

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier Spartacote Fast Fix Part A

Other means of identification None

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Repair product. Restrictions on use Not available.

Details of manufacturer or importer

Manufacturer

LATICRETE International Company name **Address** 1 Laticrete Park, N Bethany, CT 06524

(203)-393-0010 **Telephone Contact person** Steve Fine

Website www.laticrete.com

Call CHEMTREC day or night **Emergency phone number**

> USA/Canada - 1.800.424.9300 Mexico - 1.800.681.9531 Outside USA/Canada 1.703.527.3887

Supplier

LATICRETE Australia Company name

Address P.O. Box 508

Virginia Business Mail Centre

29 Telford Street VIRGINIA QLD 4014

Australia

Telephone (61) (7) 3865-1599 www.laticrete.com Website 1.703.527.3887 **Emergency phone number**

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the hazardous chemical

Not classified. **Physical hazards**

Health hazards Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 4

> Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2 Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2 Sensitization, respiratory Category 1 Sensitization, skin Category 1 Carcinogenicity Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity following single

exposure

Specific target organ toxicity following Category 2 (Respiratory tract, Lung)

Category 3 respiratory tract irritation

repeated exposure

Environmental hazards Not classified.

Label elements, including precautionary statements

Spartacote Fast Fix Part A SDS Australia

Hazard symbol(s)



Health hazard

mark

Signal word

Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract, Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical

advice/attention. IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON

CAS number and other Concentration of

CENTER/doctor.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Storage

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Disposal

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

Supplemental information

Identity of chemical ingredients

None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture

-	unique identifiers	ingredients	
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	9016-87-9	100	
Constituents			
Identity of chemical ingredients	CAS number and other unique identifiers	Concentration of ingredients	
Mathylana diphanyl diisaayanata	101 60 0	40. 70	

Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate 101-68-8 40 - 70 64742-94-5 Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic 1 - 20

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 9016-87-9.

4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or

> artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other

proper respiratory medical device. Get medical attention immediately.

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Skin contact

In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these

instructions.

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Get medical attention.

Spartacote Fast Fix Part A SDS Australia Ingestion Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. Keep person under observation. If person

becomes uncomfortable take to hospital along with these instructions.

Personal protection for first-aid

responders

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to

protect themselves.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Sensitisation. Be aware that symptoms of lung Symptoms caused by exposure

oedema (shortness of breath) may develop up to 24 hours after exposure.

Water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Medical attention and special

treatment

Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing

media

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire

fighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Hazchem Code

General fire hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

None.

For non-emergency

personnel

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

For emergency responders

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental precautions

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Environmental manager must be informed of all releases.

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills in original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Other issues relating to spills and releases

Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapour. Persons susceptible for allergic reactions should not handle this product. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Provide adequate ventilation. Observe good industrial hygiene practices

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters Follow standard monitoring procedures.

Occupational exposure limits

Australia. National Workplace OELs (Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Appendix A)

Constituents	Туре	Value	
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8)	STEL	0.07 mg/m3	

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Constituents	Туре	Value	
	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	
Australia. OELs. (Adopted Nationa Environment)	I Exposure Standards for Atı	nospheric Contaminants in th	e Occupational
Constituents	Туре	Value	
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8)	STEL	0.07 mg/m3	
	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values	3		
Components	Туре	Value	
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9)	TWA	0.005 ppm	
Constituents	Туре	Value	Form
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8)	TWA	0.005 ppm	
Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic (CAS 64742-94-5)	TWA	200 mg/m3	Non-aerosol.
UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Lir	nits (WELs)		
Components	Туре	Value	
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9)	STEL	0.07 mg/m3	
	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	
Constituents	Туре	Value	
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8)	STEL	0.07 mg/m3	
101 30-0)	TWA	0.02 mg/m3	
Germany. DFG MAK List (advisory in the Work Area (DFG)	OELs). Commission for the	nvestigation of Health Hazard	s of Chemical Compounds
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Constituents	Туре	Value	Form
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

Biological limit values

101-68-8)

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

No exposure standards allocated. **Exposure guidelines**

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic (CAS 64742-94-5)

Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Provide eyewash station.

Individual protection measures, for example personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

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Skin protection

Hand protection Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

Respiratory protection In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Hygiene measures Keep away from food and drink. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as

washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing

should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance Brown liquid.
Physical state Liquid.
Form Liquid.
Colour Brown.

Odour Hydrocarbon-like.

Odour threshold Not available.

pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point
Initial boiling point and boiling

Forms crystals below 10°C. Decomposes prior to boiling.

range

Flash point > 204.0 °C (> 399.2 °F) Closed cup

Evaporation rate Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower

Not available.

(%)

Flammability limit - upper

Not available.

(%)

Vapour pressure < 0.00001 mm Hg (25 °C)

Vapour density 8.5

Relative density 1.24 (20° C)

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) Reacts with water.

Partition coefficient Not available.

(n-octanol/water)

Auto-ignition temperatureNot available.Decomposition temperatureNot available.ViscosityNot available.

Other physical and chemical parameters

Dynamic viscosity 100 - 150 cPs @ 25 °C

Explosivity Not explosive.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as

well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased with stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of

solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

Chemical stability The product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

Hazardous polymerisation can occur.

Conditions to avoid High temperatures.

Incompatible materials Strong bases. Alcohols. Oxidizing agents. Amines. Metal compounds. Water.

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Hazardous decomposition

products

Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Cyanides.

11. Toxicological information

Information on possible routes of exposure

Inhalation May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eve irritation. **Eve contact**

Ingestion Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Sensitisation. Be aware that symptoms of lung Symptoms related to exposure

oedema (shortness of breath) may develop up to 24 hours after exposure.

Harmful if inhaled. **Acute toxicity**

Components **Species** Test results

Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9)

Acute

Dermal

LD50 Rabbit > 10000 mg/kg

Inhalation

Rat LC50 > 490 mg/m³, 4 Hours

Oral

LD50 Rat > 10000 mg/kg Constituents **Species Test results**

Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8)

Acute

Inhalation

LC50 > 2.24 mg/l, 1 Hours Rat

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic (CAS 64742-94-5)

Acute

Dermal

LD50 Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg

Inhalation

Rat LC50 > 5.28 mg/l, 4 Hours

Oral

LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Skin sensitisation

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer.

ACGIH Carcinogens

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic (CAS

64742-94-5)

A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to

humans.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8) Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity -

single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity -May cause damage to organs (Respiratory tract, Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure repeated exposure by inhalation.

SDS Australia Version #: 01 Revision date: -Issue date: 12-October-2015 6/9 Aspiration hazard No data available.

Chronic effects Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Other information No other specific acute or chronic health impact noted.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the

possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence and degradability In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based

on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

Bioaccumulative potential Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil Not available.

Mobility in general The product is insoluble in water.

Other adverse effects Material reacts with water.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methodsCollect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow

this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches

with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with

local/regional/national/international regulations.

Residual waste Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some

product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see:

Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is

emptied.

14. Transport information

ADG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

RID

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and

Not available.

the IBC Code

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations

National regulations This Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with the Australia National Code of

Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets (NOHSC: 2011.)

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix A

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix B

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix C

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix D

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix E

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic (CAS

64742-94-5)

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix F

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

For advice, contact a Poisons information Centre (Phone eg Australia 131 - 126; New Zealand 03 - 4747 - 000) or a doctor (at once)., If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

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Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix G

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix H

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix I

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix J

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Appendix K

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 2

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 3

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 4

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 5

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 6

Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8)

Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9)

applies to all preparations in any concentration Exception may apply, see the regulation for relevance.

applies to all preparations in any concentration Exception may apply, see the regulation for relevance.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 7

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 8

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia Medicines & Poisons Schedule 9

Poisons schedule number not allocated.

Australia National Pollutant Inventory (NPI): Threshold quantity

Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8) 10 TONNES/YR Threshold Category: 1 Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9) 10 TONNES/YR Threshold Category: 1

High Volume Industrial Chemicals (HVIC)

Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8) 1000 - 9999 TONNES See the regulation for additional

information.

Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (CAS 9016-87-9) 1000 - 9999 TONNES See the regulation for additional

information.

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), Heavy Aromatic (CAS 10000 - 99999 TONNES See the regulation for additional

64742-94-5) information.

Importation of Ozone Deleting Substances (Customs(Prohibited imports) Regulations 1956, Schedule 10)

Not listed.

National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) substance reporting list

Not listed.

Prohibited Carcinogenic Substances

Not regulated.

Prohibited Substances (National Model Regulation for the control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, Schedule 2 NOHSC:1005 (1994) as amended)

Not listed

Resricted Importation of Organochlorine Chemicals (Customs(Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956, Schedule 9)

Not listed.

Restricted Carcinogenic Substances

Not regulated.

International regulations

Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

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Kyoto protocol

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Not applicable.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances	Yes

⁽PICCS)

United States & Puerto Rico Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory *A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information

Issue date 12-October-2015

Revision date

HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank References

> Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

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beyond our knowledge. Therefore, the information is provided without any representation or

warranty express or implied.

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Yes

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).