TED PELLA, INC.
Microscopy Products for Science and Industry

Safety Data Sheet

Product No. 821-2 Crystalbond™ 555
Issue Date (06-01-15)
Review Date (08-31-17)

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Crystalbond™ 555
Synonym: none
Company Name
Ted Pella, Inc., P.O. Box 492477, Redding, CA 96049-2477
Inside USA and Canada 1-800-237-3526 (Mon-Thu. 6:00AM to 4:30PM PST; Fri 6:00AM to 4:00PM PST)
Outside USA and Canada 1-530-243-2200 (Mon-Thu. 6:00AM to 4:30PM PST; Fri 6:00AM to 4:00PM PST)
CHEMTREC USA and Canada Emergency Contact Number 1-800-424-9300 24 hours a day
CHEMTREC Outside USA and Canada Emergency Contact Number +1-703-741-5970 24 hours a day

Section 2: Hazard Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Non-Hazardous: This product is not subject to GHS classification as a hazardous substance.
GHS Pictograms: NA
GHS Categories: NA

2.2 Label elements
Void
Hazard Pictograms: NA
Signal Word: NA

Hazard Statements: NA

2.3 Other hazards
Causes eye irritation.
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national or international regulations.

Health Effects:
NFPA Hazard Rating: Health: 1; Fire: 1; Reactivity: 0; Personal Protection, H
HMIS® Hazard Rating: Health: 1; Fire: 1; Reactivity: 0
(0=least, 1=Slight, 2=Moderate, 3=High, 4=Extreme)

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
PBT: ND
vPvB: ND

Emergency overview
Appearance: White solid.
Potential health effects

Primary Routes of entry: Eye, skin and inhalation.
Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure: ND
Eyes: Cause eye irritation.
Skin: ND
Ingestion:. ND
Inhalation: ND
Chronic Exposure: ND
Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen: No
See Toxicological Information (Section 11)
Potential environmental effects
See Ecological Information (Section 12)

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Principle Hazardous Component(s) **(chemical and common name(s))** **(Cas. No)**	**%**	**OSHA PEL mg/m3**	**ACGIH TLV mg/m3**	**NTP** Carcinogen	**IARC** Carcinogen	**OSHA regulated** Carcinogen
Nonylphenol Polyethylene Glycol (127087-87-0) EC-No. 500-315-8	>97	10	10	No	No	No
Polyethylene Glycol (25322-68-3) EC-No. 500-038-2	<3	ND	ND	No	No	No

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Section 4: First Aid Measures

If accidental overexposure is suspected

Eye(s) Contact: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention, preferably with an ophthalmologist. If a physician is not immediately available, eye irrigation should be continued for an additional 15 minutes. Hot fluid product: Cool burns with plenty of low-pressure water and get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately wipe excess material off skin with a dry cloth then wash with plenty of soap and water for at least 5 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and clean thoroughly before re-use. Hot Fluid: Immediately cool skin with water and cold packs for at least 15 minutes. Do not put ice directly on skin. Do not attempt to remove solidified wax from the skin as severe tissue damage may result. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove from immediate source of exposure and assure that victim is breathing. If not breathing, administer cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen if available. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention immediately. Do not leave victim unattended. To prevent aspiration of swallowed product, lay victim on side with head lower than waist. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs and the victim is conscious, give water to further dilute the chemical.

Note to physician

Treatment: ND

Medical Conditions generally Aggravated by Exposure: Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chromic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 250 ºC (482 ºF)
Flammable Limits: ND
Auto-ignition point: ND
Fire Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray, dry chemical fire extinguishers, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, foam. (Alcohol resistant foams are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.)
Extinguishing media to avoid: Do not use direct water stream; this may spread fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus with full face piece and full chemical resistant protective clothing. Dike area to prevent runoff and contamination of water sources.
Dispose of fire control water later.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.
Hazardous combustion products: Toxic levels of carbon monoxides, carbon dioxides, irritating aldehydes and ketones may be formed on burning. Heating in air may produce irritating aldehydes, acids and ketones.
DOT Class: None

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:
Personal protection: Wear chemical goggles, body-covering protective clothing, chemical resistant gloves, and rubber boots. Use NIOSH approved respirator where mist occurs. Hot wax can cause burns to eyes and skin. Avoid breathing dust.
Spill cleanup: Use vacuuming or sweeping compound for cleanup. Do not dry sweep or use methods that increase dusting. Prevent entry into sewers and waterways. Flush area with water to complete cleanup.
Waste Disposal Methods: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State and Local Regulations.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage:

Handling:	Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust and vapors generated when melted. Keep container closed. Promptly clean residue from closures with cloth dampened with water. Promptly clean up spills.
Storage:	Store in an area that is cool, dry, and well ventilated. Water contamination should be avoided. Store in clean plastic or steel containers.

Storage temperature: Room temperature
Storage Pressure: NA

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

Ventilation required:	Use with adequate ventilation. If vapor, mist or dust is generated appropriate personal protection equipment and local ventilation controls must be employed.

Personal Protection Equipment

Respiratory protection:	Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, mist or dust is generated, appropriate personal protection equipment and local ventilation controls must be employed. If exposure limits are exceeded and local ventilation is unavailable, a supplied-air respirator or a self-contained NIOSH-approved dust and mist respirator is required.
Skin protection:	Wear body-covering protective clothing and gloves.
Eye protection:	Wear chemical goggles.
Additional equipment:	Safety shower and eyewash fountain.

Exposure Guidelines

See Composition/Information on Ingredients (Section 3)

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Physical State: Solid white sticks.
Odor (threshold): Mild odor (ND)
Specific Gravity (H2O=1): ND
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): <0.01
Vapor Density (air= 1) : >1
Percent Volatile by volume: ND

Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate=1): ND
Boiling Point: >249 °C
Melting point: 7 °C
pH: 6.5
Solubility in Water: Soluble
Molecular Weight: NA

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat for prolonged periods of time can cause product to decompose.
Materials to Avoid (Incompatibility): Avoid contact with strong acids, strong bases and strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones may be formed on burning. Heating in air may produce irritating aldehydes, acids, and ketones.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity:

- Ingestion: LD50 (rat) >8,000 mg/kg
- Dermal: LD50 (rabbit) >2 g/kg
- Eye: Draize >15-25/110
- Inhalation: ND

Eye damage/irritation: May cause slight, temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is likely.
Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated Dose Toxicity: For this family of materials, in animals, effects have been reported on the liver.
Chronic Toxicity & Carcinogenicity: No relevant data found.
Developmental Toxicity: For this family of materials, did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.
Genetic Toxicology: For this family of materials, in vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Human experience: ND
This product **does not** contain any compounds listed by NTP or IARC or regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity: For this family of materials, material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis with an LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested.
Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity:
LC50, Fathead Minnow (Pimephales Promelas), static, 96 h > 60 mg/l
Aquatic invertebrate Acute Toxicity: LC50, water flea Daphnia Magna, 48 h > 1,000 mg/l
Toxicity to Microorganisms: IC50; bacteria, 16 h: 1,000 – 2,400 mg/l
Persistence & Degradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable, however, these results do not necessarily mean that material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.0 mg/mg
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.0-1.96 mg/mg
Bioaccumulative Potential: No relevant data found.
Mobility in Soil: No relevant data found
Chemical Fate Information: ND

Section 13 Disposal Considerations
RCRA 40 CFR 261 Classification: ND
Federal, State and local laws governing disposal of materials can differ. Ensure proper disposal compliance with proper authorities before disposal.

Section 14: Transportation Information
US DOT Information: Not regulated.
IATA: Not regulated.
IMO: Not regulated.
Marine Pollutant: No
Canadian TDG: Not regulated.

Section 15: Regulatory Information
United States Federal Regulations
SDS complies with OSHA's Hazard Communication Rule 29, CFR 1910.1200.
SARA (Section 311, 312):
- Fire Hazard - No
- Reactivity Hazard - No
- Pressure Hazard - No
- Immediate Hazard – Yes
- Delayed Hazard - No

SARA Title III (Section 302, 304, 313): Residual ethylene oxide (75-21-8), 0.001% range.
TPQ: 1000 RQ: 10 lbs.
RCRA: ND
TSCA: All ingredients of this material are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
CERCLA: No CERCLA reportable quantity has been established for this material.
State Regulations
California Proposition 65: This material contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
1,4 Dioxane, CAS: 123-91-1, ≤ 20.0 ppm.
International Regulations
Canada WHMIS: ND
Canada (DSL) Status: Yes
Europe EINECS Numbers: ND
Europe (EINECS/ELNCS) Status: ND
Australia (AICS) Status: Yes
Japan (MITI) Status: ND

South Korea (KECL): Yes

Section 16: Other Information
Label Information: See section 2
European Risk and Safety Phrases: ND
European symbols needed: ND
Canadian WHMIS Symbols: ND
Abbreviations used in this document
NE= Not established
NA= Not applicable
NIF= No Information Found
ND= No Data

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