

MAXI MITRE FIX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4743-51
Version No:2.0
CD 2009/2 Page 1 of 6

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MAXI MITRE FIX

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 301210", "Cyanoacrylate adhesive."

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

SUPPLIER

Company: GSB Chemical Co. Pty Ltd

Address:

84 Camp Road

Broadmeadows

VIC, 3047

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9457 1125

Fax: +61 3 9459 7978

Email: info@gsbchem.com.au

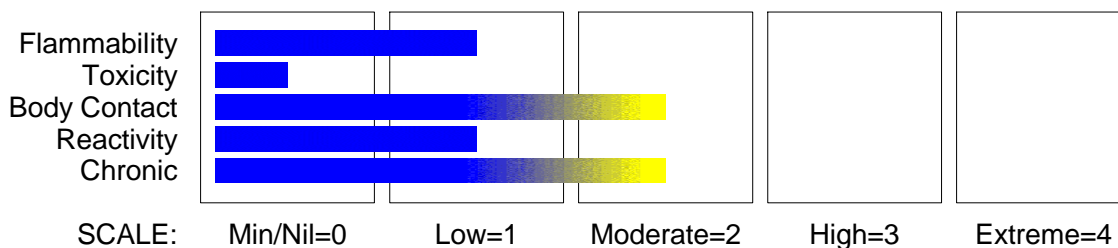
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes

R36/37/38

R42/43

R52

Risk Phrases

■ Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.

■ May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

■ Harmful to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36

S401

S13

S46

Safety Phrases

■ Wear suitable protective clothing.

■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

■ Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

■ If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethyl cyanoacrylate	7085-85-0	85-90
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	9011-14-7	10-15
hydroquinone	123-31-9	0.1-0.5

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MAXI MITRE FIX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4743-51
Version No:2.0
CD 2009/2 Page 2 of 6

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- For material bonded in the mouth seek medical/dental attention.
- If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth.

EYE

- Eyelid Adhesion
- Wash thoroughly with water and apply moist pad; maintain in position.
- DO NOT force separation.

SKIN

- Cyanoacrylate adhesives is a very fast setting and strong. they bond human tissues including skin in seconds.

INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- It should never be necessary to use surgical means to separate tissues which become accidentally bonded. The action of physiological fluids or warm soapy water will cause this adhesive to eventually fail.
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.
Polyethylene.
Respirator:
Type ANO-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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MAXI MITRE FIX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4743-51
Version No:2.0
CD 2009/2 Page 3 of 6

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- For cyanoacrylates:
 - Avoid contact with acids, bases, amines.
 - Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags (especially cotton and wool) rubber or paper; contact may cause polymerisation.
 - Segregate from alcohol, water.
 - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)	2

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ethyl cyanoacrylate: CAS:7085- 85- 0
- methyl methacrylate homopolymer: CAS:9011- 14- 7

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type ANO-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,.
- Polyethylene gloves.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear liquid with a sharp irritating odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

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MAXI MITRE FIX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4743-51
Version No:2.0
CD 2009/2 Page 4 of 6

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): >100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.1
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): >85
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Dermal (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.

Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.

Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

For methyl cyanoacrylate (MCA) and ethyl cyanoacrylate (ECA)

From the data available, the key toxicological features of MCA and ECA seem to be as a result of local activity at the site of contact. Human data indicate that liquid MCA and ECA are not skin irritants as a result of single exposure.

IRRITATION

ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 0.18 ml/kg * [Manufacturer]

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 0.22 ml/kg *

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

For methyl cyanoacrylate (MCA) and ethyl cyanoacrylate (ECA)

From the data available, the key toxicological features of MCA and ECA seem to be as a result of local activity at the site of contact. Human data indicate that liquid MCA and ECA are not skin irritants as a result of single exposure.

* [AIHAAP]

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.

Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.

Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes)

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MAXI MITRE FIX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4743-51
Version No:2.0
CD 2009/2 Page 5 of 6
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

HYDROQUINONE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 29 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 170 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 320 mg/kg

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Hydroquinone is rapidly and extensively absorbed from the gut and lungs of animals. Absorption via the skin is slow but may be accelerated with vehicles such as alcohols.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 2% - Mild

Skin (human): 5% - SEVERE

CARCINOGEN

Polymethyl

methacrylate

Hydroquinone

International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:
Water/Soil

Persistence:
Air

Bioaccumulat
ion

Mobility

Maxi Mitre Fix

ethyl cyanoacrylate

methyl methacrylate homopolymer

hydroquinone

No data

No data

No data

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

continued...

MAXI MITRE FIX

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4743-51
Version No:2.0
CD 2009/2 Page 6 of 6
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

ethyl cyanoacrylate (CAS: 7085-85-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

methyl methacrylate homopolymer (CAS: 9011-14-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens"

hydroquinone (CAS: 123-31-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens", "Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Maxi Mitre Fix (CW: 4743-51)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.