
LEGGARI

COUNTER STAIN

Safety Data Sheet

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1 | PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION



TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): LEGGARI COUNTER STAIN
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: LEGGARI PRODUCTS, LLC
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2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



GHS RATINGS

- There are no GHS ratings that apply to this product at this time

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

HAZARDS STATEMENTS

H333 - May be harmful if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H318 - Causes eye irritation
H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P10 - Keep out of reach of children
P103 - Read label before use
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.



HMIS & NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4)

HEALTH	1	HEALTH = 1
FLAMMABILITY	0	FIRE = 0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0	REACTIVITY = 0

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Symptoms of overexposure by route of exposure:

The most significant route of occupational overexposure is contact with skin.
The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

Contact with skin or eyes:

Contact with the eyes may cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, drying and cracking of skin. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects), and numbness.

Inhalation:

It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during mixing or spraying in a confined area). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful.

Injection:

Though injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product, if it occurs, local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort may result.

Ingestion:

Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product.



ACUTE: Contact with this solution may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing, and breathing difficulty.

CHRONIC: Repeated skin contact with this product may of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other result in dermatitis (inflammation and reddening of the skin). Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

3 | COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS



Chemical Name	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		IDLH mg/m3	OTHER mg/m3
			TLV mg/m3	STEL mg/m3	PEL mg/m3	STEL mg/m3		
Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer	24937-78-8 607-47-0	1-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	108-05-4 203-545-4	<0.1	10 ppm	15 ppm	NE	NE	NE	NIOSH 4 ppm
Water and other ingredients. The other ingredients are each present in less than 1 percent concentration in this product.	Balance	The components present in the balance of this product do not contribute any significant, additional hazards. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been presented in the remaining sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of Federal Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).						

VOC = 0 grams/liter

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

4 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



FIRST AID MEASURES FOR DIFFERENT EXPOSURE ROUTES

Ingestion

If swallowed, immediately give at least 3-4 glasses of water, but do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get immediate medical attention. Have physician determine whether vomiting or stomach evacuation is necessary.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Aspiration hazard:

Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.

- Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye exposure

For eye contact, immediately flush eyes for at least 15 minutes with running water. Hold eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire eye surface and lids with water. Get immediate medical attention.



**Flash point, °C (method):**

> 110°C (230°F) Closed cup

Autoignition temperature °C:

NE

Flammable limits (in air by volume, %):

- Lower (LEL): NE

- Upper (UEL): NE

Fire extinguishing materials:

Water spray, foam, halon, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical.

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Run-off from fire control may cause pollution. Keep fire-exposed containers cool with water spray to prevent rupture due to excessive heat. High pressure water hose may spread product from broken containers increasing contamination. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce a variety of compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides and compounds). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding. Products of combustion are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty. Symptoms may be delayed several hours or longer depending upon the extent of exposure.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:

Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:

Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move fire-exposed containers, if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, discard or decontaminate fire response equipment before returning such equipment to service.

**SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE**

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel.

- The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (e.g.-1 L of the product released in a well-ventilated area) use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard-hat. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, Select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

- Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate and water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Place all spill residue in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES**

As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Discard contaminated clothing items, or launder before re-use. Inform anyone handling such contaminated laundry of the hazards associated with this product. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure



to this product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES

All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing mists or sprays generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location.

For non-bulk containers

Open containers slowly, on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after using this material. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual liquid, therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

Bulk containers

All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

Tank car shipments

Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tank (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals, prior to connection to the tank car or vessel. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

Protective Practices during maintenance of contaminated equipment

Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment before maintenance begins by a triple-rinse with water followed, if necessary, by using sodium bicarbonate and an additional rinse. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION



Ventilation and engineering controls:

If required use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems to ensure that there is no potential for overexposure to sprays, or mists of this product and that exposures are below those in section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

Respiratory protection:

Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or if there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits (listed in Section 2) a respirator may be worn up to respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufactures recommendations/limitations. For a higher level of protection use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Eye protection:

Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

Hand protection:

Wear appropriate gloves for routine industrial use. Use appropriate gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 of this SDS (Accidental Release Measures).

Body protection:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from natural rubber are generally acceptable,



**APPEARANCE**

Relative vapor density:	ND	pH (in water):	3.5 - 8
Evaporation rate (N-BuAc = 1):	ND	Odor:	Slight
Specific gravity (water = 1):	1.0 - 1.4	Log water/oil distribution coefficient:	NA
Solubility in water:	Soluble	Appearance and color:	Product is a milky white liquid
Boiling point:	ND	How to detect this substance:	ND
Vapor pressure mmHg @ 20°C:	ND		

10 | STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability:**

Stable.

Decomposition products:

Thermal decomposition products of this solution can include a variety of compounds. (i.e. Carbon dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and other compounds).

Materials with which substance is incompatible:

Avoid water-reactive materials, heat or contact with peroxides or other catalysts.

Hazardous polymerization:

Will not occur by itself.

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid exposure to contact to extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

11 | TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity Data**

Additional toxicology information for components greater than 1 percent in concentration is provided below.

CAS 108-05-4INHALATION LC50 4HR:

(rat) 3,680 –4,490 ppm

(rabbit) 2,511 –2,800 ppm

(mouse) 1,460 –3,010 ppm

(guinea pig) 4,000 –5,200 ppm

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT

The major components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA; and are therefore not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

Irritancy of product

This product is severely irritating and corrosive to contaminated tissue.

Sensitization to the product

Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in the development of rashes, and other allergy-like symptoms.

Reproductive toxicity information

Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

- Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans
- Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
- Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.
- Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

*A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first 8 weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the



damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

Biological exposure indices

Currently there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with the components of this product.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure

Skin disorders can be aggravated by over-exposure to this product. Inhalation of this products' mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

Recommendations to physicians

Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION



ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

ACUTE:

LC50 (96 h) > 1,000 mg/l	Carp (Cyprinus carpio)
EC10 (0.5 h) > 1,000 mg/l	Sludge

13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:

Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and Local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA waste number:

NA

14 | TRANSPORT INFORMATION



Department of transportation:	Liquid latex, not regulated
IATA:	Liquid latex, not regulated
IMDG:	Liquid latex, not regulated
TDG:	Liquid latex, not regulated

15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (OSHA)

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been prepared in compliance with the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Reporting Requirements:

EPA Sara title iii section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) hazard classification:

The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. = Immediate, Delayed--

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity:

Not applicable.



TSCA Inventory status:

The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA Reportable quantity (Rq):

5,000 lbs(Vinyl acetate monomer CAS No. 108-05-4)

Other Federal regulations:

Not applicable.

State regulatory information:

Components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

New Jersey Right-to-know: The following is required composition information: No Listings

Pennsylvania Right-to-know: The following is required composition information: No Listings

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains chemicals known by the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer (CAS No. 108-05-4):

Carcinogen

Formaldehyde(CAS 50-00-0) :

Carcinogen

WHMIS SYMBOLS: NO LISTING

16 | OTHER INFORMATION



A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level. Skin, adsorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

HMIS HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard: 0 (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious

temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). FlashPoint - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: LD50 - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC50 - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m³ concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, OSHA and CAL/OSHA. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Sub-rankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TClO the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, and LDLo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause death. BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Other acronyms used are: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (Proposition 65); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the materials package label.



Prepared by:
Revision Date:

LEGGARI PRODUCTS LLC
JANUARY 1, 2023

DISCLAIMER:

Leggari Products, LLC believes, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained herein to be accurate and reliable as of the date of this safety data sheet. However, because the conditions of handling, use, and storage of these materials are beyond our control, we assume no responsibility or liability for personal injury or property damage incurred by the use of these materials. Leggari Products, LLC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or reliability of the data or results obtained from their use. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. The information and recommendations in this material safety data sheet are offered for the users' consideration and examination. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the final suitability of this information and to comply with all applicable international, federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

