

M-Bond 200 Adhesive

Vishay Measurements Group GmbH

Version No: 5.0

Safety Data Sheet according to JIS Z 7253 : 2019

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S.GHS.JPN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | M-Bond 200 Adhesive |
| Chemical Name | Not Available |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | AVIATION REGULATED LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethyl cyanoacrylate) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | UFI: UFI: Mixture |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Relevant identified uses | Adhesive. |
|--------------------------|-----------|

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Vishay Measurements Group GmbH |
| Address | Tatschenweg 1 Heilbronn 74078 Germany |
| Telephone | +49 (0) 7131 39099-0 |
| Fax | +49 (0) 7131 39099-229 |
| Website | www.VPGSensors.com |
| Email | mm.de@vpgsensors.com |

Emergency telephone number


| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec (24/7/365) |
| Emergency telephone number(s) | (00-1) 703-527-3887 (Worldwide) |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | Not Available |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquids Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Japanese NITE GHS Classifications |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Warning |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H227 | Combustible liquid. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
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| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |

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| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog to extinguish. |
| 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/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
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| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name | Class Reference No. in the Gazette List | | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|----------------|-----------|--|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | CSCL | ISHL | |
| 7085-85-0 | 80-90 | ethyl cyanoacrylate | 2-2789 | Published | Not Available |
| Legend: | | [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <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. |
| Skin Contact | <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 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 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes, aerosols 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. 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. |
| Ingestion | <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. |

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

Advice for firefighters

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|------------------------------|---|
| 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. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |

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

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|---------------------|---|
| 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. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
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| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. |
|----------------------|---|

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <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. |

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. ▶ Unmodified cyanoacrylate adhesives do not polymerise readily on acidic surfaces such as wood or dichromated metals. ▶ Cyanoacrylate adhesives (or super-glues) do not wet or adhere well to polyolefins. The surface tension of the adhesive is much higher than that of the substrate. However, polyolefins can be primed for adhesion with cyanoacrylates by certain chemical compounds normally considered to be activators for cyanoacrylate polymerisation. ▶ Free radical stabilisers such as hydroquinone are added to improve storage stability ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)


INGREDIENT DATA

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. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Type of Contaminant:</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Lower end of the range</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|--|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. |
| 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>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.</p> <p>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> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>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. |

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10 | 1000 | A-AUS / Class1 P2 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 P2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 P2 |
| 100+ | | | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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

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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 | Colorless liquid. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 480 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -31 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 214 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 65.6-93.3 | 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 | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 1.043 | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g) | Not Available | Ignition Distance (cm) | Not Available |
| Flame Height (cm) | Not Available | Flame Duration (s) | Not Available |
| Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3) | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | 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

| | |
|---|---|
| a) Acute Toxicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating |
| d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| e) Mutagenicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| f) Carcinogenicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| g) Reproductivity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| h) STOT - Single Exposure | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure |
| i) STOT - Repeated Exposure | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| j) Aspiration Hazard | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Inhaled | <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> |

M-Bond 200 Adhesive

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Ingestion | 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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Small n-alkyl cyanoacrylates cause burns and irritation on skin contact. Exposure to their vapours can cause irritation, but usually only in dry conditions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. |
| Eye | This material causes serious eye irritation. Exposure to cyanoacrylate vapours can cause discomfort and tears, nasal discharge, and blurred vision. The eyelids may be glued shut. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Dermatitis may result from prolonged exposures. On repeated and prolonged exposure by skin contact or inhalation, a small proportion of individuals develop allergic sensitivities. 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. |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| M-Bond 200 Adhesive | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl cyanoacrylate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 233.2 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5.278 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 190.8 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (Human - woman): 10% |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5gm - Mild |
| | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild | |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |

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 | * [AIHAAP] |
| M-Bond 200 Adhesive & ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE | 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. For methyl cyanoacrylate (MCA) and ethyl cyanoacrylate (ECA) 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. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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

Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 12 Ecological information**Toxicity**

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| M-Bond 200 Adhesive | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

M-Bond 200 Adhesive

| ethyl cyanoacrylate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data | | | | |

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered. Source of unsaturated substances Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions) Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.

Occupants (exhaled breath, ski oils, personal care products) Isoprene, nitric oxide, squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids, unsaturated oxidation products Methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, 6MHQ, geranyl acetone, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanol, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid.

Soft woods, wood flooring, including cypress, cedar and silver fir boards, houseplants Isoprene, limonene, alpha-pinene, other terpenes and sesquiterpenes Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Carpets and carpet backing 4-Phenylcyclohexene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, unsaturated fatty acids and esters Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, nonanal, 2-nonenal

Linoleum and paints/polishes containing linseed oil Linoleic acid, linolenic acid Propanal, hexanal, nonanal, 2-heptenal, 2-nonenal, 2-decenal, 1-pentene-3-one, propionic acid, n-butyric acid

Latex paint Residual monomers Formaldehyde

Certain cleaning products, polishes, waxes, air fresheners Limonene, alpha-pinene, terpinolene, alpha-terpineol, linalool, linalyl acetate and other terpenoids, longifolene and other sesquiterpenes Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, glycoaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen and organic peroxides, acetone, benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, 4-AMC, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Natural rubber adhesive Isoprene, terpenes Formaldehyde, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone

Photocopier toner, printed paper, styrene polymers Styrene Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde

Environmental tobacco smoke Styrene, acrolein, nicotine Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, glyoxal, N-methylformamide, nicotinaldehyde, cotinine

Soiled clothing, fabrics, bedding Squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other saturated fatty acids Acetone, geranyl acetone, 6MHO, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid

Soiled particle filters Unsaturated fatty acids from plant waxes, leaf litter, and other vegetative debris; soot; diesel particles Formaldehyde, nonanal, and other aldehydes; azelaic acid; nonanoic acid; 9-oxo-nonanoic acid and other oxo-acids; compounds with mixed functional groups (=O, -OH, and -COOH)

Ventilation ducts and duct liners Unsaturated fatty acids and esters, unsaturated oils, neoprene C5 to C10 aldehydes

"Urban grime" Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons Oxidized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Perfumes, colognes, essential oils (e.g. lavender, eucalyptus, tea tree) Limonene, alpha-pinene, linalool, linalyl acetate, terpinene-4-ol, gamma-terpinene Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, acetone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H) furanone, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Overall home emissions Limonene, alpha-pinene, styrene Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, acetone, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, benzaldehyde, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Abbreviations: 4-AMC, 4-acetyl-1-methylcyclohexene; 6MHQ, 6-methyl-5-heptene-2-one, 4OPA, 4-oxopentanal, SOA, Secondary Organic Aerosols

Reference: Charles J Weschler; Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol 114, October 2006

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ethyl cyanoacrylate | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ethyl cyanoacrylate | LOW (LogKOW = 1.42) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ethyl cyanoacrylate | LOW (Log KOC = 6.847) |

Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|------------------------------|--|
|------------------------------|--|

M-Bond 200 Adhesive

- ▶ 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 |

Land transport (UN)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3334 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethyl cyanoacrylate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 9 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 9A |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. 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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ethyl cyanoacrylate | Not Applicable |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ethyl cyanoacrylate | Not Applicable |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethyl cyanoacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Japan Chemical Substances Control Law - Existing/Newly Announced Chemical Substances (Japanese)

Japan GHS Classifications (Japanese)

Japan Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA) - Existing/Newly Announced Chemical Substances (Japanese)

Japan Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA) - Substances for which SDS/Labels are required

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| ISHA – Industrial Safety and Health Act | Labeling and Deliver of Documents, etc. | |
| | SDS required | |
| | Cabinet Order Name | Cabinet Order No |
| | Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate | Attached table 2-1197 of Ordinance |
| | Labeling, etc. | |
| | Cabinet Order Name | Cabinet Order No |

M-Bond 200 Adhesive

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate | Attached table 2-1197 of Ordinance | |
| | Permission for Manufacturing | | |
| | Cabinet Order Name | Cabinet Order No | |
| | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | |
| | Relevant Ordinances | | |
| | Dangerous Substances - Oxidising | Not Applicable | |
| | Dangerous Substances - Flammable | Not Applicable | |
| | Organic Chemical Substance | Not Applicable | |
| | Specified Chemical Substances | Not Applicable | |
| PRTR - Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof | Japan PRTR Law (Effective from April 1, 2023) | | |
| | Classification | Cabinet Order Name | Japan PRTR-SDS Number |
| | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| PDSCL - Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act | Not Applicable | | |
| CSCL - Chemical Substances Control Law | Priority Assessment Chemical Substances | Not Applicable | |
| | Class I Specified Chemical Substances | Not Applicable | |
| | Class II Specified Chemical Substances | Not Applicable | |
| | Monitoring Chemical Substances | Not Applicable | |
| | General Chemical Substances | Alkyl(C=1-4) cyanoacrylate | |
| Fire Service Law | No Data | | |
| National Inventory | Status | | |
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes | | |
| Canada - DSL | Yes | | |
| Canada - NDSL | No (ethyl cyanoacrylate) | | |
| China - IECSC | Yes | | |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes | | |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes | | |
| Korea - KECI | Yes | | |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes | | |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes | | |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' | | |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes | | |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes | | |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes | | |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes | | |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (ethyl cyanoacrylate) | | |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. | | |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 03/02/2026 |
| Initial Date | 11/27/2025 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 5.0 | 03/01/2026 | Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients |

Other information

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.

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