments.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: None

Explosive Limits:
(% by volume in air)Lower Not available
(% by volume in air)Upper Not available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be taken in case of spill or leak: Flood with water to polymerize. Soak up with an Inert absorbent.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Storage: Store below 75 deg. F.
Handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eyes: Safety glasses or goggles.

Skin: Nitrile or polyethylene gloves and aprons.
Do not use cotton
See supplemental page for additional information.

Ventilation: Positive down-draft exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain vapor concentration below TLV

Respiratory: Not available
See Section 2 for Exposure Limits.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear liquid.

Odor: Sharp, irritating

Boiling Point: More than 300°F

pH: Does not apply

| | |
|--|--|
| Solubility in Water: | Polymerized by water |
| Specific Gravity | 1.0156 at 75°F |
| Volatile Organic Compound • (EPA Method 24) | 87.1%; 914.55 g/l 4.10% 4106 grams per liter of material (California SCAQMD Method 316b) |
| Vapor Pressure: | Less than 0.2 mm at 75°F |
| Vapor Density: | Approximately 3 |
| Evaporation Rate (Ether =1) | Not available |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|--|--|
| Stability: | Stable |
| Hazardous Polymerization: | Will not occur |
| Incompatibility: | Polymerized by contact with water, alcohols, amines, alkalies. |
| Conditions to Avoid: | Not available |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products (non-thermal): | None |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

See Section 3.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recommended methods of disposal: Polymerize as above. Incinerate following EPA and local regulations.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number NH - Not a RCRA Hazardous Waste Material

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172)

Domestic Ground Transport

Proper Shipping Name: Unrestricted (Not more than 450 liters):
Combustible liquids, n.o.s. (Cyanoacrylate ester)
(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: None

IATA

Proper Shipping Name: Unrestricted (Not more than one pint);
Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s., (Cyanoacrylate
Ester) (More than one pint)

Class or Division: Unrestricted (Not more than one pint);
Class 9 (More than one pint)

UN or ID Number: None (Not more than one pint)
UN 3334 (More than one pint)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CA Proposition 65: No prop65 chemicals known to be present.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Estimated NFPA(R) Code:
Health Hazard: 2
Fire Hazard: 2
Reactivity Hazard: 1
Specific Hazard: Does not apply
Estimated HMIS(R) Code:
Health Hazard: 2
Flammability Hazard: 2
Reactivity Hazards: 1
Personal Protection: See Section 8.

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INFORMATION FOR FIRST AID AND CASUALTY ON TREATMENT FOR ADHESION OF HUMAN SKIN TO ITSELF IF CAUSED BY CYANOACRYLATE ADHESIVES

Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue including skin in seconds. Experience has shown that accidents due to cyanoacrylates are handled best by passive, nonsurgical first aid. Treatment of specific types of accidents are given below.

SKIN CONTACT Remove excess adhesive. Soak in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several hours. Cured adhesive does not present a health hazard even when bonded to the skin.

Avoid contact with clothes, fabrics, 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 nitrile or polyethylene gloves and apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

SKIN ADHESION First immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel or roll the surfaces apart with the aid of a blunt edge, e.g. a spatula or a teaspoon handle; then remove adhesive from the skin with soap and water. Do not try to pull surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

EYELID TO EYELID OR EYEBALL 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 1-4 days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eyes by manipulation.

ADHESIVE ON THE EYEBALL Cyanoacrylate introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, generally covering several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. During the period of contamination, double vision may be experienced together with a lachrymatory effect, and it is important to understand the cause and realize 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 to the lips 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 half to two days. In case a lump forms in the mouth, position the patient to prevent ingestion of the lump when it detaches,

BURNS Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases a large drop 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 a drastic method to separate accidentally bonded skin.

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