



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version No:20-01
Issue Date: 05-Dec-2020

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Name **SPECTRALOCK® Pro Premium Grout-- Part B**

Recommended use It is a multi-component, high strength epoxy grout, for joints in tile and stone installations. (For professional use).

Manufacturer/ Importer/ Supplier/ Distributor information Company Name: LATICRETE MIDDLE EAST LLC
Address P.O. Box. 86028, Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates
Telephone: +971 7 244 6396

2. HAZARD (s) IDENTIFICATION

Classification Skin irritation - Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation- Category 2
Skin sensitization - Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated Category 2 (Kidney)

Label Element



Signal Words **WARNING**

Hazard Statement(s) H315 Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statement(s) P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Prevention P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Precautionary Statement(s) P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Response P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

Precautionary Statement(s) P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Storage

Contains bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane; Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin; oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivs

Other hazards which do not result in classification None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures : Information on ingredients / Hazardous components as per EU-CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Name	CAS No	Content (% by wt.)
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane	1675-54-3	40 - 55
Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin	9003-36-5	5 - 20
oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivatives	68609-97-2	5 - 15



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4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Skin contact	Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:	Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Notes to physician: If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire
Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixtures	<p>During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Phenolics. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.</p> <p>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen.</p>
Advice for firefighters	Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. 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	Wear appropriate protective clothing.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Environmental manager must be informed of all major releases
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Large Spills: Pick up with suitable appliance and dispose of. Pack in tightly closed containers for disposal. Small Spills: Pick up with suitable appliance and dispose off.
Other issues relating to spills and releases	Never return spills in original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS. Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.




7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the auto ignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Storage temperature: 5 - 35 °C. Containers should be stored tightly sealed in a dry place.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters	Follow standard monitoring procedures.
Occupational exposure limits	Exposure limits have not been established for those substances listed in the composition, if any have been disclosed.
Exposure controls	Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

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

Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Face-shield. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed	 
Skin protection Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Standard EN166 or equivalent: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms.	
Others	Body protection must be chosen based on level of activity and exposure.	
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C)	
Hygiene measures	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	



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Viscous Liquid
Colour	Off white to yellow
Odor	Typical
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/ freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flash point	>100°C
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	Not applicable
Relative density	1.06
Solubility (water)	Insoluble
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	The product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flame
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing materials, Strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition. Uncontrolled exothermic reaction of epoxy resins release phenolics, carbon monoxide, and water.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity/ Effects

Oral	Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg Estimated.
Inhalation	Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). The LC50 has not been determined.
Dermal	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for Component (s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.
Eye	Causes eye irritation on direct contact
Sensitization	A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs. Contains component(s) which have demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Chronic Toxicity /Effects

Carcinogenicity	Many studies have been conducted to assess the potential carcinogenicity of diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA). Indeed, the most recent review of the available data by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that DGEBA is not classified as a carcinogen. Although some weak evidence of carcinogenicity has been reported in animals, when all of the data are considered, the weight of evidence does not
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Teratogenicity	show that DGEBA is carcinogenic. Resins based on the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA) did not cause birth defects or other adverse effects on the fetus when pregnant rabbits were exposed by skin contact, the most likely route of exposure, or when pregnant rats or rabbits were exposed orally. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.
Reproductive toxicity	In animal studies, resins based on the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA) have been shown not to interfere with reproduction
Aspiration hazard	Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Other Information	Mutagenicity: Contains component(s) which were positive in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	<p><u>bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane</u> Acute toxicity to fish Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2 mg/l Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.8 mg/l Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants ErC50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria IC50, Bacteria, 18 Hour, > 42.6 mg/l Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.55 mg/l</p> <p><u>Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin</u> Acute toxicity to fish Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50, Freshwater fish, 96 Hour, 2.54 mg/l Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna, Static, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, > 1.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 Toxicity to bacteria activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Other, > 100 mg/l Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.3 mg/l oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivs Acute toxicity to fish Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species). LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, > 5,000 mg/l LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 1,800 mg/l, Other guidelines Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 843 mg/l NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 500 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l</p>
Persistence and degradability	<p><u>bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane</u> Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that</p>



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the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 12 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin
Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivs
Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 87 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.242 at 25 °C Estimated.
Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.6 OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 150 Estimated.
oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivs
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). No relevant data found.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.77 at 20 °C OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 160 Fish Estimated.

Mobility in soil

bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane
Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1800 - 4400 Estimated.
Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin
Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 4460 Estimated.
oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivs
Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 OECD 121: HPLC Method

Additional information

bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxy)phenyl]propane
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
Reaction product: Bisphenol F-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
oxirane, mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]derivs
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
Do not allow to enter soil, waterways or waste water canal.



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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. 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	Completely emptied packaging can be given for recycling.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMDG	UN 3082 Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy resin) Class : 9 Packing group : III (EmS) : F-A, S-F
IATA/ ICAO	UN 3082 Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy resin) Class : 9 Packing group : III Environmental hazards: Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations

National regulations	Followed EINECS: All ingredients listed, exempt or notified (ELINCS). TSCA: All chemical substances in this material are included on or exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.
International regulations	AICS: All ingredients listed, exempt or notified. IECSC: All ingredients listed or exempt. KECL: All ingredients listed, exempt or notified. PICCS: All ingredients listed, exempt or notified. DSL: All ingredients listed or exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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