

Vanberg Specialized Coatings

Material Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: VSC CONCRETE SEAL
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: CS510-1, CS510-5, CS510-55
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER: VANBERG SPECIALIZED COATINGS
10705 COTTONWOOD ST
LENEXA, KS 66215-2032

EMERGENCY RESPONSE: 1-800-255-3924
PREPARER: VSC
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PREPARE DATE: SEPTEMBER, 04 2012

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	AGCIH TLV	OSHA STEL	WT/WT %
Toluene	108-88-3	100PPM	20PPM	150PPM	75-90
Acrylic Resin	Proprietary	NE	NE	NE	10-20

*Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372. All components are on the TSCA list
Xylene Stel= 150PPM (ACGIH) Methyl N-Amyl Ketone Stel (ACGIH)= 100PPM
NE – Not established

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Effects of overexposure—eyes

Can cause eye irritation, tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning feeling. Can cause swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Effects of overexposure—skin

May cause mild skin irritation with redness and/or an itching or burning feeling. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. It is likely that some components of this material are able to pass into the body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it.

Effects of overexposure—inhalation

Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Effects of overexposure—ingestion

Swallowing this material may be harmful. Swallowing this material may cause stomach or intestinal upset with pain, nausea, and/or diarrhea. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. Small amounts in the lungs can cause lung damage, possibly leading to chronic lung dysfunction or death. Swallowing this material may cause effect similar to those described in the inhalation section.

Effects of overexposure—chronic and acute hazards

Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause skin irritation and inflammation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, blistering, lesions, and scaly dermatitis.

Primary Routes of Entry

Skin contact; inhalation; ingestion, eye contact.

Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure

Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS), Heart (Cardiac)

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

40° F

Method used

Closed Cup

Flammable Limits In Air By Volume

Lower: AP 1.1%.

Upper: AP 7.1%

Extinguishing Media

Alcohol foam, CO₂, dry chemical, foam

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors can travel to source of ignition and flash back

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Fire fighters should wear self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Wear appropriate protective and respiratory equipment. Prevent spills from entering sewers, or any unauthorized water systems

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid all skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors generated from the material. Observe conditions of good general hygiene and safe working practices. Contaminated leather articles cannot be cleaned and must be discarded if contaminated with this product. Wash all contaminated clothing prior to the reuse thereof. Wear appropriate safety equipment and respirator at all times when ventilation is not sufficient to control vapors. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Mixed materials contain the hazards of all the components, therefore, read the MSDS's of all the components prior to using material.

Storage

Store in a cool dry place. Seal all partially used containers. Properly label all containers. Keep material away from all sources of ignition.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-stations

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protection equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified, professional pursuant to OSHA regulations.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work stations.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton®. Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Respiratory Protection

For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, DO NOT enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

General Comments

Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

SUBSTANCE	OSHA (United States)	ACGIH (United States)
Xylene, all isomers	TWA: 100PPM 8hours	TWA: 100PPM 8hours STEL: 150PPM 15minutes
Ethylbenzene	TWA: 100PPM 8hours	TWA: 100PPM 8hours STEL: 125PPM 15minutes
Toluene	TWA: 200PPM 8hours CEIL: 300PPM PEAK: 500PPM 1 times per shift, 10 minutes	TWA: 20PPM 8hours

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Range

231° F

Vapor Density (Air=1)

3.1

Melting/Freezing Point

-48 to -25°C (-54 to -13°F)

VOC

765 g/L (w/v)

Solubility in Water

Not soluble

Appearance & Odor

Low viscosity transparent/colorless liquid with sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon odor. Solvent odor.

Specific Gravity (H2O=1)

0.89

Flash Point

Closed cup: 40°F

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to Avoid

Strong oxidizers

Incompatibility

Avoid amine curing agents in uncontrolled amounts and strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Normal decomposition to carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO).

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur under normal conditions

Stability

This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

SECTION 11 – HMIS RATINGS

Health	2
Flammability	3
Reactivity	0
Personal	G

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exotoxicity

This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

Environmental Fate

Biodegradability: Rapidly biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

Partition Coefficient (log Kow): 2 to 3 (based on similar materials)

Photodegradation: Based on similar materials, this product will have a significant tendency to partition to air. Hydrocarbons from this product which do partition air are expected to rapidly photodegrade.

Stability in Water: Degradation of this product in water occurs primarily by microbial action.

Distribution: Principally to air.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name: PAINT, FLAMMABLE MATERIAL
DOT Technical Name:
DOT Hazard Class: 3
DOT UN/NA Number: UN1263
Packing Group: II
RQ (Reportable Quantity): 1000 LBS.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA SECTION 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

CHEMICAL NAME: TOLUENE CAS NUMBER: 108-88-3 WT/WT: 86%

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

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