



**Globally Proven
Construction Solutions**

Safety Data Sheet

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (as labeled): LATAPOXY® 300 Adhesive Part C

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Proprietary Blend

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: 07/03/2023

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAMES	CAS NUMBERS	PERCENT
Silica Sand	14808-60-7	35 - 45
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	6-9
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-1	1-2

3. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Hazard statement : May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion : May cause discomfort if swallowed.
Inhalation : Dust may irritate respiratory system.
Skin contact : May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion.
Eye contact : Dust may irritate the eyes.



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Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics : Coughing. Dust may irritate the eyes and the respiratory system.

4. FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye Contact : Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin Contact : Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Inhaled : Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

Swallowed : Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed : Coughing. Dust may irritate the eyes and the respiratory system

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation.

Symptoms may be delayed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters : Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire

Fire-fighting equipment/instructions : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see Section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Do not vacuum clean unless vacuum cleaners are equipped with HEPA filter.

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Do not breathe dust. Avoid prolonged exposure. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store locked up. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Respiratory protection (type) : Use a particulate filter respirator for particulate concentrations exceeding the Occupational Exposure Limit.

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

Gloves (specify material) : Use personal protective equipment as required.



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Other clothing and equipment : Use personal protective equipment as required

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state : Solid.
Form : Powder.
Color : White.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Non flammable

Relative density :2.3

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : x Stable _____ Unstable

Conditions to avoid : N/A

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): None Known

Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products): (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials). No hazardous decomposition products are known

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : May cause discomfort if swallowed.

Components	Species	Test Results
Calcium carbonate (CAS 471-34-1)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	6450 mg/kg



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Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Silica sand (CAS 14808-60-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans
Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Silica sand (CAS 14808-60-7)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability : The product contains inorganic compounds which are not biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential : The product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil : The product is not mobile in soil.



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Other adverse effects : No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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 contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm

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.