



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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----- I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION -----

TRADE NAME (as labeled): LATAPOXY® 312 Vapor Reduction Membrane – Part A

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Curing Agent

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: LATICRETE INTERNATIONAL, INC.
1 Laticrete Park, N.
Bethany, CT 06524-3423 USA

Phone number for additional information: (203) 393-0010

Date prepared or revised: 1/10 Name of preparer: Z. A. Szczepaniak

----- II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS -----

CHEMICAL NAMES	CAS NUMBERS	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	OTHER (SPECIFY)
Tetraethylenepentamine	112-57-2	<10	N/A	N/A	R 36/38-43

N/A = Not applicable or available

----- III. 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)
Contact with eyes causes 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 transient central nervous system symptoms, including lethargy, ataxia, tremors, and convulsions.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT?
 x NO: This product's ingredients are not found in the lists below.

YES: _____ Federal OSHA _____ NTP _____ IARC



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-----IV. 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.

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 induct vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

----- V. FIRE AND EXPLOSION -----

Flash Point method): N/A

Auto ignition temperature, °F: N/A

Flammable limits in air, volume %:

Lower (LEL)_____

Upper (UEL)

Fire extinguishing materials:

 x water spray
 foam

 carbon dioxide
 dry chemical

 other:


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

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. May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. May generate ammonia gases. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

----- VI. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES -----

Spill response procedures (include employee protection measures): Wear goggles, gloves, 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.

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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.

-----VII. Handling and Storage-----

Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Store in steel containers preferably located outdoors, above ground, and surrounded by dikers to contain spills or leaks. Do not store in reactive metal containers. Product may partially freeze with extended exposure to cold temperatures. Product should be stored at temperatures above 40 degrees F.

----- VIII. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection -----

Ventilation and engineering controls: Normal ventilation.

Respiratory protection (type): Not required under normal conditions in a well-ventilated workplace. In atmospheres where the material is sprayed, workers should avoid contact with aerosols containing this product through proper engineering controls such as exhaust ventilation and/or proper protective equipment such as full-face air-supplied respirators, gloves and full body protective clothing. In emergency conditions use a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand mode.

Eye protection (type): Where there is the potential for this product to contact the eyes of workers, properly fitted chemical splash-proof goggles and a face shield must be worn. Other individuals working in the vicinity of this material where exposure can occur should also be fitted with chemical splash goggles. Workers should not contact their eyes or skin with hands contaminated with this product. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with a full fact shield.

Gloves (specify material): Neoprene rubber gloves. Cuffed butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves. In emergency situations, wear impermeable gloves with cuffs to prevent spread of material to area above the wrists.

Other clothing and equipment: Long sleeved clothing

Work practices, hygienic practices: Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Discard contaminated leather articles.

Other handling and storage requirements: N/A



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Protective measures during maintenance of contaminated equipment: See above.

IX. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor density (air=1): N/A

Melting point or range, °F: N/A

Specific gravity: 1.05

Boiling point or range, °F: >212

Solubility in water: soluble

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): N/A

Vapor pressure, mmHg at 20°C: N/A

VOC 0 lb/gal

Appearance and odor: slightly amber liquid with low ammonia odor

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

X. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable Unstable

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

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): N/A

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=2 ppm). Carbon Monoxide in a fire. Carbon Dioxide in a fire. Ammonia when heated. Nitrogen Oxides in a fire. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperature. Nitric acid in a fire. The oxides of nitrogen gases (except nitrous oxide) emitted on decomposition are highly toxic.

Hazardous polymerization: May occur Will not occur

Conditions to avoid: (Mineral acids (i.e., sulfuric, phosphoric, etc.). Organic acids (i.e., acetic acid, citric acid etc.). Oxidizing Agents (i.e., perchlorates, 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 possibly creating an 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.

XI. Toxicology Information

Acute Oral Toxicity (LD50, RAT) No Data
Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD50, Rabbit) No Data
Acute Inhalation Toxicity (LC50, RAT) No Data



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Other Data

Ocular irritation tests with rabbits did not result in any animal deaths. Inhalation of aerosols of a chemically similar material in rats resulted in deaths during administration and in transient central nervous system symptoms, including lethargy, ataxia, tremors, and convulsions.

Other acute effects

No Data

Irritation effects Data

Severs irritant to the eyes of a rabbit. Non-irritant to the skin of a rabbit.

Chronic/Subchronic Data

No delayed, subchronic or chronic test data are known.

-----XII. Ecological Information-----

No Data

-----XIII. Disposal Information-----

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

-----XIV. Transport Information-----

No special labeling or transportation placarding is required.

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

DOT: Non-Bulk Shipping Name: Resin Compound Not DOT Regulated

ICAO/IATA Shipping Data Resin Compound – Not IATA Regulated

-----XV. Regulatory Information-----

All ingredients are listed on the U.S. EPA TSCA inventory of chemical substances.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR1910.1200) hazard class(es) Irritant

-----XVI Other Information-----

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