



Globally Proven
Construction Solutions

Safety Data Sheet

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (as labeled): LATAPOXY® 380 Adhesive Part A

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Epoxy Hardener

MANUFACTURER'S/ DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME: LATICRETE South East Asia Pte Ltd
38 Sungei Kadut,
Street 2 (Level2 A3),
Singapore 729245.

Phone number for additional information: (65) 6515 3028

Date prepared or revised: 25/03/2015

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAMES	CAS NUMBERS	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	OTHER (SPECIFY)
Polyamine Polymer Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyi)],.alpha.(2-aminomethylethyl)-.omega.-(2-aminomethylethoxy)	9046-10-0	60-80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tetraethylenepentamine	112-57-2	0-2	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not applicable or available

3. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE for each potential route of exposure. (Possible Longer Term Effects) Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage).

Effects from inhalation of vapors may be delayed.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Acute effects)



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Contact with eyes caused severe irritation and pain. Burns of the eye may cause blindness. Inhalation of aerosols of chemically similar material in rats resulted in deaths during administration and in transients central nervous system symptoms, including lethargy, ataxia, tremors, and convulsions.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT?

NO: This product's ingredients are not found in the lists below.

4. FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye Contact : Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact : Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse. See a physician if irritation persists.

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

Swallowed : 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 unconscious person.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point method : 212°F

Auto ignition temperature, °F : N/A

Flammable limits in air, volume % : Lower (LEL) _____ Upper (UEL) _____

Fire extinguishing materials:

Water spray _____ Carbon Dioxide _____ Other:

_____ Foam _____ Dry Chemical



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Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire. In case of fire use : Water streams.

Special fire fighting procedures : Firefighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a self- contained breathing apparatus. If water pollution occurs notify appropriate authorities

Unusual fire and explosion hazards : May generate toxic or irritating combustion products. Sudden reaction and fire may result if product is mixed with an oxidizing agent. It may generate ammonia gases. Personnel in vicinity and down should be evacuated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill response procedures (include employee protection measures) : Wear goggles and face shield. Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading (includes molten liquids until they freeze). Collect run-off water and transfer to drums or tanks for later disposal.

Preparing wastes for disposal (container types, neutralization, etc.) : Wear goggles and face shield. If recovery is not feasible admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. Transfer to containers by suction, preparatory for later disposal. Place in metal containers for recovery or disposal. Flush area with water spray. 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.

NOTE: Dispose of all wastes in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Product may partially freeze with extended exposure to cold temperatures. Product should be stored at temperatures above 40 degrees F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation and engineering controls : Normal ventilation

Respiratory protection (type) : NIOSH approved dust masks if exposure limit are exceeded.



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Eye protection (type) : Safety glasses or goggles
 Gloves (specify material) : Impervious gloves
 Other clothing and equipment : long sleeved clothing
 Work practices, hygienic practices : Normal good housekeeping
 Other handling and storage requirements : N/A
 Protective measures during maintenance of contaminated equipment : See above.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor density (air=1) : N/A
 Specific gravity : 1.1g /cm³
 Solubility in water : soluble
 Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1) : N/A
 Vapor pressure, mmHg at 20°C : N/A
 VOC : <1%
 Viscosity at 25°C : 5000 cP
 Appearance and odor : Yellow Liquid with Ammonia Odor
 Melting point or range °F : >32
 Boiling point or range, °F : >212

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties of substance as a gas, vapor, dust, or mist) : N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable Unstable

Conditions to avoid : Stable at ambient temperatures. Coagulation may occur following freezing, hawing or boiling.



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Incompatibility (materials to avoid) : Mineral acids (i.e., sulfuric, phosphoric, etc.), Organic acids (i.e., acetic acid, citric acid etc.). Oxidizing Agents (i.e., per chlorates, nitrates etc.), Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possible creating and explosion. A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids. Heat generated may be sufficient to cause vigorous boiling creating a hazard due to splashing or splattering of hot material.

Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products) : (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials).

Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2ppm). Carbon Monoxide in a fire. Carbon Dioxide in a fire. Ammonia when heated. Nitrogen Oxides in a fire. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated on decomposition are highly toxic.

Hazardous polymerization : _____ May occur Will not occur

Conditions to avoid : N/A

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity (LD50, Rat) > 2000mg/kg

Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD50, Rabbit) > 2000mg/kg

Sensitization has occurred in laboratory animals after repeated doses

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Daphnia Magna EC50 > 10mg/liter after 24 hours

Daphnia Magna EC50 > 1.21mg/liter after 48 hours

No biodegradable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations.



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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No special labeling or transportation placarding is required.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

All ingredients are listed on the U.S. EPA TSCA inventory of chemical substances. This product had been approved under Ministerial Condition NSN 16024 for Canada. It is not on the Australian AICS, Japanese ENCS, or Philippines PICCS. It may not be exported to those countries.

16. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This information is furnished without warranty, representation, inducement or license of any kind; except that it is accurate to the best of our knowledge, or obtained from sources believed by us to be accurate.