

# VIP PRODUCTS CORP.

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

215-535-3025 (T)

215-535-4170 (F)

3805 FRANKFORD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19124

### Section I : Product information

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| PRODUCT NAME | High ammonia preserved natural rubber latex concentrate (HA): <b>VIPTX 62GH</b>   |
| CAS #        | 9006-04-6   |
| APPLICATIONS | Dipped articles such as gloves, balloons, condoms, catheters, teats and soothers<br>Adhesives<br>Foam<br>Textile coating and impregnation |
| MANUFACTURER | Producción, Industrialización, Comercialización y Asesoría de Hule Natural, S. A.   |
| ADDRESS      | 7ª Avenida 7-33, Zona 9, Edificio Grupo Financiero de Occidente   |
| CITY         | Guatemala   |
| COUNTRY      | Guatemala   |
| TELEPHONE    | <b>857-300-0996 Andrew Benson</b>   |
| E-MAIL       | <b>andrewbenson@vipproductscorp.biz</b>   |

### Section II : Hazards identification

Irritant to eyes and respiratory system.

### Section III : Information on ingredients

| INGREDIENT  | CAS #     | CONTENT |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Ammonia     | 7664-41-7 | 0.7%    |
| TMTD        | 137-26-8  | <0.004% |
| Zinc oxide  | 1314-13-2 | <0.004% |
| Lauric acid | 143-07-7  | <0.03%  |

### Section IV : First aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| GENERAL INFORMATION | Natural latex handling does not constitute a serious risk to human health therefore a specialized first aid facility is not required. |
|---------------------|---|

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| INGESTION    | Latex will coagulate in the stomach. If large quantities are swallowed get medical attention.   |
| INHALATION   | Move to fresh air.  |
| EYE CONTACT  | Make sure to remove any contact lenses before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eyes lids. In case of severe irritation get medical attention. |
| SKIN CONTACT | Wash with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation develops or persists.   |

## **Section V : Fire-fighting measures**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| PRECAUTIONS          | Non flammable material. Even though, if the aqueous component evaporates, the remaining material may burn releasing carbon monoxide.               |
| EXTINGUISHING MEDIA  | CO <sub>2</sub> , dry powder or water. In case of bigger fires water fog or foam should be used.   |
| PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT | Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in a full pressure mode. |

## **Section VI : Accidental release measures**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS   | Assure proper ventilation. For large spills wear an ammonia filter/cartridge respirator to prevent overexposure.                          |
| ENVIROMENT PRECAUTIONS | Prevent material to reach sewer or water sources.   |
| SPILL CLEAN UP METHODS | If possible, collect the most of the product. Absorb spillage with suitable absorbent material or coagulate with a diluted acid solution. |
| DISPOSAL               | See Section XIII.   |
| ADITIONAL INFORMATION  | No hazardous materials are released.  |

## **Section VII : Storage and handling**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| ENGINEERING MEASURES  | Provide adequate ventilation.   |
| HANDLING PRECAUTIONS  | Personnel should wear goggles, gloves and protective clothing to handle hot material. If needed, wear an ammonia filter/cartridge respirator.                     |
| EXPLOSION PRECAUTIONS | No special measures are needed.   |
| STORAGE PRECAUTIONS   | Avoid heat. Temperatures bellow 5°C might cause damage due to reduction in mechanical stability by freezing.<br><br>Avoid direct contact with oxidation catalyts. |

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Avoid contact with acids or calcium or magnesium salts.

Plastic or stainless steel containers should be used. If not, epoxic paint or polyethylene bags can be used as inner liner. Keep container closed tight.

## Section VIII : Exposure control and personal protection

|  |   |
|--|---|
| DESIGN OF FACILITIES                       | See section VII   |
| PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT                       |   |
| HYGIENE AND PROTECTION<br>GENERAL MEASURES | Follow the usual procedures for chemical products handling.<br><br>Wash hands at the end of the work shift and before eating.                           |
| RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT                      | Wear protective equipment if product vapors or aerosols are formed.<br><br>In places with poor ventilation wear an ammonia filter/cartridge respirator. |
| HAND PROTECTION                            | Use suitable protective gloves.<br><br>Gloves material selection should be made according to the specific requirements of each process.                 |
| EYE PROTECTION                             | Safety goggles or face shield.  |

## Section IX : Physical and chemical properties

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| GENERAL INFORMATION         |                        |
| PHYSICAL STATE              | Liquid                 |
| COLOR                       | White                  |
| ODOR                        | Ammonia odor           |
| CHANGE IN PHYSICAL STATE    |                        |
| MELTING POINT               | < 5°C                  |
| BOILING POINT               | >100°C                 |
| FLASH POINT                 | N/A                    |
| EXPLOSION HAZARDS           | Non explosive material |
| VAPOR PRESSURE              | 30mbar at 20°C         |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY            | 0.94 aprox.            |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER AT 20°C | Dispersable            |
| pH                          | 10.0 – 11.0            |

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VOLATILE MATTER < 38.5%

## Section X : Stability and reactivity

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| CHEMICAL STABILITY                    | Natural latex is chemically stable under normal temperature conditions.   |
| INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES | Heavy metals like copper act as pro-oxidants. Oxidation catalysts like cobalt linoleate and cobalt naffenate may produce a fast oxidation reaction with heat buildup. |
| REACTIVITY                            | Acids and salts will destabilize latex.<br>Decomposition starts at 220°C. Toxic and flammable vapors may be produced at temperatures near 300°C.                      |
| DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS                | Isoprene derivatives and carbon monoxide.   |

## Section XI : Toxicology

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| LD/LC50       | Not determined.   |
| INGESTION     | Low toxicity in small quantities.   |
| INHALATION    | Ammonia vapors may irritate throat and respiratory system.  |
| EYES          | Irritant. Contact may cause eye dryness and chemical conjunctivitis.  |
| SKIN          | May cause sensitization by skin contact.  |
| OTHER EFFECTS | Individuals allergic to natural latex may develop reactions that go from irritation of the exposed area to respiratory complications. |

## Section XII : Ecological information

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| GENERAL NOTES     | Water hazard class 1: slightly hazard to water.<br>Do not allow large quantities of product to reach water sources.  |
| OTHER INFORMATION | Factory should count with an effluent treatment facility. The residual material may be coagulated with aluminum sulfate, calcium chloride or any other coagulant suitable for this purpose.<br>Biodegradable if vulcanization process has not taken place. |

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