

Safety Data Sheet According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Date of Issue: 08/06/2020

Version: 1.0

# **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

#### 1.1. **Product Identifier**

Product Form: Substance Product Name: SPARTACOTE<sup>™</sup> Blended Mica Chip

CAS-No.: 12001-26-2

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Chip. For professional use only.

#### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

#### Company

LATICRETE International 1 Laticrete Park, N Bethany, CT 06524 T (203)-393-0010 www.laticrete.com

Company LATICRETE Canada ULC PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada NOR-1A0 (833)-254-9255

#### 1.4. **Emergency Telephone Number**

**Emergency Number** : For Chemical Emergency call ChemTel Inc. day or night: (800)255-3924 (North America) (800)-099-0731 (Mexico) +1 (813)248-0585 (International - collect calls accepted)

# **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### **Classification of the Substance or Mixture** 2.1.

GHS-US/CA Classification		
Carc. 1A	H350	

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

#### Label Elements 2.2.

**GHS-US/CA** Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)

GHS08	

:

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)	: Danger
Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)	: H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA)	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
	P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P405 - Store locked up.
	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national,
	territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

#### 2.3. **Other Hazards**

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

#### Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA) 2.4.

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOS	ITION/INFORMATION ON INGRED	IENTS		
3.1. Substance				
Name	: SPARTACOTE™ Blended Mi	ca Chip		
CAS-No.	: 12001-26-2			
Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification	
08/06/2020	EN (English US)			1/7

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Mica	(CAS-No.) 12001-26-2	95 – 100	Not classified
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	≤ 0.1	Carc. 1A, H350
			STOT SE 3, H335
			STOT RE 1, H372

## Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

\*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

#### 3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

## **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 5 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

## 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

**Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer by inhalation. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

# 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

# SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

# 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical. **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

#### **Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydroflouric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

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Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. **Hazardous Combustion Products**: Metal oxides.

#### 5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

# **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

## 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. **Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

#### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight,

extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

## 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Chip. For professional use only.

# SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

# 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Mica (12001-26-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing <1% Quartz-respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing <1% quartz)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and

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		<1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
		silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	20 mppcf
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 μg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (designated substances regulation-respirable
		(Silica, crystalline)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline
		(Trydimite removed))
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)

# 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:** If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

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# **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

# 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Solid
Appearance	:	Not available
Odor	:	Not available
Odor Threshold	:	Not available
рН	:	Not available
Evaporation Rate	:	Not available
Melting Point	:	Not available
Freezing Point	:	Not available
Boiling Point	:	Not available
Flash Point	:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Vapor Pressure	:	Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	Not available
Relative Density	:	Not available
Specific Gravity	:	Not available
Solubility	:	Not available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	Not available
Viscosity	:	Not available

### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**10.1. Reactivity:** Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydroflouric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.

- 10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- **10.4.** Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials.
- **10.5.** Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not expected to decompose under ambient conditions.

### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- **11.1.** Information on Toxicological Effects Product
- Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified
- Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified
- Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified
- LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified
- Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified
- Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified
- Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified
- Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified
- Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease

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may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. **Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer by inhalation. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

#### **12.2.** Persistence and Degradability

	- 1	
SPARTACOTE™ Blended Mica Chip (12001-26-2)		
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.	
12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential		
SPARTACOTE™ Blended Mica Chip (12001-26-2)		

Bioaccumulative Potential Not established.

**12.4.** Mobility in Soil Not available

#### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

- 14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport
- 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport
- **14.3.** In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport
- **14.4.** In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

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#### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

#### SPARTACOTE<sup>™</sup> Blended Mica Chip (12001-26-2)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes

Health hazard - Carcinogenicity

#### Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

#### 15.2. US State Regulations

#### **California Proposition 65**

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to Quartz, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	Х	-		-
Mica (12001-26-2)				
U.S Massachusetts - Right To K	now List			
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List				
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	o Know) List			
Quartz (14808-60-7)				
U.S Massachusetts - Right To K	now List			
U.S New Jersey - Right to Know	Hazardous Substance	List		
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to	o Know) List			

#### 15.3. Canadian Regulations

#### Mica (12001-26-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest	: 08/06/2020
Revision	
Other Information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA
	Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products
	Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

#### **GHS Full Text Phrases:**

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)