

Magic Filler

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Interplastic Corporation
1225 Wolters Boulevard
Vadnais Heights, MN 55110-5145

24-Hour Emergency Telephone (800) 424-9300

ATTN: PLANT MGR/SAFETY DIR
INDUSTRIAL ART SUPPLY CO
5724 W 36TH ST
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-2511

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This MSDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (The Hazard Communication Standard)

SECTION I - Product Identification

Product Name: F-418-XPUU POLYESTER BONDING PUTTY
N/NA Number: UN1866
General or Generic ID: Unsaturated Polyester Resin
Hazard Classification: Flammable Liquid

SECTION II - Hazardous Components

Ingredient	Cas No.	Percent	OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	NOTE
Styrene	100-42-5	16.8	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm	(1)

(1) OSHA ceiling value is 100 ppm and ACGIH short term exposure limit (STEL) is 100 ppm. NIOSH recommends a limit of 50 ppm, 8-hour TWA; 100 ppm 15 minute ceiling.

SECTION III - Physical Data

Property	Measurement
Initial Boiling Point	293.40 DEG F @ 760.00 MMHG
Vapor Pressure	4.3 MMHG (20.00 DEG C)
Vapor Density	Air = 1 3.6
Specific Gravity	1.11 - 1.3 @ 77.00 DEG F (25.00 DEG C)
Percent Non-volatiles	83.2%
Evaporation Rate	Slower than Ether

PRODUCT: F-418-XPUU

SECTION VI - Reactivity Data

Hazardous Polymerization: Can occur.

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with: strong alkalis, strong mineral acids and oxidizing agents.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to excessive heat or open flame; storage in open containers; prolonged storage (6 months), storage above 38 DEG C (100 DEG F). Contamination with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Low Molecular Weight Hydrocarbons, Organic Acids.

SECTION VII - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Small Spill: Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

Disposal Method:

Small Spill: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood duct work. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.

Large Spill: Destroy by liquid incineration in accordance with applicable regulations.

Contaminated absorbent should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - Protective Equipment to be Used

Respiratory Protection: If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators under specified conditions. (See your safety equipment supplier.) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Ventilation: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Protective Gloves: Wear resistant gloves such as: neoprene, nitrile rubber.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Other Protective Equipment: Normal work clothing covering arms and legs.

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SECTION IX - Special Precautions or Other Comments

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapors, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in this data sheet must be observed.

Overexposure to styrene has apparently been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: liver abnormalities, kidney damage, and lung damage.

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with Interplastic or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

SECTION X - Supplement

Styrene has been identified as a possible human carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The IARC determination is based on "limited evidence" in animals and other "relevant data." IARC concedes there is "inadequate evidence" on humans for its findings.

The significance of these results for humans has not been established. Styrene is not expected to cause cancer in humans at concentrations below the recommended exposure standard or when appropriate industrial hygiene procedures are followed. Moreover, studies in humans exposed for long periods of time to styrene have not demonstrated any carcinogenic effects.

At the conclusion of a major notice and comment rulemaking revising its air contaminants regulations, OSHA concluded that the "current evidence on styrene's carcinogenicity does not support its classification in the final rule as a carcinogen." In the same rulemaking, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) commented that there "seems to be little basis from experimental animal investigations or epidemiologic studies to conclude at this time that styrene is carcinogenic." The National Toxicology Program does not include styrene on its list of chemicals expected to be carcinogenic.

SECTION XI - Supplier Notification

This product contains toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372. Please refer to Section I - Hazardous Components for the specific product and concentration.