Form F 7.3.29 Rev: В **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET** Page: 1 of 4 Date: 01/25/07 ------I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ------TRADE NAME (as labeled): DRYTEK® 7200 CHEMICAL FAMILY: proprietary mixture MANUFACTURER'S NAME: LATICRETE INTERNATIONAL, INC. 1 Laticrete Park, N. Bethany, CT 06524-3423 USA Phone number for additional information: (203) 393-0010 or website :www.laticrete.com Name of preparer: S. B. Fine Date prepared or revised: 3/2011 ------ II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS ------OTHER CHEMICAL NAMES CAS NUMBERS PERCENT ACGIH TLV **OSHA PEL** (SPECIFY) 0.1 mg/m^3 Cystalline silica in the 14808-60-7 N/A 45-55 form of quartz Slag 65996-69-2 20-30 N/A N/A $5 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ respirable}$ Calcium sulfate dihydate 13397-24-5 10 mg/m^3 6-10

N/A = Not applicable or available

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

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE for each potential route of exposure.

554-13-2

65997-15-1

(Possible Longer Term Effects) Chronic Bronchitis, possible silicosis, or cancer if exposed to greater than permissible limits for a prolonged period of time. Exposure to more than 5 mg/m3 without protection may cause birth defects in pregnant women.

0-0.2

1-3

N/A

 10 mg/m^3

 3 mg/m^3 respirable

50 mppcf

(Acute effects)

Lithium carbonate

Portland cement

Inhaled: Inhaled: irritation to nose and throat, large doses may cause tremor or nausea. May cause damage to mucous membranes or respiratory tract.

Contact with skin or eyes: may cause skin irritation or burns and eye irritation or burns

Absorbed through skin: Not likely to occur

Swallowed: irritation to throat, nausea, inhalation or swallowing of large doses (over 500 mg/kg of body weight) may cause tremor or nausea



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

____ Federal OSHA YES: NTP x IARC -----IV. FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES------IV. FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES------Eye Contact: Irrigate immediately for at least 15 minutes. See a physician if irritation persists. Skin Contact: Wash off in flowing water or shower. See a physician if irritation persists. Inhaled: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if necessary. Swallowed: Seek immediate medical attention. ------ V. FIRE AND EXPLOSION ------Flash Point method): N/A Auto ignition temperature,°F: N/A Flammable limits in air, volume %: N/A Lower (LEL) Upper (UEL) Fire extinguishing materials: <u>x</u> carbon dioxide other: <u>x</u> water spray <u>x</u> foam x dry chemical

Special fire fighting procedures: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: This product will not burn. Use appropriate techniques to fight surrounding fires.

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

Spill response procedures (include employee protection measures): dust masks, safety glasses, and long sleeved clothing; avoid the generation of dust. Vacuum or shovel material and place in a closed container.

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

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

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

Eye protection (type): Safety glasses or goggles

Gloves (specify material): Impervious gloves



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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	
IX. PHYSICAL PROF	PERTIES
Vapor density (air=1): N/A	Melting point or range,°F: N/A
Specific gravity: N/A	Boiling point or range, °F: N/A
Solubility in water: Vapor pressure, mmHg at 20°C: N/A Appearance and odor: light grey odorless powder	Evaporation rate ():N/A
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties of substance as a gas, vapor, dust, or mist): N/A	
X. REACTIVITY DATA	
	Stable Unstable
Conditions to avoid: Contact with acids.	
Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Contact with acids.	
Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products): None known	
Hazardous polymerization: May occur	<u>x</u> Will not occur
Conditions to avoid: XI. Toxicology Information	
Inhalation; Breathing silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may have the following serious chronic health effects:	
Silicosis: Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath. Wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. This disease is exacerbated	

by smoking. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop mycobacterial infections, (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) and fungal infections. Inhalation of air with a very high concentration of respirable silica dust can cause the most serious forms of silicosis in a matter of months or a few years. Some epidemiologic studies have concluded that there is significant risk of developing silicosis even at airborne exposure levels that are equal to the recommended NIOSH, REL, the ACGIH TLV, the OSHA PEL, and the MSHA Exposure Limit.



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Then: is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs. skin and other internal organs) rheumatoid arthritis. systemic lupus, erythematosus, sarcoidosis, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). emphysema. chonic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease.