

Ref: 335G

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY:

Product Name: **Laticrete SUPERFLEX 335 - grey**

1.2 Applications: Adhesive for fixing tile & stone.

1.3 Supplier: Laticrete UK Ltd; Speke Hall Industrial Estate; Speke; Liverpool; L24 1YA
Tel: 0151 486 6101; Fax 0151 448 1982
e-mail: sales@laticrete.co.uk; web: www.laticrete.co.uk

1.4 Emergency Telephone No. Tel: 0151 486 6101

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

2.1 Classification: Eye Dam. 1; H318 – Skin Irritant. 2; H315 – STOT SE 3; H335

(1999/45/EEC)

2.2 Label elements:

Key Word: DANGER



Hazard statements: H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P260a Do not breathe dust.
P280f Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection.
P305/351/338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P313 Get medical advice/attention.

Supplementary precautionary statements:

P501a Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).
P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air a position comfortable for breathing.
P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

2.3 Other hazards: Contact with wet cement, wet concrete or wet mortar may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns. Contact between cement powder and body fluids (e.g. sweat and eye fluid) may also cause skin and respiratory irritation, dermatitis or burns. Contains: Calcium oxide. When mixed with water it will form calcium hydroxide which has a corrosive effect on skin and eyes. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused mainly by the sensitivity to chromium VI salts in product which is mixed and used beyond its' declared shelf life – see pack.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

3.1 Substances:

3.2 Mixtures: A blend of cements; inert fillers and polymeric additives

Name:	CAS No.:	EINECS No.:	Concentration:	Classification: (EC 1272/2008)
Silica sand	80878-86-0 2-3	238-878-4	40.0 – 60.0 %w/w	
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	266-043-4	30.0 – 50.0 %w/w	H315; H317; H318; H335

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:**4.1 Description of measures:**

EYE CONTACT: Do not rub eye. Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids. If irritation persists: Continue flushing during transport to hospital.

INHALATION: Remove affected person to fresh air. If nose or airways become inflamed or breathing difficulties occur and irritation persists seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention.

INGESTION: Clean out mouth with copious volumes of water and drink plenty. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if mouth is inflamed.

4.2 Acute & Chronic symptoms:

Inhalation: Frequent inhalation of large quantities of cement dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases. Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. Frequent inhalation of dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

Ingestion: May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat. Small amounts due to normal handling will have little or no effect. Possible alkali burns around mouth if not attended to immediately.

Skin contact: Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to transpiration or humidity) after prolonged contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or fresh concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in fresh concrete even when wearing trousers). Repeated skin contact with wet cement may cause contact dermatitis.

Eye Contact: Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.

4.3 Immediate medical attention: See First Aid measures above

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

5.1 Extinguishing media: All cement based adhesives are non-flammable, although paper sacks may well smoulder & combust. Use extinguisher appropriate to the surrounding materials & fire.

5.2 Combustion Hazards: Oxides of carbon and paper ash. During fire, toxic gases (CO, CO₂) are formed.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and protective clothing

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

6.1 Personal protection: Avoid inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged skin contact. Use work methods which minimise dust production.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Contain spillage within a defined area and avoid discharge to watercourses and drains.

6.3 Spill removal methods: Ideally use an industrial vacuum cleaner and only brush residues when sprinkled with a dampened absorbent (sawdust or granules) into sealable containers when wearing personal protective equipment and ensuring adequate ventilation is available

6.4 References to other sections: Before attempting any clean-up operation, consult the requirements for protective equipment shown in section 8 of this document.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE:

- 7.1 Safe handling precautions:** Lifting operations of no more than 1 x 20kg sack at a time by a competent operator wearing.
- 7.2 (a) Safe storage conditions:** Store in sealed, clearly marked sacks. Keep out of reach of children in a cool well-ventilated environment, preferably off the ground and out of contact with water. This product must be stored in unopened bags in cool dry conditions and protected from excessive draught. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturers storing and handling recommendations.
- 7.2 (b) Incompatible materials:** Avoid exposure to moisture when in storage prior to use
- 7.3 Specific end uses:** Blends based on white Portland cement do not contain reducing agents as the chromium VI content is already below 2ppm

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION:**8.1 Control parameters**

Substance:	8 hour exposure limit	Type:	Source:
Portland Cement dust: Respirable	4mg/M3	TWA	EH40
Portland Cement dust: Inhalable	10mg/M3	TWA	EH40

8.2 Exposure controls:

Engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimise the risk of inhalation of dust by using contained ventilation where practical.

Respiratory protections: During dust-raising work: Use respiratory equipment with particle filter, type P2. Or wear a BS rated disposable dust mask for each daily task.

Hand protection: Wear heavy duty natural rubber gloves or gauntlets approved to EN 374 & EN 420 with a BTT rating of > 8 hrs for strong alkalis.

Eye protection: Dust proof BS 2092 Goggles or chemical grade visors are also advised wherever there is a risk of dust or paste entering the eyes.

Other Protection: PVC overalls with elasticated cuffs and closed neck should be worn and laundered immediately after use. Do not work in powder or paste contaminated overalls. skin care products (including barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots. In some circumstances such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or Knee-pads are necessary.

Hygiene measures: Contact with skin must be washed off immediately

**9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:**

Appearance:	Coarse grey powder	Relative density:	1.75 Kg/litre when mixed
Odour:	Negligible	Water solubility:	Slight
Odour threshold:	n/a	Solubility in oils:	n/a
pH:	12.0 – 13.0 when mixed	Partition coefficient (Kow):	n/a
Flash point:	n/a	Auto-ignition temperature:	n/a
Melting point:	n/a	Decomposition temperature:	n/a
Boiling point:	n/a	Surface tension:	n/a
Evaporation rate:	n/a	Viscosity:	8000 – 15000 Mpa.s mixed
Upper/Lower Flam limits:	n/a	Explosive properties:	n/a
Vapour pressure:	n/a	Oxidising properties:	n/a
Vapour density:	n/a	Particle size:	Less than 1mm



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



VERSION 2 - CLP-GHS CLASSIFICATIONS (EC) No. 1272/2008

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY:

10.1 Conditions to avoid:	Humidity & moisture during storage	10.4 Reactivity:	Stable
10.2 Incompatible Materials:	Not known	10.5 Chemical reactivity:	Aqueous media
10.3 Decomposition hazards:	Stable	10.6 Risk of hazardous reaction:	Not known

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

11.1 Information on toxicological effects: This product has not been exhaustively tested. Judgements on the expected toxicity of this product have been made based upon consideration of its' major components.

Routes of exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion & contact with skin & eyes all have the potential for adverse effects on human organs when subject to acute and chronic levels of exposure. Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD).

Skin Corrosivity / Irritation:

Some individuals may exhibit eczema upon exposure to wet cement, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis [Reference (4)]. As this product contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, a sensitising effect is unlikely

Eye damage/irritation:

Direct contact with dry cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, i or delayed irritation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness.

Respiratory/skin sensitisation:

Dry cement in contact with wet skin or exposure to moist or wet cement may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

12.1 Ecotoxicity:	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.	12.4 Mobility in soil:	negligible
12.2 Bio-accumulative potential:	Not relevant	12.5 PBT and vPvB result:	Not relevant
12.3 Persistence & degradability:	After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.	12.6 Other adverse effects:	Avoid contamination of watercourses as risks increasing alkalinity

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- 13.1 Waste treatment Methods:** To be disposed in accordance with local authority regulations for builders waste. Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g, streams) and dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not classed as a dangerous waste. Product that contains >2ppm CrVI should be disposed of according to local legislation or should be treated with a reducing agent before use. Product that is within shelf life may be hydrated with water and disposed of according to local legislation. The hydrated product is not hazardous.



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- References:** Volume VII Approved supply list; EH40; Croner; Bulk supplier data sheets
- Classification methods:**
- H Phrases in section 3:** H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Training for workers:

Disclaimer: The information supplied in this safety data sheet is intended to assist in the use of the above product without risk to safety and health and is based on current knowledge and experience of the associated physico-chemical hazards. The data does not signify any warranty with regard to the product's properties. This information may be used to assist in formulating a COSHH risk assessment if applied at work. This data sheet complies with EC Directive 91/155EC.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



VERSION 2 - CLP-GHS CLASSIFICATIONS (EC) No. 1272/2008

Ref: 335RW

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY:

Product Name: **Laticrete SUPERFLEX 335 – white**

1.2 Applications: Adhesive for fixing tile & stone.

1.3 Supplier: Laticrete UK Ltd; Speke Hall Industrial Estate; Speke; Liverpool; L24 1YA
Tel: 0151 486 6101; Fax 0151 448 1982
e-mail: sales@laticrete.co.uk; web: www.laticrete.co.uk

1.4 Emergency Telephone No. Tel: 0151 486 6101

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

2.1 Classification: Eye Dam. 1; H318 – Skin Irritant. 2; H315 – STOT SE 3; H335

(1999/45/EEC)

2.2 Label elements:

Key Word: **DANGER**



Hazard statements: H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements: P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P260a Do not breathe dust.
P280f Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection.
P305/351/338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P313 Get medical advice/attention.
P501a Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Supplementary precautionary statements: P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).
P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air a position comfortable for breathing.
P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

2.3 Other hazards: Contact with wet cement, wet concrete or wet mortar may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns. Contact between cement powder and body fluids (e.g. sweat and eye fluid) may also cause skin and respiratory irritation, dermatitis or burns. Contains: Calcium oxide. When mixed with water it will form calcium hydroxide which has a corrosive effect on skin and eyes. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused mainly by the sensitivity to chromium VI salts in product which is mixed and used beyond its' declared shelf life – see pack.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

3.1 Substances:

3.2 Mixtures: A blend of cements; inert fillers and polymeric additives

Name:	CAS No.:	EINECS No.:	Concentration:	Classification: (EC 1272/2008)
Silica sand	80878-86-0 2-3	238-878-4	40.0 – 60.0 %w/w	
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	266-043-4	30.0 – 50.0 %w/w	H315; H317; H318; H335



4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

4.1 Description of measures:

- EYE CONTACT:** Do not rub eye. Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids. If irritation persists: Continue flushing during transport to hospital.
- INHALATION:** Remove affected person to fresh air. If nose or airways become inflamed or breathing difficulties occur and irritation persists seek medical attention.
- SKIN CONTACT:** Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention.
- INGESTION:** Clean out mouth with copious volumes of water and drink plenty. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if mouth is inflamed.

4.2 Acute & Chronic symptoms:

- Inhalation:** Frequent inhalation of large quantities of cement dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases. Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. Frequent inhalation of dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.
- Ingestion:** May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat. Small amounts due to normal handling will have little or no effect. Possible alkali burns around mouth if not attended to immediately.
- Skin contact:** Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to transpiration or humidity) after prolonged contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or fresh concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in fresh concrete even when wearing trousers). Repeated skin contact with wet cement may cause contact dermatitis.
- Eye Contact:** Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.

- 4.3 Immediate medical attention:** See First Aid measures above

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

- 5.1 Extinguishing media:** All cement based adhesives are non-flammable, although paper sacks may well smoulder & combust. Use extinguisher appropriate to the surrounding materials & fire.
- 5.2 Combustion Hazards:** Oxides of carbon and paper ash. During fire, toxic gases (CO, CO₂) are formed.
- 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:** Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and protective clothing

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

- 6.1 Personal protection:** Avoid inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged skin contact. Use work methods which minimise dust production.
- 6.2 Environmental precautions:** Contain spillage within a defined area and avoid discharge to watercourses and drains.
- 6.3 Spill removal methods:** Ideally use an industrial vacuum cleaner and only brush residues when sprinkled with a dampened absorbent (sawdust or granules) into sealable containers when wearing personal protective equipment and ensuring adequate ventilation is available
- 6.4 References to other sections:** Before attempting any clean-up operation, consult the requirements for protective equipment shown in section 8 of this document.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE:

- 7.1 Safe handling precautions:** Lifting operations of no more than 1 x 20kg sack at a time by a competent operator wearing.
- 7.2 (a) Safe storage conditions:** Store in sealed, clearly marked sacks. Keep out of reach of children in a cool well-ventilated environment, preferably off the ground and out of contact with water. This product must be stored in unopened bags in cool dry conditions and protected from excessive draught. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturers storing and handling recommendations.
- 7.2 (b) Incompatible materials:** Avoid exposure to moisture when in storage prior to use
- 7.3 Specific end uses:** Blends based on white Portland cement do not contain reducing agents as the chromium VI content is already below 2ppm

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION:**8.1 Control parameters**

Substance:	8 hour exposure limit	Type:	Source:
Portland Cement dust: Respirable	4mg/M3	TWA	EH40
Portland Cement dust: Inhalable	10mg/M3	TWA	EH40

8.2 Exposure controls:

Engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimise the risk of inhalation of dust by using contained ventilation where practical.

Respiratory protections: During dust-raising work: Use respiratory equipment with particle filter, type P2. Or wear a BS rated disposable dust mask for each daily task.

Hand protection: Wear heavy duty natural rubber gloves or gauntlets approved to EN 374 & EN 420 with a BTT rating of > 8 hrs for strong alkalis.

Eye protection: Dust proof BS 2092 Goggles or chemical grade visors are also advised wherever there is a risk of dust or paste entering the eyes.

Other Protection: PVC overalls with elasticated cuffs and closed neck should be worn and laundered immediately after use. Do not work in powder or paste contaminated overalls. skin care products (including barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots. In some circumstances such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or Knee-pads are necessary.

Hygiene measures: Contact with skin must be washed off immediately

**9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:**

Appearance:	Coarse white powder	Relative density:	1.75 Kg/litre when mixed
Odour:	Negligible	Water solubility:	Slight
Odour threshold:	n/a	Solubility in oils:	n/a
pH:	12.0 – 13.0 when mixed	Partition coefficient (Kow):	n/a
Flash point:	n/a	Auto-ignition temperature:	n/a
Melting point:	n/a	Decomposition temperature:	n/a
Boiling point:	n/a	Surface tension:	n/a
Evaporation rate:	n/a	Viscosity:	8000 – 15000 Mpa.s mixed
Upper/Lower Flam limits:	n/a	Explosive properties:	n/a
Vapour pressure:	n/a	Oxidising properties:	n/a
Vapour density:	n/a	Particle size:	Less than 1mm



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



VERSION 2 - CLP-GHS CLASSIFICATIONS (EC) No. 1272/2008

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY:

10.1 Conditions to avoid:	Humidity & moisture during storage	10.4 Reactivity:	Stable
10.2 Incompatible Materials:	Not known	10.5 Chemical reactivity:	Aqueous media
10.3 Decomposition hazards:	Stable	10.6 Risk of hazardous reaction:	Not known

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

11.1 Information on toxicological effects: This product has not been exhaustively tested. Judgements on the expected toxicity of this product have been made based upon consideration of its' major components.

Routes of exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion & contact with skin & eyes all have the potential for adverse effects on human organs when subject to acute and chronic levels of exposure. Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD).

Eye damage/irritation:

Direct contact with dry cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, i or delayed irritation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness.

Skin Corrosivity / Irritation:

Some individuals may exhibit eczema upon exposure to wet cement, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis [Reference (4)]. As this product contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, a sensitising effect is unlikely

Respiratory/skin sensitisation:

Dry cement in contact with wet skin or exposure to moist or wet cement may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

12.1 Ecotoxicity:	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.	12.4 Mobility in soil:	negligible
12.2 Bio-accumulative potential:	Not relevant	12.5 PBT and vPvB result:	Not relevant
12.3 Persistence & degradability:	After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.	12.6 Other adverse effects:	Avoid contamination of watercourses as risks increasing alkalinity

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

13.1 Waste treatment Methods: To be disposed in accordance with local authority regulations for builders waste. Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams) and dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not classed as a dangerous waste. Product that contains >2ppm CrVI should be disposed of according to local legislation or should be treated with a reducing agent before use. Product that is within shelf life may be hydrated with water and disposed of according to local legislation. The hydrated product is not hazardous.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Transport Labels:

Cement based dry-pack mortars of this type are not covered by the international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID) and therefore no classification is required.

