

SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product ID: INSTAbond ® 1645 Gray
Product Name: INSTAbond ® 1645 Gray
Revision Date: Oct. 1, 2023 **Date Printed:** Oct 26, 2023
Version: 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** April 1, 2023
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Product/Recommended Uses: Electrical industry and electronics, adhesive, binding agents

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Classification**

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms**Signal Word**

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Health

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the products to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0070131-67-8	METHYL SILOXANE LINEAR/CYCLIC	50% - 65%
0068909-20-6	1,1,1-TRIMETHYL-N-(TRIMETHYLSILYL) SILANAMINE	20% - 30%
0001185-55-3	TRIMETHOXYMETHYLSILANE	5% - 10%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.0% - 5%
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	0.2% - 1.0%
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILO	0.2% - 1.0%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Notes to physician

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Hazardous decomposition products include carbon oxides, silicon oxides, formaldehyde and nitrogen oxides.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

For large spills : Provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If possible, pump diked material and store recovered material in appropriate container.

Recommended Equipment

Use personal protective equipment. Follow recommendations in Section 8 of this SDS.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

The type of protection equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Launder soiled clothes or properly dispose of contaminated material which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection

program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Processing may form hazardous compounds (see Section 10).

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
METHANOL	200	260			1			200
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
METHANOL	260	250	325		200		250	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R)		

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
METHANOL		Skin; BEI	Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A3		LRT irr; pneumoconiosis

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, dam - Damage, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

% VOC N/A

Specific Gravity N/A

Appearance N/A

Odor Description N/A

pH N/A

Flammability N/A

Flash Point Symbol N/A

Flash Point N/A

Low Boiling Point N/A

Evaporation Rate N/A

Vapor Pressure N/A

Vapor Density N/A

Water Solubility N/A

Auto Ignition Temp N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperature and pressure.

Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous decomposition products will be formed upon contact with water or humid air and at elevated temperatures.

When heated to temperatures above 180 °C(356 °F)in the presence of air, trace quantities of formaldehyde may be released. See OSHA formaldehyde standard 29 CFR 1910.1048.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, flame, spark, direct sunlight, exposure to moisture and contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Oxidizing agents and water.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous decomposition products may include oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Contact with water or humid air: Methanol

Thermal decomposition: Formaldehyde

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May be a teratogen in humans since it is a teratogen in animals.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, redness and cracking of the skin.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purpose. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Not regulated.

IMDG Information

Not regulated.

IATA Information

Not regulated.

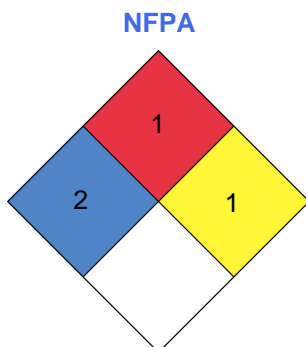
SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0070131-67-8	METHYL SILOXANE LINEAR/CYCLIC	50% - 65%	SARA312, TSCA
0068909-20-6	1,1,1-TRIMETHYL-N- (TRIMETHYLSILYL) SILANAMINE	20% - 30%	SARA312, TSCA
0001185-55-3	TRIMETHOXYMETHYLSILANE	5% - 10%	SARA312, TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.0% - 5%	SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	0.2% - 1.0%	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIL O	0.2% - 1.0%	SARA312, TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.



Version 2.0:

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Version 1.0:

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Version 1.0

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