

**MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet****Product Name: Finder Cyanoacrylate Packet**

EVIDENT, INC.  
 1-800-576-7606  
 www.EvidentCrimeScene.com  
 contact@evident.cc

MSDS No.: CNA2000

**I. Basic Information:**

Manufacturer: Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories

Address: 100 Hunter Place

City, ST Zip: Youngsville, NC 27596

Emergency Contact: ChemTrec

Emergency Telephone Number: 800-424-9300

Contact: Tech Support

Information Telephone Number: 919-554-2244

Last Update: 01/26/2011

Expiration Date:

Chemical State:  Liquid  Gas  SolidChemical Type:  Pure  Mixture

2	Health
2	Flammability
1	Reactivity
H	Pers. Protection

**II. Ingredients:** Trade Secret (N/D = Not Disclosed)

CAS No.	Chemical Name	% Range	EHS		IARC		SARA		OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits
			NTP		SUB Z	313					
7085850	Ethyl cyanoacrylate	>89.5							4 ppm	4 ppm	2 ppm
75752	Methanesulfonic acid	>1							NE	NE	230 F
1314563	Phosphorus pentoxide	>5							NE	NE	
112945525	Synthetic amorphous silicon dioxide, crystalline free	>3.5							NE	10 mg/m3	3,092 F

**III. Hazardous Identification:**

Hazard Category:

Acute  Chronic  Fire  Pressure  Reactive

**Hazardous Identification Information:**

May be harmful if inhaled, ingested, or contacted by the skin. Respiratory tract irritant. Skin irritant. Bonds skin rapidly and strongly. May cause skin burns. Eye irritant.

The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of phosphorus pentoxide and methanesulfonic acid have not been thoroughly investigated.

This material is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

**IV. First Aid Measures:**

Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin, eyes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Signs and Symptoms:

Prolonged and repeated overexposure to vapors may produce symptoms of non-allergic asthma in sensitive individuals.

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### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Skin, eye, respiratory diseases

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen (To be administered by qualified medical personnel only!) Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not likely. See supplemental page.

Skin: Soak in warm water. See supplemental page.

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes closed. Get medical aid immediately. See supplemental page.

### Other Health Warnings:

## V. Fire Fighting Measures:

Flash Point: 150-200 F

Lower Explosive Limit: NE

Upper Explosive Limit: NE

### F.P. Method:

Fire Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, appropriate foam, dry chemical powder

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

### Unusual Fire and Explosion:

## VI. Accidental Release Measures:

### Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Wear safety goggles, vapor respirator, and nitrile or polyethylene gloves and aprons (no cotton). Flood with water to polymerize. Remove all ignition sources (heat, open flame, spark). Soak up with inert absorbent material (dry lime or soda ash recommended; do not use flammable substances such as sawdust). Dispose according to local, state, and federal regulations.

## VII. Handling and Storage:

### Precautions to be Taken:

Keep in tightly closed container. Keep cool and dry. Store at or below 75 F. Avoid incompatible materials. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### Other Precautions:

## VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection:

### Ventilation Requirements:

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

### Personal Protective Equipment:

Safety goggles, vapor respirator, nitrile or polyethylene gloves and aprons (no cotton)

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### IX. Physical and Chemical Properties:

**Boiling Point:** >300 F

**Melting Point:** NE

**Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):** NE

**Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.):** <0.2

**Specific Gravity (H2O = 1):**

**Vapor Density (AIR = 1):** ~3

**Solubility In Water:** Polymerized by water

**Appearance and Odor:** \*

**Other Information:** \* Appearance & Odor: Clear liquid; sharp, irritating odor

### X. Stability and Reactivity:

**Stability:**

Stable

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):**

Water, alcohols, amines, alkalies, ignition sources (heat, open flame, spark), acids, oxides, sodium carbonate, 3-propynol, hydrogen fluoride, iodides, sulfides, calcium, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride, oxygen difluoride, sodium, aluminum, potassium, ammonia, peroxides, magnesium, bases, metals, oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, acid chlorides & anhydrides

**Decomposition/By Products:**

Irritating organic fragments, carbon monoxide & dioxide, phosphorus oxides, phosphine, sulfur oxides

**Hazardous Polymerization:**

Does not occur.

### XI. Toxicological Information:

Phosphorus pentoxide: Consider toxic through all routes of entry. No evidence of carcinogenicity.

### XII. Ecological Information:

Prevent from entering sewers or waterways. May be toxic to some aquatic life.

### XIII. Disposal Considerations:

Polymerize as above. Dispose according to local, state, and federal regulations.

### XIV. Transport Information:

Keep in tightly closed container. Keep cool and dry. Store at or below 75 F. Avoid incompatible materials. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling.

IATA

Shipping name: Solids containing flammable liquids (Adhesives)

Hazard class: 4.1

UN no.: 3175

Packing group: II

Flammable solid

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## ***XV. Regulatory Information:***

Phosphorus pentoxide, methanesulfonic acid, and synthetic amorphous silicon dioxide, crystalline-free, are listed on the TSCA inventory.

This material is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

## ***XVI. Other Information:***

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. See attached supplemental page for more information on treatment for adhesion of human skin by cyanoacrylate adhesives.

Using this product under normal, properly instructed procedures should not be hazardous.

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### **INFORMATION FOR FIRST AID AND CASUALTY ON TREATMENT FOR ADHESION OF HUMAN SKIN TO ITSELF IF CAUSED BY CYANOACRYLATE ADHESIVES**

Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue including skin in seconds. Experience has shown that accidents due to cyanoacrylates are handled best by passive, nonsurgical first aid. Treatment of specific accidents are given below.

#### **SKIN CONTACT**

Remove excess adhesive. Soak in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several hours. Cured adhesive does not present a health hazard when bonded to the skin.

Avoid contact with clothes, fabrics, rags or tissue. Contact with these materials will cause polymerization. The polymerization of large amounts of adhesive will generate heat and smoke, skin burns, and strong, irritating vapors. Wear nitrile or polyethylene gloves and apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

#### **SKIN ADHESION**

First, immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel or roll the surfaces apart with the aid of a blunt edge, e.g., a spatula or a teaspoon handle; then remove adhesive from skin with soap and water. Do not try to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

#### **EYELID TO EYELID OR EYEBALL ADHESION**

In the event that eyelids are stuck together or bonded to the eyeball, wash thoroughly with warm water and apply a gauze patch. The eye will open without further action, typically in 1-4 days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eyes by manipulation.

#### **ADHESIVE ON THE EYEBALL**

Cyanoacrylate introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, generally covering several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. During the period of contamination, double vision may be experienced together with a lachrymatory effect, and it is important to understand the cause and realize that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours, even with gross contamination.

#### **MOUTH**

If lips are accidentally stuck together, apply lots of warm water to the lips and encourage wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peel or roll the lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips with opposing action.

It is almost impossible to swallow cyanoacrylate. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lift the adhesive in one half to two days. In case a lump forms in the mouth, position the patient to prevent ingestion of the lump when it detaches.

#### **BURNS**

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

#### **SURGERY**

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