

SECTION 1 — MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Statbond One-Part Acrylic Adhesive
Conductive Waterborne Acrylic Dispersion Adhesive

MANUFACTURED FOR: StaticWorx, Inc.
PO Box 590069
Newton, MA 02459
www.staticworx.com

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 617-923-2000

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 800-255-3924 or Poison Center

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS Number	% by weight	OSHA (TLV-TWA)	OSHA (PEL-STEL)
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	6 – 9%	50 PPM	50 PPM
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	108-05-4	<2%	10 PPM	10 PPM

SECTION 3 — HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATIONS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Causes eye irritation. Can cause severe respiratory irritation. Can cause severe central nervous system depression. Smoking and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages may increase toxic effects of this material.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE CONTACT May cause severe irritation. May damage eyes.

SKIN CONTACT Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. May cause drying or flaking of skin.

INGESTION Ingestion may cause severe injury to intestinal tract, liver, kidneys, stomach, throat, lungs, mouth and mucous membranes. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not ingest.

INHALATION Overexposure may cause severe respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged overexposure may cause central nervous system depression with narcotic effects (headaches, dizziness). Keep exposure below OSHA exposure limits.

CHRONIC EFFECTS/CARCINOGENICITY (CANCER CAUSING)

IARC: Vinyl acetate monomer is 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

OSHA: Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

NTP: Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

OTHER: None known.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Immediately remove contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing if necessary. Get medical attention. This material can cause lung damage.

DO NOT LEAVE VICTIM UNATTENDED.

SECTION 5 – FIRE – FIGHTING MEASURES

OSHA CLASS:	None
CLASS:	N.A.
FLASH-POINT (Pensky-Martens C.C.):	> 200° F
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	2.6% (Propylene Glycol)
GENERAL HAZARD:	Toxic gases will form upon combustion. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance.
FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:	Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel. Full protective equipment and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used in all indoor fires and any large outdoor fires.
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes, hydrocarbon fragments.

SECTION 6 – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill. Isolate the danger area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriated protective equipment including respirator protection as condition warrant (see section 8.) Prevent additional discharge of material. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth or other non combustible inert absorbent material. Prevent run off from entering storm sewers, ditches or waterways. Transfer absorbed waste material into properly identified drums. Treat waste material with same precautions as the adhesive.

Do not use solvent or flammable liquid to help clean up an accidental release.

Release to the environment may be reportable under environmental regulations.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks without following proper entry procedures as described in OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.146. Do not breathe vapors. The use of respiratory protection is recommended when airborne concentrations of vapor exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid contact with eyes.

“EMPTY” CONTAINERS MAY CONTAIN LIQUID AND VAPOR RESIDUE AND MAY BE DANGEROUS: Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in accordance with governmental regulations.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes, hydrocarbon fragments.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

STORAGE: Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area “NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAMES.” Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA Standards and appropriate fire codes.

Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Consult NFPA and OSHA codes.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/SPECIAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure guidelines. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Refer to respirator manufacturer’s selection guide for appropriate respirator for conditions encountered. If in doubt, seek the advice of an industrial hygienist or safety professional for appropriate air purifying respiratory equipment. Use positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or in any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. Respiratory protection does not provide safety from flammable atmospheres. Do not enter concentrations of vapors at, near or above the lower flammable limit (LFL). When respiratory protection is used, a respiratory protection program meeting OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed.

SKIN PROTECTION: The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where splashing is likely to occur, aprons impermeable to the specific material may be worn. Refer to the glove and protective clothing manufacturer’s selection guide for appropriate material.

EYE PROTECTION: Approved chemical splash goggles should be worn to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Where splashing is likely to occur, hard hats and face shields may be used or provide additional protection. Eye wash facilities should be available in the work area.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure guidelines, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.2 (68° F)
BOILING POINT:	212 °F
APPROXIMATE VISCOSITY:	20,000 – 27,000 CPS (75° F)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Soluble
ODOR AND APPEARANCE:	Grey paste with low odor.
Ph:	6.5 – 8.5
FREEZE POINT:	32° F
% SOLIDS BY WEIGHT:	62 – 65%

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Keep away from flames and spark producing equipment. Not dangerously unstable.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, acids, bases, or unstable chemicals, chloroform, nitric compounds. Peroxides, sulfur dichloride, strong alkalis.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes, hydrocarbon fragments.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

SKIN: DERMAL LD50 = N.A. mg/kg

INGESTION: ORAL LD50 = N.A. mg/kg

CHRONIC: Liver and kidney damage. may cause corneal opacity. May cause central nervous system depression causing headaches, nausea, dizziness.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY (Cancer Causing): This product contains the following chemicals known to the State of California (Proposition 65) to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity = **NONE KNOWN.**

OTHER: NONE KNOWN.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NO DATA AVAILABLE

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Incinerate at an EPA approved facility or dispose of in accordance to all Federal, State and Local regulations. StatBond One-Part Acrylic Adhesive is a hazardous waste if discarded. (CFR. Vol. 40, Part 261, PGS. 51 - 114) See section 2, page one of this MSDS for hazardous ingredients.

PROPER DISPOSAL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER OF THE WASTE!

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

For domestic transportation purpose, this product is not designated

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Not hazardous

SECTION 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of title III of superfund amendments and reauthorization act of 1986 and CFR part 372: **VINYL ACETATE MONOMER**

V.O.C.: < 0.1 Lbs./Gal. (SCAQMD Rule 1168)

< 12 G/L

HAZARD INDEX:

0: Minimal Hazard 1: Slight Hazard 2: Moderate Hazard 3: Serious Hazard 4: Severe Hazard

HMIS RATING:

HEALTH: 1

REACTIVITY: 0

FLAMMABILITY: 1

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Depends on application and ventilation.

TSCA: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory

SECTION 16 – DEFINITIONS

ASPIRATION HAZARD: The danger of drawing material into the lungs leading to an inflammatory response that can be fatal.

CFR: Code of Federal regulations. A collection of regulations established by law.

CARCINOGEN: A material that either causes cancer in humans or is considered capable of causing cancer in humans.

COMBUSTIBLE: A term used to classify certain materials with low flash points that ignite easily. For OSHA it has a flash point of >100° F but below 200° F

FLAMMABLE: A material that gives off vapors that readily ignite at room temperature. OSHA defines flammable as a material with a flash point of < 100° F

FLASH POINT: The lowest point at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air.

HAZARDOUS: Any substance or mixture of substances having properties capable of producing adverse effects on the health or safety of a human.

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IRRITANT: A substance capable of causing an inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the sight of contact.

LD50: Lethal Dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance from any route other than inhalation.

L.E.L.: Lower Explosive Limit. the lowest concentration of vapor that burns or explodes when an ignition source is present at ambient temperatures.

L.F.L.: Lower Flammable Limit. Same as L.E.L.

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

N.A.: Not Applicable or Not Available.

N.E.: Not Established.

N.F.P.A.: National Fire Protection Association

N.I.O.S.H.: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

N.T.P.: National Toxicology Program

O.S.H.A.: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration

P.E.L.-S.T.E.L.: Permissible Exposure Limit, Short Term Exposure Limit.

SYSTEMIC TOXICITY: Adverse effects induced by a substance which affects the body in a general manner rather than locally.

T.L.V.-T.W.A.: Threshold Limit Value, Time Weighted Average.

T.S.C.A.: Toxic Substance Control Act.

TOXIC: Any chemical or material that has evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard and is listed in the NIOSH REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

V.O.C.: Volatile Organic Compound.