



Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)

Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5299-19

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AVIATION REGULATED LIQUID, N.O.S. Not subject to this Code (see SP 106) (contains ethyl cyanoacrylate)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Forch Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9303 9113
Fax	+61 8 9303 9114
Website	www.forch.com.au
Email	admin@forch.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	+61 8 9303 9113
Emergency telephone numbers	0413 550 330 (Terry Childs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0424 135 792

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only


CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	2	2
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	0	0

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7085-85-0	>80	<u>ethyl cyanoacrylate</u>
123-31-9	0.01-<0.025	<u>hydroquinone</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

<p>Eye Contact</p>	<p>Eyelid Adhesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash thoroughly with water and apply moist pad; maintain in position. ▶ DO NOT force separation. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor without delay. ▶ Minor eye contamination should be treated by copious washing with water or 1% sodium carbonate solution. ▶ The eye will generally open without further action, typically in one to two days. there should be no residual damage. ▶ Adhesive introduced ▶ Removal of contact lenses after eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. <p>Adhesive in the Eye:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Adhesive will attach itself to eye proteins and will disassociate from these over intermittent periods, usually within several hours. ▶ This will result in weeping until clearance of the protein complex. ▶ It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours even with gross contamination.
<p>Skin Contact</p>	<p>Cyanoacrylate adhesives is a very fast setting and strong. they bond human tissues including skin in seconds. Experience shows that accidents involving cyanoacrylates are best handled by passive, non-surgical first aid.</p> <p>Skin Contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove excessive adhesive. ▶ Soak in warm water - the adhesive should loosen from the skin in several hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard. ▶ Contact with clothes, fabric, rags or tissues may generate heat, and strong irritating odours; skin burns may also ensue. <p>Skin Adhesion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IMMEDIATELY immerse affected areas in warm soapy water. ▶ DO NOT force bonded surfaces apart. ▶ Use a gentle rolling action to peel surfaces apart if possible. It may be necessary to use a blunt edge such as a spatula or spoon handle. Do NOT attempt to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action. ▶ Remove any cured material with warm, soapy water. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay. ▶ A solvent such as acetone may be used (with care!) to separate bonded skin surfaces. NEVER use solvent near eyes, mouth, cuts, or abrasions.
<p>Inhalation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
<p>Ingestion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Peel or roll lips apart. ▶ Do NOT attempt to pull the lips with direct opposing action. ▶ It is almost impossible to swallow cyanoacrylates. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lip the adhesion in one or two days.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

- ‡ Carbon dioxide.
- ‡ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‡ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ‡ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‡ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ‡ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ‡ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ‡ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Combustible. ‡ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‡ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ‡ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ‡ May emit acrid smoke. ‡ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	2Z

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>If cloth has been used to wipe up spills, immediately soak the cloth in water to produce polymerisation and prevent possibility of autoignition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Clean up all spills immediately. ‡ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‡ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‡ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‡ Wipe up. ‡ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‡ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‡ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‡ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‡ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‡ Increase ventilation.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‡ 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. ‡ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‡ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‡ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‡ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‡ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
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Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For cyanoacrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contact with acids, bases, amines. ▶ Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags (especially cotton and wool) rubber or paper; contact may cause polymerisation. ▶ Cyanoacrylate adhesives undergo anionic polymerization in the presence of a weak base, such as water, and are stabilized through the addition of a weak acid. The stabiliser is usually in the form of a weak acidic gas such as SO₂, NO, or BF₃. An essential function of the stabiliser is to prevent polymerisation in the container, which is usually made of polyethylene. If too little stabiliser is added, the product will be prone to premature polymerization and if too much is added it will be less active and function less effectively as an adhesive. ▶ When the adhesive contacts a slightly alkaline surface, trace amounts of adsorbed water or hydroxide ions (OH⁻) that are present on the substrate's surface neutralise the acidic stabilizer in the adhesive, resulting in rapid polymerisation. ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

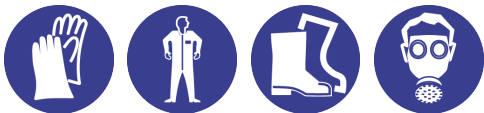
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydroquinone	Hydroquinone	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydroquinone	Hydroquinone	3 mg/m ³	20 mg/m ³	120 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethyl cyanoacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
hydroquinone	50 mg/m ³	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PVC	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless liquid with characteristic odour; reacts with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.09
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	80	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>60	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Reacts	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>In low humidity, cyanoacrylate vapours are irritating to the respiratory system and eyes. High concentrations may cause inflammation of the lungs and other complications.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Uncured cyanoacrylates are difficult to swallow as saliva cures the surface of the adhesive with negligible bonding. The cured material is considered to be non-hazardous.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Small n-alkyl cyanoacrylates cause burns and irritation on skin contact. Exposure to their vapours can cause irritation, but usually only in dry conditions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Exposure to cyanoacrylate vapours can cause discomfort and tears, nasal discharge, and blurred vision. The eyelids may be glued shut.</p>

Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)

Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Dermatitis may result from prolonged exposures. On repeated and prolonged exposure by skin contact or inhalation, a small proportion of individuals develop allergic sensitivities.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to cyanides and certain nitriles may result in interference to iodine uptake by thyroid gland and its consequent enlargement. This occurs following metabolic conversion of the cyanide moiety to thiocyanate.</p>
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Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl cyanoacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 233.2 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.2775 mg/l/1H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 190.8 mg/kg ^[2]	
hydroquinone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 2% - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 302 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): 5% - SEVERE
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>For methyl cyanoacrylate (MCA) and ethyl cyanoacrylate (ECA)</p> <p>Studies show that the key toxicological features of MCA and ECA are as a result of local activity at the site of contact. Liquid MCA and ECA may cause eye and skin irritation on repeated exposure but inconclusive evidence of skin sensitization and asthma causing effect. ECA and MCA does not cause genetic toxicity but presents similar health effect predicted to be due to its similar dose-response relationship, close structural similarities, similar physicochemical properties and toxicological profiles.</p> <p>* [AIHAAP]</p>
HYDROQUINONE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that hydroquinone is rapidly and extensively absorbed from the gut and lung. Absorption via the skin is slow, but may be accelerated with alcohols. Hydroquinone distributes rapidly and widely among tissues. It is rapidly excreted from the body, mostly via the urine.</p> <p>In animals, hydroquinone has moderate oral acute toxicity. Limited data suggests that in animals, hydroquinone may cause temporary eye irritation and cloudiness of the cornea; in rabbits, hydroquinone caused slight irritation of the eye. Hydroquinone may be a skin sensitizer in animals.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl cyanoacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.662mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.407mg/L	3
hydroquinone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.044mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.061mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.008mg/L	3
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl cyanoacrylate	LOW	LOW
hydroquinone	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethyl cyanoacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.4174)
hydroquinone	LOW (BCF = 65)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl cyanoacrylate	LOW (KOC = 6.847)
hydroquinone	LOW (KOC = 434)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
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Theo Forch 2K-CA Superglue Gel K 170 10 g Art.: 6410 4170(A), Art.: 6414 4170(A)

- ▶ Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- ▶ Recycling
- ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2Z

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3334	
UN proper shipping name	Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethyl cyanoacrylate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9A
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A27
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE(7085-85-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

HYDROQUINONE(123-31-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
 Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethyl cyanoacrylate; hydroquinone)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	16/08/2018
Initial Date	16/08/2018

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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