

ShivaShade

Suture BeGone Adhesive SAFETY DATA SHEET

2025 Merrick Road
Merrick, New York 11566
516-665-8323 tel
516-377-7216 fax

1 –Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name Suture BeGone (Apollo 1400) Product Type Cyanoacrylate Ester
Date Revised 12/12/2013 Emergency Number 800-535-5053

2 –Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Component CAS Number %
Ethyl-2 Cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0 80-95
Poly Methyl Methacrylate 9011-14-7 5-10

Exposure Limits (TWA)

None Ethyl-2 Cyanoacrylate None
ACGIH (TLV) OSHA (PEL) OTHER
.2 ppm

3 -Hazards Identification

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Exposure to vapors above the established exposure limit results in respiratory irritation which may lead to difficulty breathing and tightness in the chest.

Skin Contact:

Bonds to skin in seconds. May cause skin irritation. Cyanoacrylates have been reported to cause allergic reaction but due to rapid polymerization at the skin surface, an allergic response is rare. Cyanoacrylates generate heat during the cure process and in rare instances a large drop can burn the skin.

Eye Contact: Irritating to eyes. Can cause excessive tearing. Eyelids may bond.

Ingestion: Material is not harmful if ingested.

4 -First Aid Measures

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

Skin Contact: Soak in warm water. Do not pull skin apart. See supplemental section for emergency action.

Eye Contact:

Flush with warm water. If eyelids are bonded closed, release eyelashes with water by covering the eye with a wet pad.

Do not force eye open. See supplemental section for emergency action.

Ingestion: Ingestion is unlikely. See supplemental section for emergency action.

5 -Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 87°C, 189°F Tag Closed Cup

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry Chemical or Carbon Dioxide

Unusual Fire or

Explosion Hazards: None.

Special Fire Fighting

Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Hazardous Combustion

Products: Trace amounts of toxic and/or irritating fumes may be released and the use of breathing apparatus is recommended.

6 -Accidental Release Measures

Do not use cloths for clean-up. Flood spilled material with water to polymerize. Cured material can be scraped up and

Steps to be taken in

case of spill or leak:

disposed of as non-hazardous waste. Make sure spill area is well ventilated.

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7 -Handling and Storage

Safe Storage:

Store away from heat and direct sunlight to maximize shelf life. Store inside in a dry location. Keep container tightly closed.

Handling:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with paper goods or fabric.

Contact with these materials may cause rapid polymerization which can generate smoke and strong irritating vapors.

8 -Protective Equipment

Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor level below exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection:

Observe OSHA regulations for respiratory use (29 CFR 1910.134) Use NIOSH approved respirator if there is a potential to exceed exposure limits.

Skin: Polyethylene or non reactive gloves. Do not use cotton, PVC, or nylon. See supplemental page for more information.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles with side shields.

9 -Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Clear liquid

Odor: Sharp, irritating

Odor Threshold: 1-2 ppm

Boiling Point: Greater than 300°F

Melting Point: Not determined

Vapor Pressure: Less than 0.2mm Hg

pH: Not applicable

Vapor Density: Approximately 3 (Air =1)

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Specific Gravity: 1.06 at 20°C

Solubility in Water: Negligible. Polymerized by water.

Partition Coefficient: Not determined

Volatile Organic

Compound:

(SCQAMD Method

316B)

< 20 g/l, <2% (estimated)

10 -Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Hazardous

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

Incompatibility: Polymerized by contact with water, alcohols, amines, and alkalis.

11 -Toxicological Information

Acute oral LD50 >5000mg/kg (rat) (estimated). Acute dermal LD50> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit) (estimated).

12 -Ecological Information

No Data

13 -Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations. Not a RCRA hazardous waste.

Disposal Procedures:

14 -Transportation Information

Domestic Ground Transport:

Non hazardous material as defined by the transportation regulations.

International Air Transportation (ICAO/IATA):

Non hazardous material as defined by the transportation regulations.

Water Transportation (IMO/IMDG):

Non hazardous material as defined by the transportation regulations.

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15 -Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA Section

TSCA 8b Inventory

status:

None.

All components are listed or exempt

Canada DSL/NDSL:

WHMIS hazard class:

CERCLA/SARA Section

311/312:

302 EHS:

CERCLA SARA 313:

California Proposition

65:

Immediate health hazard, Delayed health hazard, Fire, Reactive

None.

None.

All components are listed or exempt

B.3, D.2.B

16 -Other Information

Hazard: NFPA Hazard Code HMIS Hazard Code

Health: 2 2

Fire: 2 2

Physical Hazard: 1 1

Specific Hazard: No water Personal protection: See Section 8

First Aid Supplement

Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue and skin in seconds. Experience

has shown that accidents due to Cyanoacrylates are best handled by passive, non-surgical first aid.

Treatments of specific

types of accidents are suggested as follows:

Skin Contact -Remove excess adhesive. Soak in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several

hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard even when bonded to the skin. Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags

or tissue. Contact with these materials may cause polymerization. The polymerization of large amounts of adhesive will

generate heat causing smoke, skin burns, and strong, irritating vapors. Wear rubber or polyethylene gloves and an apron

when handling large amounts of adhesive.

Skin Adhesion -First immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel off or roll the surfaces open with the end of a

blunt edge, such as a spatula or a spoon handle, then remove adhesive from the skin with soap and

water. Do not try to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

Eyelid Adhesion -In the event that eyelids are stuck together or bonded to the eyeball, wash thoroughly with warm water and apply a gauze patch. The eye will open without further action, typically in one to two days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eyes by manipulation.

Adhesive in eye -Adhesive introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, usually in several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours, even with gross contamination.

Mouth -If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peel or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips with direct opposing action. It is almost impossible to swallow Cyanoacrylate. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lift the adhesive in one to two days.

Burns -Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases, large drops will increase in temperature enough to cause a burn. Burns should be treated normally after the lump of Cyanoacrylate is released from the tissue as described above.

Surgery -It should never be necessary to use such drastic action to separate accidentally bonded skin.

Prepared by: Cyberbond Regulatory Department
Company: ShivaShade

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