

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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NOV 8 6 1991

EMERGENCY RESPONSE #800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC - DAY OR NIGHT

01/01/90

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

I. IDENTITY REAL WOOD FILLER (LWF) H0-575

TRADE NAME: Face Grade Solvent Base Putty
PRODUCT NUMBER:
COMMON NAME(S): Solvent Base Wood Putty

II. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

APPEARANCE & ODOR: Colored Heavy Paste; Sharp Penetrating Odor of Acetone

PERCENT VOLATILE: 35-40% (By Weight) FLASH POINT: 0 F.

EVAPORATION RATE: Faster Than Butyl Acetate VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier Than Air

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 10.5 ± 0.2 Lbs L.B.L. #: 1.0

III. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Flammable Liquid. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source and flashback. Contact with strong acids or oxidizing agents can cause a vigorous reaction.

IV. HEALTH HAZARDS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	PERCENT PRESENT	EXPOSURE GUIDELINES (ppm)				
		ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL		
		TWA	STEL	TWA	CEILING	PEAK
Acetone CAS # 67-64-1	40-45	750	1000	1000	-	-
Butyl Acetate CAS # 123-86-4	5-6	150	-	-	-	-
TOLUENE CAS # 108-88-3	5-6	100	N.E.	200	-	-
Diethyl Phthalate CAS # 117-81-7	1-2	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	-	-
Cellulose Nitrate CAS # 9004-70-0	3-4	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.

N.E. - Not Established

IV. HEALTH HAZARDS (Continued)

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Vapors are irritating to the eyes, nose, respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, loss of appetite, weakness, narcosis and other central nervous system effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact tends to remove skin oils, leading to irritation and dermatitis. Product contact in eyes will cause irritation. Swallowing causes nausea, headache, vomiting and dizziness. If this product is vomited it could cause severe lung damage due to aspiration of acetone. (See Section VII)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Pre-existing eye, skin or respiratory problems could be aggravated by exposure.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:

Eye or skin contact, ingestion or inhalation. Dioctyl phthalate may be absorbed through skin.

CARCINOGENICITY: Are any ingredients listed as potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, or OSHA? Yes No
At extremely high dose levels Dioctyl Phthalate has been shown to induce tumors in rats and mice but, has been used world wide for more than 35 years with no observed effects on human health.

V. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE

STORAGE: Store away from heat, potential sources of ignition (sparks and flame) and away from strong acids and oxidizing agents. Keep container tightly closed when not in use; but vent frequently to relieve pressure. Ventilate area in manner consistent with vapors which are flammable and heavier than air. Electrically ground container. Use non-sparking tools.

HYGIENE:

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing; do not inhale or ingest; wash thoroughly after handling. It may be best to use a waterless hand cleaner followed by washing with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and clean before reuse.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES:

Remove all ignition sources and ventilate area. Keep people away. Collect to prevent contamination of waterways.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose of waste in accordance with applicable (federal, state, and local) disposal regulations. The solidified material would present a much lower hazard than the unsolidified material.

EMPTY CONTAINERS:

Empty containers may be hazardous from residues or product and vapor; all cautions on this MSDS apply to them also.

VI. CONTROL MEASURES

Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation with explosion-proof equipment to maintain exposure level below organic vapor TLV. Do not allow smoking in the vicinity of product. Use explosion-proof lighting and switches. Electrically ground container and product transfer system. Use organic vapor respirator or supplied-air respiratory protection when organic vapor TLV is exceeded. Use safety glasses or goggles when eye contact may occur. Use gloves, apron or other clothing as needed to avoid skin contact. During sanding operations and cleanup of sanded particles use filter mask to avoid breathing dust. Local exhaust ventilation to collector or containment is recommended to control dust below exposure limits.

VII. EMERGENCY & FIRST AID INFORMATION

INHALATION: If overcome by vapors, remove from exposure immediately; call physician. If breathing becomes irregular or stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen (keep oxygen away from product).

INGESTION: Contact physician. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed by physician. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Aspirated acetone may cause severe lung damage. Stomach contents should be evacuated quickly and in a manner that avoids aspiration. No specific antidote is known. Treat symptomatically.

EYES:

Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper lids occasionally. Contact a physician.

SKIN:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes; wash with soap and water. Contact physician if irritation persists; wash contaminated clothes and shoes before reuse.

FIREFIGHTING INFORMATION

EQUIPMENT: Wear self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Dry Chemical, CO₂, Water Spray or Fog. Full stream water may be unsuitable as extinguishing method, but is helpful in keeping nearby containers cool.

FIREFIGHTING HAZARDS

Decomposition Products: Fumes, smoke, CO, CO₂, aldehydes and other decomposition products. CaO may be released at temperatures over 1500° F.

Other: The liquid portion of this product is flammable and will float on water, possibly reigniting on the surface of the water. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a great distance to an ignition source and flashback.

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied is made.

