



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Re-New liquid SDS No. RNL-001 | Version 1.0 | Revision Date: June 22, 2026

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Re-New liquid
Product Codes	RN-400, RN-800 (This SDS applies to the liquid polymer component contained within Re-New 400 and Re-New 800 kits.)
Product Use	Liquid polymer component used in a spray-applied concrete resurfacing system designed to restore the appearance and texture of existing concrete surfaces.
Responsible Party	TopKote Manufacturing A Division of TopKote LLC 1121 W Price Blvd, Suite 1154 North Port, FL 34288
Information Phone	914-313-2146
Email	contact@topkote.com
Website	https://top-kote.com
Emergency Contact	Business Hours (EST): 914-313-2146 After Hours: Contact local Poison Control Center or seek medical attention as appropriate.

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Category	Signal Word	Hazard Statement	Symbol
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.	None	No labeling according to GHS required.	None

Prevention	Response	Storage	Disposal
For routine industrial applications. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Use good industrial hygiene practices.	Emergency Overview: For routine industrial applications. Symptoms of Over-Exposure: The most significant route of occupational overexposure is contact with skin. Inhalation: Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Skin or Eye Contact: Contact with eyes may cause slight temporary eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, drying and cracking of skin. Additional skin contact symptoms may include allergic skin reaction and numbness. Ingestion: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure. Injection: Injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure, but if it occurs, local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort may result. Acute: Contact with this solution may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and other exposed tissue. If inhaled, respiratory irritation with coughing and breathing difficulty may occur. Chronic: Repeated skin contact may result in dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.	See Section 7 for handling and storage information.	See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Specific chemical identity and/or percentages of composition may be withheld as a trade secret where applicable.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components / Chemical Identity	CAS Number	Concentration	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer Vinyl Acetate Monomer Water and other ingredients	Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer: 24937-78-8 / 607-47-0 Vinyl Acetate Monomer: 108-05-4 / EC 203-545-4 Water and other ingredients: 7732-18-5	Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer: 25 - 55% Vinyl Acetate Monomer: <0.1% Water and other ingredients: Balance	Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer: NE Vinyl Acetate Monomer: NE Water and other ingredients: NE	Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer: NE Vinyl Acetate Monomer: 10 ppm Water and other ingredients: NE

Vinyl Acetate Monomer STEL: 15 ppm.
Vinyl Acetate Monomer NIOSH: 4 ppm.
NE = Not Established.

Water and other ingredients are each present in less than 1 percent concentration. The components present in the balance of this product do not contribute any significant additional hazards.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES	
Overview	Get immediate medical attention for skin exposure, eye exposure, inhalation symptoms, or ingestion. Follow the route-specific first-aid measures below.
Prevention	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Use appropriate protective equipment and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Response	Skin Exposure: For skin contact, if available, wash with large amounts of running water and soap for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Discard or decontaminate clothing before reuse, and destroy contaminated shoes. 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. Inhalation: If inhaled, remove from area to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention. If breathing is difficult, transport to medical care and, if available, give supplemental oxygen. 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.
Storage	See Section 7 for handling and storage information.
Disposal	See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >110C (230F), Closed Cup
Autoignition Temperature: NE
Flammable Limits in Air by Volume:
Lower (LEL): NE
Upper (UEL): NE

Fire Extinguishing Materials:

Water Spray: Yes
Foam: Yes
Halon: Yes
Carbon Dioxide: Yes
Dry Chemical: Yes
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, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other compounds. Emergency responders must wear 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 firefighters 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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

For incidental releases, such as approximately 1 L of 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 equipment 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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 reuse. 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. Keep from freezing.

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. 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 grounded, level, brakes must be set or wheels must be blocked 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 properly prepared prior to starting 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 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

SECTION 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 there is no potential for overexposure to sprays or mists and that exposures are below listed exposure limits. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

Respiratory Protection:

Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits. 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 exposure limits, a respirator may be worn within respirator exposure limitations. Check respirator equipment manufacturer recommendations and limitations. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiratory protection or self-contained breathing apparatus. Use supplied air or SCBA if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions:

Use positive pressure full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus, or positive pressure full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus with 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.

Body Protection:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Coverall, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from natural rubber are generally acceptable depending upon the task.

Recommended PPE:

Safety glasses

Safety gloves

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1): ND

Specific Gravity (water = 1): 1.03 - 1.07

Solubility in Water: Soluble

Vapor Pressure, mm Hg @ 20C: ND

Odor: Slight

Log Water/Oil Distribution Coefficient: Not available

Appearance and Color: Milky white liquid

How to Detect This Substance - Warning Properties: ND

Evaporation Rate (n-BuAc = 1): ND

Melting/Freezing Point: Not established

Boiling Point: ND

pH: 3.5 - 7

Notes:

ND = Not Determined

NE = Not Established

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:
Stable.

Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition products of this solution can include a variety of compounds, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, 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 or contact to extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data:

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

Acute Toxicity:

Oral LD50 (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Not irritating

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Not irritating

Suspected Cancer Agent:

The major components of this product are not found on the Federal OSHA Z List, NTP, or IARC lists and are therefore not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

Irritancy of Product:

This product is moderately irritating 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:

This product is not reported to produce mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic, or reproductive effects in humans.

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 product mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

Recommendations to Physicians:

Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

SECTION 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

SECTION 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

SECTION 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

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA):

This Safety Data Sheet 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: Not listed.

EPA SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR 372) Components above de minimis level: Not listed.

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.

HAPS - Hazardous Air Pollutants:

Acetaldehyde CAS 75-07-0: <0.001%

Methanol CAS 67-56-1: <0.004%

Formaldehyde CAS 50-00-0: <0.007%

State Regulatory Information:

New Jersey Right-to-Know: No listings.

Pennsylvania Right-to-Know: No listings.

California Proposition 65:

This product contains compounds known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm:

Formaldehyde CAS 50-00-0 - Carcinogen

Acetaldehyde CAS 75-07-0 - Carcinogen

Methanol CAS 67-56-1 - Reproductive toxin

WHMIS:

No listings.

Canadian DSL:

All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By:
TopKote Manufacturing
Regulatory Compliance Department

Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate as of the revision date shown and is provided in good faith. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding the completeness or continuing accuracy of this information. Users are responsible for determining the suitability of this product for their intended use and for complying with all applicable laws and regulations.

Definitions of Terms:

CAS Number: Chemical Abstract Service number which uniquely identifies each constituent.

Exposure Limits in Air:

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV means Threshold Limit Value. TWA means Time Weighted Average. STEL means Short Term Exposure Limit. OSHA PEL means Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit. IDLH means Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Hazard Ratings:

HMIS and NFPA rating systems use numerical ratings to summarize health, flammability, reactivity, and special hazards. Ratings are intended as quick-reference indicators and should be reviewed with the full SDS.

Flammability Limits in Air:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Toxicological Information:

Definitions include LD50, LC50, TDLo, TCLo, and related toxicological terms used to describe toxicity data.

Regulatory Information:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material, including U.S. and Canadian regulatory agencies and hazardous materials transportation requirements.

HMIS Rating				NFPA Rating			
Health	1	Flammability	0	Health	1	Fire	0
Reactivity	0	PPE	X	Reactivity	0	Special	None