

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## Material Identification

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Product name                      Plaster-Weld®

Manufacturer                      Larsen Products Corp.  
8264 Preston Court  
Jessup, MD 20794

Telephone Number                301-776-4595

Emergency Number                800-633-6668

Date Prepared                      January 2001

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## Emergency Overview

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HMIS Health Rating 1                      Flammability 0                      Reactivity 0

Physical Form                      Liquid

Color                                      Pink

Odor                                        Sweet

Hazards                                  Mild respiratory tract irritant

Extinguishing Media                The product will burn only after the water it contains is driven off.

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## Ingredients

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#	%	CAS#	Chemical Name
1	<0.10	108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate Monomer
2	<1.0	629-11-8	Hexylene Glycol
3	<5.0	85-68-7	Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
4	43.00- 53.00	9003-20-7	Vinyl Acetate Homopolymer
5	42.00- 52.00	7732-18-5	Water

The remaining components are trade secrets, none of which are hazardous or toxic by any known standards.

OSHA (ACGIH) EXPOSURE LIMITS

		TWA	STEL
		ppm	ppm
1	OSHA	10.0000	20.0000
	ACGIH	10.0000	15.0000
2	OSHA	N/E	N/E
	ACGIH	25.0000	N/E
3	OSHA	N/E	N/E
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E
4	OSHA	N/E	N/E
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E
5	OSHA	N/E	N/E
	ACGIH	N/E	N/E

N/E = Not Established

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**Health Hazards**

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Routes of Exposure

- Eye contact
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Inhalation

Exposure Standards

Other: Vinyl Acetate Monomer Dupont TWA = 10.0000 ppm  
Formaldehyde concentrations in the workplace air may exceed the TLV under certain conditions of use. Under normal conditions of use in a well ventilated space, the concentration of minor components in the workplace air will not exceed the TLV or PEL. See Ingredients Section for exposure standards on ingredients. Maintain air contaminant concentrations in the workplace at the lowest feasible levels. Minor components will migrate into container headspace. Levels in excess of the TLV's or PEL's can accumulate in non-vented container headspaces. Open drums in a well ventilated space. The principal volatile content is water. Minor volatile components are identified in Section "Ingredients".

Health Hazards

Mild respiratory tract irritant

Target Organs

None known

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure (Acute Effects)

Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation in the respiratory tract.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure (Possible Longer Term Effects)

Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapor may cause: sore throat, which is transient.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

None known

Carcinogens Under OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, IARC, Other

This product contains no carcinogens in concentrations of 0.1% or greater.

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**First Aid**

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Eye contact

Rinse immediately with water.

Skin contact

Wash affected area with soap and water

Inhalation

Move patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored give assisted respiration (e.g. mouth-to-mouth). Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side. Seek medical advice.

Ingestion

If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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**Fire and Explosion Data**

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Flash Point (closed cup) No data

Upper Explosion Limit (UEL) No data

Lower Explosion Limit(LEL) No data

Autoignition Temperature No data

Fire Hazard Classification (OSHA/NFPA)

Non-combustible

Extinguishing Media

The product will only burn after the water it contains is driven off. For dry polymer use water or carbon dioxide. Product does not burn. Aqueous solution is not flammable.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

No special procedures required. The product, as distributed, is noncombustible.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

When dried polymer burns, water (H<sub>2</sub>O), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO) and smoke are produced.

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## **Accidental Release Measures**

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### Containment Techniques (Removal of ignition sources, diking etc.)

Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Construct a dike to prevent spreading.

### Clean-Up Procedures

If recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in a container or dumpster pending disposal. Transfer to containers by suction, preparatory for later disposal. Flush area with water spray. Wash contaminated property quickly before the material dries. Clean-up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. For large spills, recover spilled material with a vacuum truck.

### Other Emergency Advice

Spilled polymer is very slippery. Use care to avoid falls; A film will form on drying. Remove saturated clothing and wash contacted skin area with soap and water. Product imparts a milky white color to contaminated waters. Foaming may result. Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

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## **Handling and Storage**

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### Storage

Keep away from oxidizers. Avoid freezing temperatures during storage. Minimize contact with atmospheric air to prevent inoculation with microorganisms. Do not store in iron or other reactive metal containers.

### Handling

Avoid breathing of vapors. Handle in well ventilated workspace. When handling, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin.

### Other Precautions

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations (e.g. OSHA).

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## **Personal Protection / Exposure Controls**

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### Eye Protection

Chemical safety glasses

#### Hand Protection

Rubber gloves

#### Respiratory Protection

Not required under normal conditions in a well ventilated workplace. An organic vapor respirator National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved for organic vapors is recommended under emergency conditions.

#### Protective Clothing

No specific recommendation

#### Engineering Controls

Maintain air concentrations in work space in accord with standards outline in "Ingredients".

#### Work and Hygienic Practices

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.

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### Typical Physical and Chemical Properties

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Physical form	Liquid
Color	Pink
Odor	Sweet
pH	5.4
Vapor density (mm <a href="#">Hg@21C</a> )	18.62
Vapor density (Air=1)	of water vapor
Boiling Point	>100 C (>212F)
Melting Point	No Data
Solubility in water	Completely (100%)
Specific Gravity (Water=1)	1.08
Molecular Weight	Mixture

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### Stability and Reactivity

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#### Chemical Stability

Stable at ambient temperatures. Coagulation may occur following freezing, thawing or boiling.

#### Conditions to Avoid (if unstable)

Not applicable

#### Incompatibility (materials to avoid)

Reactive metals (i.e. sodium, calcium, etc.)

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials)

Depending upon formulation conditions (such as pH), the level of acetaldehyde

may increase as a result of hydrolysis of residual vinyl acetate monomer. Carbon monoxide in a fire. Carbon dioxide in a fire. Acetic acid. Aldehydes. Decomposition is insignificant if kept above 200C but below 260 for a short period of time. Above 220C, the polyvinyl alcohol yellows and begins to decompose, toxic cyanates.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid (if polymerization may occur)

Not applicable

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## **Toxicological Properties**

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Acute Oral Toxicity (LD50, Rat)

No data

Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD50), Rabbit)

No data

Acute Inhalation Toxicity (LC50, Rat)

No data

Other Acute Effects

No data

Irritation Effects Data

Non-irritant to the eyes of a rabbit. Non-irritant to the skin of a rabbit.

Chronic/Subchronic Data

Although formaldehyde is a minor volatile component of this product, it is important to recognize that recent test results have shown formaldehyde to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Formaldehyde is readily detected due to its irritant properties. The odor detection level varies among different individuals between 0.2 to 1 ppm. In addition, acclimation will occur from repeated exposure but sensitivity returns following rest periods away from the atmosphere containing formaldehyde. Whether a risk exists at levels below the odor threshold has not been determined.

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## **Ecological Information**

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No data

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## **Disposal Considerations**

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Waste Disposal

Comply with all Federal, State and Local Regulations. For small quantities (less than 100 gallons): Disposal to municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plants is normally acceptable. Obtain approval from these authorities before

disposal. The product does impart a white, milky color to water, which may not be removed or sufficiently diluted by the treatment facility. The product may also cause foaming when agitated. The product can be chemically or biologically degraded. For large quantities: Disposal through licensed waste disposal facilities is suggested. The product can be incinerated, though chemical or biological treatment is sufficient. Chemical precipitation/coagulation can facilitate removal of solids (consult manufacturer for detailed procedure). NOTE: As supplied or diluted, product material (foam included), when splashed on automobiles or other personal property, is difficult to remove if allowed to dry.

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### **Transport Information**

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DOT Non-Bulk Shipping Name	Resin Compound - Not DOT Regulated // Keep from freezing
ICAO/IATA Shipping Data	Resin Compound - Not IATA Regulated// Keep from freezing

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### **Regulatory Information**

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#### US Federal Regulations

##### Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All components are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)  
Chemical Substance Inventory

##### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR1910.1200) hazard class(es)

None

##### EPA SARA Title III Section 312 (40CFR370) hazard class

None

##### EPA SARA Title III Section 313 (40CFR372) toxic chemicals above "de minimis" levels

None

#### State Regulations

Proposition 65 Substances (component(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity and subject to warning and discharge requirements under the "Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986")

Formaldehyde

Acetaldehyde