

# Safety Data Sheet according to (EC) No 1907/2006 as amended

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Loctite 401

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

# 1.1. Product identifier

Loctite 401

- **1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** Intended use:
  - Adhesive

## 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Henkel Ireland Operations and Research Limited Tallaght Business Park Dublin 24

Ireland

Phone:	+353 (14046444)
Fax-no.:	+353 (14519926)

HRADublin@henkel.com

## **1.4. Emergency telephone number**

00353 14046280

National Poisons Information Centre: Members of Public: +353 (1) 809 2166. (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week) Healthcare Professionals: +353 (1) 809 2566 (24-hour service)

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (CLP):	
Skin irritation	Category 2
H315 Causes skin irritation.	
Serious eye irritation	Category 2
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.	
Target organ: respiratory tract irritation	

## 2.2. Label elements

Label elements (CLP):

Hazard pictogram:	
Contains	Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate
Signal word:	Warning
Hazard statement:	H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
Supplemental information	Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children.
Precautionary statement: Prevention	P261 Avoid breathing vapors. P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
Precautionary statement: Response	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement: Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulation.

## 2.3. Other hazards

None if used properly. Not fulfilling Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT), very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) criteria.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.2. Mixtures

General chemical description:

Cyanoacrylate Adhesive

## Declaration of the ingredients according to CLP (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazardous components CAS-No.	EC Number REACH-Reg No.	content	Classification
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate	230-391-5	50- 100 %	Eye Irrit. 2
7085-85-0	01-2119527766-29		H319
			STOT SE 3
			H335
			Skin Irrit. 2
			H315
Hydroquinone	204-617-8	0,01-< 0,1 %	Aquatic Acute 1
123-31-9	01-2119524016-51		H400
			Aquatic Chronic 1
			H410
			Carc. 2
			H351
			Muta. 2
			H341
			Acute Tox. 4; Oral
			H302
			Eye Dam. 1
			H318
			Skin Sens. 1
			H317
			M factor (Acute Aquat Tox): 10

## Substances without classification may have community workplace exposure limits available.

## **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air, consult doctor if complaint persists.

Skin contact:

Do not pull bonded skin apart. It may be gently peeled apart using a blunt object such as a spoon, preferably after soaking in warm soapy water.

Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases a large drop will generate enough heat to cause a burn.

Burns should be treated normally after the adhesive has been removed from the skin.

If lips are accidentally stuck together apply warm water to the lips and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth.

Peel or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips apart with direct opposing action.

Eye contact:

If the eye is bonded closed, release eyelashes with warm water by covering with wet pad.

Cyanoacrylate will bond to eye protein and will cause periods of weeping which will help to debond the adhesive.

Keep eye covered until debonding is complete, usually within 1-3 days.

Do not force eye open. Medical advice should be sought in case solid particles of cyanoacrylate trapped behind the eyelid cause any abrasive damage.

Ingestion:

Ensure that breathing passages are not obstructed. The product will polymerise immediately in the mouth making it almost impossible to swallow. Saliva will slowly separate the solidified product from the mouth (several hours).

## 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

EYE: Irritation, conjunctivitis.

SKIN: Redness, inflammation.

RESPIRATORY: Irritation, coughing, shortness of breath, chest tightness.

## 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

See section: Description of first aid measures

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

## 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Foam, extinguishing powder, carbon dioxide.

Fine water spray

**Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:** None known

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In the event of a fire, carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO2) can be released. Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, irritating organic vapors.

### **5.3.** Advice for firefighters

Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Additional information:

In case of fire, keep containers cool with water spray.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures** 

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective equipment.

#### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Do not empty into drains / surface water / ground water.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Do not use cloths for mopping up. Flood with water to complete polymerization and scrape off the floor. Cured material can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to Section 13.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See advice in section 8

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ventilation (low level) is recommended when using large volumes Use of dispensing equipment is recommended to minimise the risk of skin or eye contact Avoid skin and eye contact. See advice in section 8

#### Hygiene measures:

Wash hands before work breaks and after finishing work. Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Good industrial hygiene practices should be observed.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Refer to Technical Data Sheet

**7.3. Specific end use**(s) Adhesive

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1. Control parameters

### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Valid for

Ireland

Ingredient [Regulated substance]	ррт	mg/m <sup>3</sup>		Short term exposure limit category / Remarks	Regulatory list
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0 [ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE]	0,2		Time Weighted Average (TWA):		IR_OEL
Hydroquinone 123-31-9 [HYDROQUINONE]		0,5	Time Weighted Average (TWA):		IR_OEL

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## **Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC):**

Name on list	Environmental	Exposure	Value	Value			Remarks
	Compartment	period					
			mg/l	ppm	mg/kg	others	
Hydroquinone	aqua		0,00057				
123-31-9	(freshwater)		mg/l				
Hydroquinone	aqua (marine		0,000057				
123-31-9	water)		mg/l				
Hydroquinone	sediment				0,0049		
123-31-9	(freshwater)				mg/kg		
Hydroquinone	sediment				0,00049		
123-31-9	(marine water)				mg/kg		
Hydroquinone	aqua		0,00134				
123-31-9	(intermittent		mg/l				
	releases)						
Hydroquinone	Soil				0,00064		
123-31-9					mg/kg		
Hydroquinone	sewage		0,71 mg/l				
123-31-9	treatment plant						
	(STP)						

## Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL):

Name on list	Application Area	Route of Exposure	Health Effect	Exposure Time	Value	Remarks
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	Workers	Inhalation	Long term exposure - local effects		9,25 mg/m3	
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	Workers	Inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		9,25 mg/m3	
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	General population	Inhalation	Long term exposure - local effects		9,25 mg/m3	
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	General population	Inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		9,25 mg/m3	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Workers	dermal	Long term exposure - systemic effects		3,33 mg/kg	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Workers	inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		2,1 mg/m3	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	General population	dermal	Long term exposure - systemic effects		1,66 mg/kg	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	General population	inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		1,05 mg/m3	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	General population	oral	Long term exposure - systemic effects		0,6 mg/kg	

### Biological Exposure Indices: None

8.2. Exposure controls:

Engineering controls: Ensure good ventilation/extraction.

Respiratory protection: Ensure adequate ventilation. An approved mask or respirator fitted with an organic vapour cartridge should be worn if the product is used in a poorly ventilated area Filter type: A (EN 14387) Polyethylene or polypropylene gloves are recommended when using large volumes.

Chemical-resistant protective gloves (EN 374).

Suitable materials for short-term contact or splashes (recommended: at least protection index 2, corresponding to > 30 minutes permeation time as per EN 374):

nitrile rubber (NBR;  $\geq 0.4$  mm thickness)

Suitable materials for longer, direct contact (recommended: protection index 6, corresponding to > 480 minutes permeation time as per EN 374):

nitrile rubber (NBR;  $\geq 0.4$  mm thickness)

This information is based on literature references and on information provided by glove manufacturers, or is derived by analogy with similar substances. Please note that in practice the working life of chemical-resistant protective gloves may be considerably shorter than the permeation time determined in accordance with EN 374 as a result of the many influencing factors (e.g. temperature). If signs of wear and tear are noticed then the gloves should be replaced.

Do not use PVC, rubber or nylon gloves.

Please note that in practice the working life of chemical resistant gloves may be considerably reduced as a result of many influencing factors (e.g. temperature). Suitable risk assessment should be carried out by the end user. If signs of wear and tear are noticed then the gloves should be replaced.

Eye protection:

Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical safety goggles should be worn if there is a risk of splashing. Protective eye equipment should conform to EN166.

Skin protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Protective clothing should conform to EN 14605 for liquid splashes or to EN 13982 for dusts.

Advices to personal protection equipment:

The information provided on personal protective equipment is for guidance purposes only. A full risk assessment should be conducted prior to using this product to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment to suit local conditions. Personal protective equipment should conform to the relevant EN standard.

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties liauid

Appearance

colourless to vellowish No data available / Not applicable

> No data available / Not applicable No data available / Not applicable No data available / Not applicable > 149 °C (> 300.2 °F) 80 - 93 °C (176 - 199.4 °F) No data available / Not applicable No data available / Not applicable No data available / Not applicable < 700 mbar

> No data available / Not applicable 1,1 g/cm3

> No data available / Not applicable No data available / Not applicable Polymerises in presence of water.

> No data available / Not applicable No data available / Not applicable

Odour threshold

### pН

Melting point Solidification temperature Initial boiling point Flash point Evaporation rate Flammability Explosive limits Vapour pressure (50 °C (122 °F)) Relative vapour density: Density (20°C (68 °F)) Bulk density Solubility Solubility (qualitative) (Solvent: Water) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature Viscosity Viscosity (kinematic) Explosive properties

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Oxidising properties

No data available / Not applicable

## 9.2. Other information

No data available / Not applicable

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

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

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section reactivity

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

#### **10.5. Incompatible materials**

See section reactivity.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None if used for intended purpose.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### General toxicological information:

Cyanoacrylates are considered to have relatively low toxicity. Acute oral LD50 is >5000mg/kg (rat). It is almost impossible to swallow as it rapidly polymerises in the mouth.

Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapours may lead to chronic effects in sensitive individuals In dry atmosphere with < 50% humidity, vapours may irritate the eyes and respiratory system

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute oral toxicity:

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	LD50	> 5.000 mg/kg	rat	OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	LD50	367 mg/kg	rat	OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)

#### Acute dermal toxicity:

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	LD50	> 2.000 mg/kg	rabbit	OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	LD50	> 2.000 mg/kg	rabbit	OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

## Acute inhalative toxicity:

No data available.

### Skin corrosion/irritation:

Bonds skin in seconds. Considered to be of low toxicity: acute dermal LD50 (rabbit)>2000mg/kg Due to polymerisation at the skin surface allergic reaction is unlikely to occur

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result	Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	slightly irritating	24 h	rabbit	OECD Guideline 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	not irritating	24 h	rabbit	Weight of evidence

## Serious eye damage/irritation:

Liquid product will bond eyelids. In a dry atmosphere (RH<50%) vapours may cause irritation and lachrymatory effect

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result	Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	irritating	72 h	rabbit	OECD Guideline 405 (Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion)

## Respiratory or skin sensitization:

The mixture is classified based on threshold limits referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result	Test type	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	not sensitising		guinea pig	not specified
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	sensitising	Guinea pig maximisation test	guinea pig	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406 (Skin Sensitisation)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	sensitising	Mouse local lymphnode assay (LLNA)	mouse	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 429 (Skin Sensitisation: Local Lymph Node Assay)

## Germ cell mutagenicity:

The mixture is classified based on threshold limits referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result	Type of study / Route of administration	Metabolic activation / Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)			OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	negative	mammalian cell gene mutation assay	with and without		OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	negative	in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test	with and without		OECD Guideline 473 (In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)	with and without		equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	negative	in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test	with and without		OECD Guideline 473 (In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	positive	mammalian cell gene mutation assay	with and without		OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	positive	intraperitoneal		mouse	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 474 (Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	negative	oral: gavage		rat	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 478 (Genetic Toxicology: Rodent Dominant Lethal Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	positive	intraperitoneal		mouse	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 483 (Mammalian Spermatogonial Chromosome Aberration Test)

## Carcinogenicity

The mixture is classified based on threshold limits referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Route of application	Exposure time / Frequency of treatment	Species	Sex	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	carcinogenic	oral: gavage	103 w 5 d/w	rat	male/female	equivalent or similar OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	carcinogenic	oral: gavage	103 w 5 d/w	mouse	female	equivalent or similar OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies)

## **Reproductive toxicity:**

The mixture is classified based on threshold limits referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result / Value	Test type	Route of application	Species	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	NOAEL P 15 mg/kg NOAEL F1 150 mg/kg NOAEL F2 150 mg/kg	Two generation study	oral: gavage	rat	EPA OTS 798.4700 (Reproduction and Fertility Effects)

### STOT-single exposure:

No data available.

### STOT-repeated exposure::

The mixture is classified based on threshold limits referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result / Value	Route of application	Exposure time / Frequency of treatment	Species	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	NOAEL 50 mg/kg	oral: gavage	13 w 5 d/w	rat	not specified
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	NOAEL 73,9 mg/kg	dermal	13 w 6 h/d, 5 d/w	rat	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)

### Aspiration hazard:

No data available.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### General ecological information:

Do not empty into drains / surface water / ground water. Biological and Chemical Oxygen Demands (BOD and COD) are insignificant.

### 12.1. Toxicity

### Toxicity (Fish):

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances		Value	Exposure time	Species	Method
CAS-No.	type				
Hydroquinone	LC50	0,638 mg/l	96 h	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD Guideline 203 (Fish,
123-31-9					Acute Toxicity Test)

## Toxicity (Daphnia):

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Exposure time	Species	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	EC50	0,134 mg/l	48 h		OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)

### Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Exposure time	Species	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	NOEC	0,0057 mg/l	21 d		OECD 211 (Daphnia magna, Reproduction Test)

Toxicity (Algae):

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Exposure time	Species	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	EC50	0,335 mg/l		Selenastrum capricornutum (new name: Pseudokirchneriella	OECD Guideline 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)
				subcapitata)	,

## Toxicity to microorganisms

The mixture is classified based on calculation method referring to the classified substances present in the mixture.

Hazardous substances	Value	Value	Exposure time	Species	Method
CAS-No.	type				
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	EC 50	0,038 mg/l	30 min		not specified

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result	Test type	Degradability	Exposure time	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	not readily biodegradable.	aerobic	57 %	28 d	OECD Guideline 301 D (Ready Biodegradability: Closed Bottle Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	readily biodegradable	aerobic	75 - 81 %	30 d	EU Method C.4-E (Determination of the "Ready" BiodegradabilityClosed Bottle Test)

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Cured adhesives are immobile.

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	LogPow	Temperature	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	0,776	22 °C	EU Method A.8 (Partition Coefficient)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	0,59		EU Method A.8 (Partition Coefficient)

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	PBT / vPvB
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	Not fulfilling Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT), very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) criteria.
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Not fulfilling Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT), very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) criteria.

## 12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product disposal:

Cured adhesive: Dispose of as water insoluble non-toxic solid chemical in authorised landfill or incinerate under controlled conditions.

Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contribution of this product to waste is very insignificant in comparison to article in which it is used

Disposal of uncleaned packages:

After use, tubes, cartons and bottles containing residual product should be disposed of as chemically contaminated waste in an authorised legal land fill site or incinerated.

Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Waste code

08 04 09 waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents and other dangerous substances The valid EWC waste code numbers are source-related. The manufacturer is therefore unable to specify EWC waste codes for the articles or products used in the various sectors. The EWC codes listed are intended as a recommendation for users. We will be happy to advise you.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1.	UN number	
	ADR	Not dangerous goods
	RID	Not dangerous goods
	ADN	Not dangerous goods
	IMDG	
	IATA	Not dangerous goods 3334
	IATA	5554
14.2.	UN proper shipping name	
	ADR	Not dangerous goods
	RID	Not dangerous goods
	ADN	Not dangerous goods
	IMDG	Not dangerous goods
	IATA	Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. (Cyanoacrylate ester)
14.3.	Transport hazard class(es)	
	ADR	Not dangerous goods
	RID	Not dangerous goods
	ADN	Not dangerous goods
	IMDG	Not dangerous goods
	IATA	9
14.4.	Packing group	
	ADR	Not dangerous goods
	RID	Not dangerous goods
	ADN	Not dangerous goods
	IMDG	Not dangerous goods
	IATA	III
14.5.	Environmental hazards	
	ADR	not applicable
	RID	not applicable
	ADN	not applicable
	IMDG	not applicable
	IATA	not applicable
14.6.	Special precautions for user	
	ADR	not applicable

RID	not applicable
ADN	not applicable
IMDG	not applicable
IATA	Primary packs containing less than 500ml are unregulated by this mode of transport and may be shipped unrestricted.

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

not applicable

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

VOC content (2010/75/EC) < 3 %

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

The labelling of the product is indicated in Section 2. The full text

of all abbreviations indicated by codes in this safety data sheet are as follows:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### **Further information:**

This Safety Data Sheet has been produced for sales from Henkel to parties purchasing from Henkel, is based on Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and provides information in accordance with applicable regulations of the European Union only. In that respect, no statement, warranty or representation of any kind is given as to compliance with any statutory laws or regulations of any other jurisdiction or territory other than the European Union. When exporting to territories other than the European Union, please consult with the respective Safety Data Sheet of the concerned territory to ensure compliance or liaise with Henkel's Product Safety and Regulatory Affairs Department (ua-productsafety.de@henkel.com) prior to export to other territories than the European Union.

This information is based on our current level of knowledge and relates to the product in the state in which it is delivered. It is intended to describe our products from the point of view of safety requirements and is not intended to guarantee any particular properties.

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Relevant changes in this safety data sheet are indicated by vertical lines at the left margin in the body of this document. Corresponding text is displayed in a different color on shadowed fields.

## **Annex - Exposure Scenarios:**

Exposure Scenarios for ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate can be downloaded under the following link: http://mymsds.henkel.com/mymsds/.470833..en.ANNEX\_DE.15743123.0.DE.pdf Alternatively they can be accessed on the internet site www.mymsds.henkel.com by entering number 470833.