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

TRADE NAME (as labeled): LATICRETE® Latasil

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Silicone Sealant

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: 5/11 Name of preparer: S.B. Fine

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

CHEMICAL NAMES	CAS NUMBERS	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	OTHER (SPECIFY)
Methyl tri(ethylmethylketoxime) silane	22984-54-9	3.0 – 7.0	See below	See below	See below
Di (ethylmethylketoxime) methoxymethyl silane	83817-72-5	1.0 – 5.0	See below	See below	See below

Methyl alcohol forms upon contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures within guidelines of OSHA PEL: TWA 200 ppm and ACGIH TLV-skin: TWA 200 ppm, STEL 250 ppm. Ethyl methyl ketoxime is formed upon contact with water or humid air. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures within the following exposure guidelines. Vendor guide TWA: 3 ppm, STEL: 10 PPM, AIHA WEEL TWA: 10 ppm.

**N/A = Not applicable or available**

----- III. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION -----

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE for each potential route of exposure. (Possible Longer Term Effects)

Skin: Repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reaction.  
 Inhalation: Overexposure by inhalation may injure the following organs: Blood, liver  
 Oral: Repeated ingestion or swallowing large amounts may injure internally.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Acute effects)

Eye: Direct contact may cause mild irritation.  
 Skin: May cause moderate irritation  
 Inhalation: Irritates respiratory passages very slightly. Vapor overexposure may cause drowsiness.  
 Oral: Low ingestion hazard in normal use.



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### SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT?

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

YES:  Federal OSHA  NTP  IARC

### -----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 from skin and immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if other ill effects develop or persist

Inhaled: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if ill effects persist

Swallowed Get medical attention

### ----- 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:

water spray

carbon dioxide

other:

foam

dry chemical

### Special fire fighting procedures:

Self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be worn in fighting large fires involving chemicals. Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool.

### Unusual fire and explosion hazards:


None known.

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

### Spill response procedures (include employee protection measures):

Personal Protective Equipment for Spills. Eyes: Use full face respirator. Skin: Wash at mealtime and end of shift. If skin contact occurs, change contaminated clothing as soon as possible and thoroughly flush affected areas with cool water. Chemical protective gloves are recommended.

Inhalation/Suitable: Respiratory protection recommended. Follow OSHA Respirator Regulations (29CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MHSA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

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Comments: Product evolves methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self contained breathing apparatus.

Note: These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature may require added precautions. Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Clean area as appropriate since some silicone materials, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard. Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.

Preparing wastes for disposal (container types, neutralization, etc.):

Dispose of saturated absorbent or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur. Local, state, and federal laws and regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which federal, state, and local laws and regulations are applicable. Section 13 and 15 of this MSDS provide information regarding certain federal and state requirements

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

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

Use with adequate ventilation. Product evolves methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) within exposure guidelines or use respiratory protection. Product evolves flammable methyl alcohol when exposed to water or humid air. Provide ventilation during use to control exposure within Section 8 guidelines or use air-supplied or self contained breathing apparatus. Avoid eye contact. Avoid skin contact. Avoid breathing vapor. Keep container closed. Do not take internally.

Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture.

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

Ventilation and engineering controls: General and local ventilation recommended.

Respiratory protection (type): Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or air sampling data show exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

Industrial hygiene can assist in judging the adequacy of existing engineering controls. Suitable Respirator: General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits as determined by air sampling or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA Respirator Regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators.

Eye protection (type): Use proper protection – safety glasses as a minimum



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Gloves (specify material): Butyl Rubber, Natural Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Silver Shield

Other clothing and equipment: Wash at mealtime and end of shift. If skin contact occurs, change contaminated clothing as soon as possible and thoroughly flush affected areas with water

Work practices, hygienic practices: N/A

Other handling and storage requirements: See Section VII

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: 1.04 g/cc

Boiling point or range, °F: N/A

Solubility in water: N/A

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

Vapor pressure, mmHg at 20°C:

Appearance and odor: paste

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

N/A

## X. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:   x   Stable        Unstable

Conditions to avoid: None

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Water, moisture, or humid air can cause hazardous vapors to form as described in section 8. Oxidizing material can cause a reaction

Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products): (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials). Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following hazardous decomposition products. Metal oxides. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Nitrogen oxides. Formaldehyde. Silicon dioxide.

Hazardous polymerization:        May occur   x   Will not occur

Conditions to avoid: None



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## -----XI. Toxicology Information-----

Methyl ethyl metoxime (MEKO) is formed upon contact with water or humid air. Male rodents exposed to MEKO vapor throughout their lifetime developed liver cancer. Additional testing is planned by the MEKO supplier to determine any relevance to humans. Until more data is known, exposure levels should be maintained as low as achievable.

Special Hazard Information on Components.

Sensitizers

CAS Number	Wt%	Component Name
22984-54-9	3.0 - 7.0	Methyl tri(ethylmethylketoxime) silane - possible skin sensitizer
83817-72-5	1.0 - 5.0	Di(ethylmethylketoxime) methoxymethyl silane - possible skin sensitizer

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

Complete information is not yet available.

Fate and Effects in Waste Water Treatment Plants

Complete information is not yet available

Ecotoxicity Classification Criteria

Hazard Parameters (LC50 or EC 50)	High	Medium	Low
Acute Aquatic Toxicity (mg/L)	<=1	>1 and <=100	>100
Acute Terrestrial Toxicity	<= 100	> 100 and < 2000	>2000

This table can be used to classify the ecotoxicity of this product when ecotoxicity data is listed above. Please read the other information presented in the section concerning the overall ecological safety of this material.

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

RCRA Hazard Class (40 – CFR 261)

When a decision is made to discard this material, as received, is it classified as a hazardous waste?

No

State or local laws may impose additional regulatory requirements regarding disposal.

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

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

No special labeling or transportation placarding is required.



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

All ingredients are listed on the U.S. EPA TSCA inventory of chemical substances.  
EPA SARA Title III Chemical Listings

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None  
Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances: None  
Section 312 Hazard Class:

Acute: Yes  
Chronic: Yes  
Fire: No  
Pressure: No  
Reactive: No

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

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