

CEDESA CYANOACRYLATE (ALL VISCOCITIES)

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Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: CEDESA CYANOACRYLATE (ALL VISCOCITIES)

Product code: ALL GRADES

Synonyms: SUPER GLUE

ETHYL-2-CYANOACRYLATE ESTER

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of substance / mixture: Cyanoacrylate adhesive

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: Anixter Limited

Anixter Ltd

3 Edmund Road

Sheffield

S2 4EB

**Tel:** 01709 361616

Fax: 01709 362825

Email: gregg.walker@anixter.com

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Section 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification under CHIP: Xi: R36/37/38

Most important adverse effects: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

### 2.2. Label elements

Label elements under CHIP:

Hazard symbols: Irritant.



Risk phrases:	Risk phrases: R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.		
Safety phrases:	S2: Keep out of the reach of children.		
	S46: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.		
Precautionary phrases:	Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of		
	children.		

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## 2.3. Other hazards

**PBT:** This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

## Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.2. Mixtures

## Hazardous ingredients:

ETHYL-2-CYANOACRYLATE

EINECS	CAS	CHIP Classification	CLP Classification	Percent
230-391-5	7085-85-0	Xi: R36/37/38	Eye Irrit. 2: H319; STOT SE 3: H335; Skin Irrit. 2: H315	75-90%

## Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid m	easures
Skin contact:	Remove all contaminated clothes and footwear immediately unless stuck to skin. Wash
	immediately with plenty of soap and water. Do not pull bonded skin apart. It may be
	gently peeled apart using a blunt object such as a spoon, preferably after soaking in
	warm soapy water. Cyanoacrylate gives off heat on solidification. In rare cases a large
	drop will generate enough heat to burn. Burns should be treated normally after the
	adhesive has been removed from the skin. If lips are accidentally stuck together apply
	warm water to the lips and encourage maximum wetting. Peel or roll lips apart. Do not
	try to pull the lips apart with direct opposing action.
Eye contact:	Bathe the eye with running water for 15 minutes. If the eye is bonded closed, release
	eyelashes with warm water by covering with wet pad. Cyanoacrylate will bond to eye
	protein and will cause periods of weeping which will help to debond the adhesive. Keep
	eye covered until debonding is complete. Do not force eye open. Medical advice should
	be sought in case solid particles of cyanoacrylate trapped behind the eyelid cause any
	abrasive damage.
Ingestion:	Wash out mouth with water. Ensure that breathing passages are not obstructed. The
	product will polymerise immediately in the mouth making it almost impossible to
	swallow. Saliva will slowly seperate the solidified product from the mouth (several
	hours). Consult a doctor.
Inhalation:	Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Consult a
	doctor.
4.2. Most important symptom	is and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.

**Eye contact:** Cyanoacrylate will bond to eye protein and will cause periods of weeping which will help to debond the adhesive. In a dry atmosphere, ,50% RH, vapours may cause irritation and lachrymatory effect.

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**Ingestion:** Cyanoacrylates are considered to have relatively low toxicity. Acute oral LD50 is >5000 mg/kg (rat). It is almost impossible to swallow as it rapidly polymerises in the mouth.

Inhalation: In dry atmospheres with <50% humidity, vapours may irritate the eyes and respiratory system. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapours may lead to chronic effects in sensitive individuals.

Delayed / immediate effects: Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate / special treatment: Eye bathing equipment should be available on the premises.

### Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media: Use foam, Carbon Dioxide or dry powder as extinguishing media.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure hazards: In combustion emits toxic fumes.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Advice for fire-fighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

## Section 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Ensure adequate ventilation Do not use cloths for mopping up.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding.

# 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean-up procedures: Polymerise with water and scrape off floor.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections: Refer to section 8 of SDS.

Section 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling requirements: Avoid direct contact with the substance. Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area.

Do not handle in a confined space. Avoid the formation or spread of mists in the air.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: For optimum shelf life product should be stored in original containers at 2-8 deg CSuitable packaging: Must only be kept in original packaging.

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### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Hazardous ingredients:

### ETHYL-2-CYANOACRYLATE

#### Workplace exposure limits:

State	8 hour TWA	15 min. STEL	8 hour TWA	15 min. STEL
UK	-	1.5 mg/m3	-	-

**Respirable dust** 

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Ensure there is exhaust ventilation of the area. Respiratory protection: Not applicable. Hand protection: Polyethylene or polypropylene gloves are recommended when using large volumes. Do not use PVC, Rubber, Nylon or Cotton gloves. Eye protection: Safety glasses. Ensure eye bath is to hand. Skin protection: Protective clothing.

### Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State:	Liquid	
Colour:	Colourless	
Odour:	Sharp characteristic odour.	
Solubility in water:	Insoluble	
Also soluble in:	Acetone. (Completely soluble)	
Boiling point/range°C:	150 Flash point°C:	85
Vapour pressure:	0.293 mmHg Relative density:	1.04
Odour: Solubility in water: Also soluble in: Boiling point/range°C:	Sharp characteristic odour. Insoluble Acetone. (Completely soluble) 150 Flash point°C:	

#### 9.2. Other information

Other information: Not applicable.

### Section 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under recommended transport or storage conditions.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal transport or storage conditions.

Decomposition may occur on exposure to conditions or materials listed below.

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## 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: Rapid exothermic polymerisation will occur in the presence of water, amines, alkalis

and alcohols.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Water.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Haz. decomp. products: In combustion emits toxic fumes.

## Section 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

### **Toxicity values:**

Route	Species	Test	Value	Units
ORAL	RAT	LD50	>5000	mg/kg
DERMAL	RBT	LD50	>2000	mg/kg

### **Relevant effects for mixture:**

Effect	Route	Basis
Irritation	OPT INH DRM	Hazardous: calculated

Symptoms /	routes of	exposure
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Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.

**Eye contact:** Cyanoacrylate will bond to eye protein and will cause periods of weeping which will help to debond the adhesive. In a dry atmosphere, ,50% RH, vapours may cause irritation and lachrymatory effect.

**Ingestion:** Cyanoacrylates are considered to have relatively low toxicity. Acute oral LD50 is >5000 mg/kg (rat). It is almost impossible to swallow as it rapidly polymerises in the mouth.

Inhalation: In dry atmospheres with <50% humidity, vapours may irritate the eyes and respiratory system. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapours may lead to chronic effects in sensitive individuals.

Delayed / immediate effects: Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

### Section 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity values: Not applicable.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradable.

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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential: No data available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility: No data available.

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**PBT identification:** This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

## 12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects: No data available.

### Section 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal operations:	Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations. Polymerise by adding		
	slowly to water (10:1) and dispose of as water insoluble, non-toxic solid chemical in		
	authorised landfill or incinerate under controlled conditions.		
Disposal of packaging:	Dispose of in a regulated landfill site or other method for hazardous or toxic wastes.		

NB: The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of regional or national

regulations regarding disposal.

## Section 14: Transport information

Transport class: This product does not require a classification for transport.

## Section 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## 15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessment: A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the substance or the mixture by the supplier.

## Section 16: Other information

## **Other information**

Other information:	This safety data sheet is prepared in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No
	453/2010.
	* indicates text in the SDS which has changed since the last revision.
Phrases used in s.2 and 3:	H315: Causes skin irritation.
	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
	R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Legal disclaimer:	The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive
	and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any
	damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.