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03/03/03 12:04 PM
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Subject: SH300

Uncommon Conglomerates, Inc.

400 Western Avenue North

St. Paul, MN55103-2257USA

Tel: (651) 227-7000

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USAToll Free: 1-800-323-4545

SUREHOLDâ SH-300 TIME SETTING ADHESIVE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

24 Hour Emergency Line:

1-800-424-9300 (USA& Canadaonly)

(703) 527-3887 (International only)

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 1999

Section 1 - Chemical Product Identification

Product Name: SUREHOLDâ Adhesive Item Number: SH-300

Product Type: Cyanoacrylate

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

Ingredients: CAS Number **Percent**

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Ethyl Cyanoacrylate	7085-85-0	85-90
Ethylene Copolymer Rubber	54545-50-5	7-12
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	1-3
PhthalicAnhydride*	85-44-9	0.1-1
Hydroquinone	123-31-9	0.1-0.5

*This component is listed as a SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemical.

Ingredients which have exposure limits:

Exposure limits (TWA):	ACGIH	OSHA	OTHER
Ingredients:	(TLV)	(PEL)	
Ethyl Cyanoacrylate	None	None	2ppm TWA
			9.1 mg/m^3 TWA
Carbon Black		3.5 mg/m^3 TWA	3.5 mg/m^3 TWA 5ppm
PhthalicAnhydride		1 ppmTWA	1ppm TWA None
	6.1 mg/m^3	6.1 mg/m^3	
Hydroquinone	2mg/m^3 TWA	2mg/m^3 TWA	2mg/m^3 TWA
			4mg/m^3 STEL

Exposure Limits (STEL):	ACGIH	OSHA
Ingredients:	(TLV)	(PEL)
Ethyl Cyanoacrylate	(4 ppm)	(4 ppm)
	(18 mg/m^3)	(16 mg/m^3)

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Toxicity: Skin contact my cause burns. Bonds skin rapidly and strongly. Skin and eye irritant.

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Estimated oral LD50 more than 5000mg/kg. Estimated dermal LD50 more than 2000mg/kg.

Primary routes of entry: None known

Signs and symptoms of exposure: Vapor is irritating in eyes and mucous membranes above TLV. Prolonged and repeated overexposureto vapors may produce symptoms of non-allergic asthma in sensitive individuals.

Existing conditions aggravated by Exposure: None Known

Literature Referenced

Ingredients:	Target Organ & Other Health Effects	Carcinogen NTP	IARC	OSHA
Ethyl Cyanoacrylate:	**ALG IRR RES**	No	No	No
Ethylene Copolymer Rubber:	NO DATA	No	No	No
Carbon Black:	RES	No	N/A	No
Phthalic Anhydride:	**ALG COR IRR**	No	No	No
Hydroquinone:	**BLO BNM CNS EYE IMM IRR MUT SKI**	No	N/A	No

Abbreviations: **N/A** -Not applicable **BLO** - Blood **CNS** - Central Nervous System **IMM** - Immune System **MUT** - Mutagen **SKI** - Skin

ALG - Allergen **BNM** - Bone Marrow EYE - Eye **IRR** - Irritant RES -Respiratory **COR** - Corrosive

Section 4 -First Aid Procedures

Ingestion: Ingestion is not likely- See supplemental page for emergency procedures. (Supplemental page under

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention. Section 17)

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

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

Section 5 -Flammability and Explosive Properties

Flash Point: 150°to 200°F Method: Tag Closed Cup

Recommended Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical.

Hazardous products formed by fire or Thermal Decomposition Irritating organic vapors.

Unusual fire or explosion hazards: None

Explosive Limits: (% by volume in air) 1.7% PhthalicAnhydride

(% by volume in air) 10.5% PhthalicAnhydride

Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be taken in case of spill or leak: Flood with water to polymerize. Solid polymer is non-hazardous.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage Information

Safe Storage: Store at or below 75°F to maximize shelf life.

Handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Eyes: Safety glasses or goggles.

Skin: Nitrileor 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Viscous, Black Liquid

Odor: Sharp, Irritating

Boiling Point: More than 300°F

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pH:	Does not apply
Solubility in water:	Polymerized by water
Specific Gravity:	1.1
Volatile Organic Compound:	
(EPA method 24):	87.9%
Vapor Pressure:	Less then 0.2 mm at 75°F
Vapor Density:	Approximately
Evaporation Rate	
(Ether = 1):	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability:	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Incompatibility:	Polymerized by contact with water, alcohol's, amines, alkalies.
Hazardous Decomposition Products (non-thermal):	None

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

See Section 3

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No data available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Recommended methods of disposal: Polymerize as above. Incinerate in accordance with EPA and local regulations.

-

Section 14 - Shipping Information

DOT (49 CFR 172)

Domestic Ground Transport

Proper shipping name: Unrestricted (Not more than 450 liters);

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	Combustible liquids, n.o.s. (Cyanoacrylateester)
	(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);
	Other regulated substances (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);
	ID 8027 (More than one pint)

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CA Proposition 65: Not available

-

Section 16 - Other Information

Estimated NFPA(R) code:		Estimated HMIS (R) code:	
Health Hazard:	2	Health Hazard:	2
Fire Hazard	2	Flammability Hazard:	2
Reactivity Hazard:	2	Reactivity hazard:	2
Specific Hazard:	No water	Personal Protection:	See Section 8

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HMIS is a registered trademark of the National Paint and Coatings Assn.

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Section 17- Preparation Information

Date: December 15, 1999

Prepared by: Thomas J. McKinley

Title: COO

Supplement

Information for first aid and casualty on treatment for adhesion of human skin to itself if caused by cyanoacrylatesadhesives Cyanoacrylateadhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue including skin in seconds. Experience has shown that accidents due to cyanoacrylatesanhandled best by passive, nonsurgicalfirst aid. Treatment of specific types of accidents aregiven 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 nitrileor polyethylene gloves and apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

SKIN ADHESION

First immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peal or roll the surfaces open 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 the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

EYELID TO 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

Willopen 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

Cyanoacrylateintroduced in to 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. 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 half to twodays. In case a lump forms in the mouth, position the patient to prevent ingestion of the lump when it detaches.

BURNS

Cyanoacrylatesgive 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 cyanoacrylateis releasedfrom the tissue as described above.

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SURGERY

It should never be necessary to use such a drastic method to separate accidentally bonded skin.

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