

# VIP PRODUCTS CORP.

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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### Section I : Product information

PRODUCT NAME Low ammonia preserved natural rubber latex concentrate: **(LA) VIPTX 62GL**

CAS # 9006-04-6

APPLICATIONS Dipped articles such as gloves, balloons, condoms, catheters, teats and soothers  
Adhesives  
Foam  
Textile coating and impregnation

MANUFACTURER Producción, Industrialización, Comercialización y Asesoría de Hule Natural, S. A.

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### Section II : Hazards identification

Irritant to eyes and respiratory system.

### Section III : Information on ingredients

INGREDIENT	CAS #	CONTENT
Ammonia	7664-41-7	0.3%
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

The technical information and data mentioned herein are believed to be accurate and reliable, as are any suggested procedures upon which variations may often be made to suit individual needs. However, they are not to be construed as warranties either expressed or implied for use of this information or of any of our products in violation of any copyright or patent.

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.

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Avoid direct contact with oxidation catalyts.

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 GENERAL MEASURES	Follow the usual procedures for chemical products handling.  Wash hands at the end of the work shift and before eating.
RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT	Wear protective equipment if product vapors or aerosols are formed.  In places with poor ventilation wear an ammonia filter/cartridge respirator.
HAND PROTECTION	Use suitable protective gloves.  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

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pH	10.0 – 11.0
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.  Acids and salts will destabilize latex.
REACTIVITY	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.  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.  Biodegradable if vulcanization process has not taken place.

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