

Material Safety Data Sheet

F13 HIGH QUALITY PANEL ADHESIVE

'STICK LIKE A LEECH'(R) ADHESIVES - CHEMICAL GLUES FOR EVERY PURPOSE
MANUFACTURER: LEECH PRODUCTS, INC.

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TELEPHONE NO: 620-669-0145

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NO.: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC - DAY OR NIGHT

SECTION I

TRADE NAME: F13 HIGH QUALITY PANEL ADHESIVE

DATE OF PREPARATION: 09/26/91

HMIS: HEALTH-2*; FLAMMABILITY-3; REACTIVITY:0

These ratings should be used only as part of fully implemented
H.M.I.S. program.

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	TLV-TWA	OSHA-PEL	PPM/MG/CU.M.
Silica, Crystalline	14808-60-7	TLV-TWA	0.1000	
		OSHA-PEL	0.1000	

Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-89-8	MFR	400	
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SARA VP 313 mmHg @ 20 deg.: None

ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL MPPCF SKIN: None

SKIN = Skin Absorption must be considered as a route of exposure

C-CEILING = Allow. Exposure Level should not be exceeded for any time
period.

MFR = Manufacturer Recommended Exposure Limit

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit

X-SARA 313 = Chemical is subject to reporting requirements of Section
313 of Title III of S.A.R.A. 40 CFR Part 372.

SECTION III HEALTH INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE:

SWALLOWING: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and
vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause
chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION: May cause nose or throat irritation. High
concentrations may cause acute central nervous system
depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and
confusion.

EYE: May cause eye irritation

SKIN: May cause defatting and irritation of the skin.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE: Repeated and prolonged occupational

overexposure to crystalline silice may cause silicosis, a progressively disabling lung disease. Preexisting respiratory conditions may be aggravated by exposure to crystalline silica. Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH:

The International Agency for Research on Cancer considers crystalline silica to have limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals (IARC GROUP 2A).

SECTION IV FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING: If swallowed DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call poison control center, hospital emergency room or physician immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE: Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN: None should be needed

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION V PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 142 deg. F (61 deg. C) to 254 deg. F (123 deg. C)

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air

% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 51

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than diethyl ether

VOC: 2.86 lb/gal less water & NPRS* 343 g/l less water CALCULATED

WEIGHT LB/GAL.: 9.2

VOC: 5.85 lb/gal solids 702 g/l solids CALCULATED

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.1

ALL PHYSICAL DATA DETERMINED AT: 68 deg. F (20 deg. C) 760 mm Hg

*Negligibly Photochemically Reactive Materials

SECTION VI FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

NPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid - Class IB

FLASHPOINT: 45 degrees F (7 degrees C) CALCULATED

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use NFPA Class B fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

WARNING! FLAMMABLE.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

SECTION VII REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Normally stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid excessive heat 100 degrees F (38 degrees C) and sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong acids or alkaline materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting will produce smoke carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known

SECTION VIII ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g., sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams and ground water with spilled material or used absorbent.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local laws. Incinerate only in EPA-permitted facility. Do not incinerate closed containers. Observe precautions for disposal of flammable materials. Contaminated absorbent may be disposed in a

hazardous waste landfill. Dispose only in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

RCRA CLASSIFICATION: This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste based on its ignitability characteristic, i.e., has a flash point of 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: None known

SECTION XI PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors, including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general exposure to organic chemicals such as those contained in this product may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well-ventilated areas. In restricted-ventilation areas, a NIOSH-approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas, use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved air supplied respirator. If the TLVs listed in Section II are exceeded, use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 'Respiratory Protection', and 'Respiratory Protection a Manual and Guideline, American Industrial Hygiene Assoc.'

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern so as to maintain exposures below nuisance dust limits and permissible exposure limits which may be listed in Section II. Refer to Industrial Ventilation - A Manual for Recommended Practice - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

HAND PROTECTION: Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety spectacles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Not likely to be needed.

SECTION X SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Do not store above 100 degrees F (38 degrees C), store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Do not take internally. Close container after each use. Do not breathe sanding dust. Empty containers must not be washed and re-used for any purpose. Containers should be grounded and bonded to the receiving container. Do not weld, braze or cut on empty container. Never use pressure to empty. Drum is not a

pressure vessel.

SECTION XI OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. While the information is believed to be reliable, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Since the use of this information and the conditions and use of this product are controlled by the user, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.