



Safety Data Sheet according to (EC) No 1907/2006

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4601 PRISM 1 LB BO ENG

sds no. : 153643
V002.1

Revision: 21.03.2011
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1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier:

4601 PRISM 1 LB BO ENG

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Intended use:
Cyanoacrylate

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Henkel Ireland Limited
Product Safety & Regulatory Affairs
Tallaght Business Park, Whitestown
Dublin 24

Ireland

Phone: +353 (14046444)

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ua-productsafety.uk@uk.henkel.com

Emergency telephone number:

24 Hours Emergency Tel: +44 (0)1442 278497

2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Classification (DPD):

The product is not subject to classification according to the calculation methods of the "General Classification Guideline for Preparations of the EC" as issued in the last version.

Label elements (DPD):

Risk phrases:

Not classified as hazardous.

No classification required.

Additional labeling:

Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children.

Other hazards:

Not classified as hazardous.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

General chemical description:

Cyanoacrylate Adhesive

Declaration of the ingredients according to CLP (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	EC Number REACH-Reg No.	content	Classification
2-Methoxyethyl a-cyanoacrylate 27816-23-5	248-670-5	> 80- < 100 %	

Only dangerous ingredients for which a CLP classification is already available are displayed in this table.
For full text of the H - statements and other abbreviations see section 16 "Other information".
Substances without classification may have community workplace exposure limits available.

Declaration of ingredients according to DPD (EC) No 1999/45:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	EC Number REACH-Reg No.	content	Classification
2-Methoxyethyl a-cyanoacrylate 27816-23-5	248-670-5	> 80 - < 100 %	
Hazardous components CAS-No.	EC Number REACH-Reg No.	content	Classification
2-Methoxyethyl a-cyanoacrylate 27816-23-5	248-670-5	96,21 %	
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer 9011-14-7		3,28 %	

For full text of the R-Phrases indicated by codes see section 16 'Other Information'.
Substances without classification may have community workplace exposure limits available.

4. First aid measures**Description of first aid measures:****Inhalation:**

Move to fresh air, consult doctor if complaint persists.

Skin contact:

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.

Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases a large drop will generate enough heat to cause a 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 and pressure from saliva inside the mouth.

Peel or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips apart with direct opposing action.

Eye contact:

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, usually within 1-3 days.

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:

Ensure that breathing passages are not obstructed. The product will polymerise immediately in the mouth making it almost impossible to swallow. Saliva will slowly separate the solidified product from the mouth (several hours).

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

See section: Description of first aid measures

5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

Foam, extinguishing powder, carbon dioxide.
Fine water spray

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, irritating organic vapors.

Advice for firefighters:

Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions:

Do not let product enter drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Do not use cloths for mopping up. Flood with water to complete polymerization and scrape off the floor. Cured material can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Reference to other sections:

See advice in chapter 8

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Ventilation (low level) is recommended when using large volumes
Use of dispensing equipment is recommended to minimise the risk of skin or eye contact

Hygiene measures:

Wash hands before work breaks and after finishing work.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while working.
Good industrial hygiene practices should be observed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

For optimum shelf life store in original containers under refrigerated conditions at 2 - 8°C (35.6 - 46.4 °F)

Specific end use(s):

Cyanoacrylate

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters:

Valid for
Great Britain

None

Exposure controls:

Respiratory protection:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Hand protection:

The use of chemical resistant gloves such as Nitrile are recommended.

Polyethylene or polypropylene gloves are recommended when using large volumes.

Do not use PVC, rubber or nylon gloves.

Please note that in practice the working life of chemical resistant gloves may be considerably reduced as a result of many influencing factors (e.g. temperature). Suitable risk assessment should be carried out by the end user. If signs of wear and tear are noticed then the gloves should be replaced.

Eye protection:

Wear protective glasses.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance	liquid colourless to yellowish
Odor	irritating
pH	No data available / Not applicable
Initial boiling point	> 149 °C (> 300.2 °F)
Flash point	80 - 93,3 °C (176 - 199.94 °F); None
Decomposition temperature	No data available / Not applicable
Vapour pressure	< 3 mbar
Density	1,1 g/cm ³
()	
Bulk density	No data available / Not applicable
Viscosity	No data available / Not applicable
Viscosity (kinematic)	No data available / Not applicable
Explosive properties	No data available / Not applicable
Solubility (qualitative)	Polymerises in presence of water.
(Solvent: Water)	
Solidification temperature	No data available / Not applicable
Melting point	No data available / Not applicable
Flammability	No data available / Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available / Not applicable
Explosive limits	No data available / Not applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available / Not applicable
Evaporation rate	No data available / Not applicable
Vapor density	No data available / Not applicable
Oxidising properties	No data available / Not applicable

Other information:

No data available / Not applicable

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

Rapid exothermic polymerization will occur in the presence of water, amines, alkalis and alcohols.

Chemical stability:

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section reactivity

Conditions to avoid:

Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

11. Toxicological information

General toxicological information:

The preparation is classified based on the conventional method outlined in Article 6(1)(a) of Directive 1999/45/EC. Relevant available health/ecological information for the substances listed under Section 3 is provided in the following.

Oral toxicity:

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

Inhalative toxicity:

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

Skin irritation:

Bonds skin in seconds. Considered to be of low toxicity: acute dermal LD50 (rabbit)>2000mg/kg
Due to polymerisation at the skin surface allergic reaction is unlikely to occur

Eye irritation:

Liquid product will bond eyelids. In a dry atmosphere (RH<50%) vapours may cause irritation and lachrymatory effect

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Type of study / Route of administration	Metabolic activation / Exposure time	Species	Method
2-Methoxyethyl acrylate 27816-23-5	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)	with and without		OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Type of study / Route of administration	Metabolic activation / Exposure time	Species	Method
2-Methoxyethyl acrylate 27816-23-5	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)	with and without		OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)

12. Ecological information

General ecological information:

Biological and Chemical Oxygen Demands (BOD and COD) are insignificant.

Do not empty into drains / surface water / ground water.

The preparation is classified based on the conventional method outlined in Article 6(1)(a) of Directive 1999/45/EC. Relevant available health/ecological information for the substances listed under Section 3 is provided in the following.

Mobility:

Cured adhesives are immobile.

Toxicity:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Acute Toxicity Study	Exposure time	Species	Method
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer 9011-14-7	LC50	350 mg/l	Fish		Leuciscus idus	OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer 9011-14-7	EC50	69 mg/l	Daphnia	48 h	Daphnia magna	OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer 9011-14-7	EC50	170 mg/l	Algae	4 d	Selenastrum capricornutum (new name: Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)	OECD Guideline 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)

Persistence and degradability:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Route of application	Degradability	Method
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer 9011-14-7		aerobic	< 1 %	

13. Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods:**

Product disposal:

Cured adhesive: Dispose of as water insoluble non-toxic solid chemical in authorised landfill or incinerate under controlled conditions.

Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations.

Disposal of uncleaned packages:

Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Waste code

08 04 09 waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents and other dangerous substances

14. Transport information**Road transport ADR:**

Not dangerous goods

Railroad transport RID:

Not dangerous goods

Inland water transport ADN:

Not dangerous goods

Marine transport IMDG:

Not dangerous goods

Air transport IATA:

Class: 9

Packaging group:

Packaging instructions (passenger)

Packaging instructions (cargo)

UN no.: 3334

Label: 9

Proper shipping name: Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. (Cyanoacrylate ester)

Primary packs containing less than 500ml are unregulated by this mode of transport and may be shipped unrestricted.

15. Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:**

VOC content < 3 % (As defined in the Council Directive 2004/42/EC)

16. Other information

Further information:

This information is based on our current level of knowledge and relates to the product in the state in which it is delivered. It is intended to describe our products from the point of view of safety requirements and is not intended to guarantee any particular properties.

This safety data sheet was prepared in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC and its subsequent amendments, and Commission Directive 1999/45/EC.