



# SPECTRALOCK® Part C Colored Powder

## 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).  
Revision Date: 02/13/2023 Date of Issue: 07/06/2020 Version: 1.1

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** SPECTRALOCK® Part C Colored Powder

**Product Code :** 1203, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1223, 1224, 1227, 1230, 1234, 1235, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1243, 1246, 1252, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1260, 1261, 1266, 1278, 1281, 1285, 1287, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Grout

### 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](http://www.laticrete.com)

#### Company

LATICRETE Canada ULC  
PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada  
N0R-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

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### GHS-US/CA Classification

Carc. 1A	H350
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT RE 1	H372

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

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US/CA Labeling

##### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)

:



GHS07



GHS08

##### Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

##### Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.  
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).  
H372 - Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.  
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

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P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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.

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

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	89 - 98	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Titanium dioxide	(CAS-No.) 13463-67-7	0.02 - 6	Carc. 2, H351
Calcium chloride	(CAS-No.) 10043-52-4	0.05 - 0.15	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Iron oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	(CAS-No.) 1309-37-1	0.003 - 0.1	Comb. Dust

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%).

## 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 15 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 respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer (Inhalation).

**Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. 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. Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

**Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

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**Chronic Symptoms:** Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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. May cause cancer by inhalation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to titanium dioxide dust via inhalation is suspected of causing cancer of the respiratory tract. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous.

### 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 hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

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

**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:** Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Metal oxide fumes.

### 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 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

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**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. Strong reducing agents.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Grout

## 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.

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	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/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	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/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (designated substances regulation-respirable (Silica, crystalline))
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	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/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (CIB 63-fine) 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (CIB 63-ultrafine, including engineered nanoscale)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)</b>		
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC) (Not applicable)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (including nuisance dusts-total dust) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (including nuisance dusts-respirable fraction)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particles, recommended)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, inhalable fraction)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particles, recommended)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particles, recommended)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particles, recommended)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (including dust, inert or nuisance particulates-total dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
<b>Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

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<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust (Rouge)) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Rouge))
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge-total particulate (Rouge)) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge: particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate (Rouge)) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge-particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, regulated under Rouge-total dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust and fume) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume) 30 mppcf (regulated under Rouge) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Rouge)

## 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.

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**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.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Varies Powder
Odor	: None
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: 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	: Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. **Reactivity:** Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric 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. Strong reducing agents.
- 10.6. **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Decomposes slowly under the influence of air and light.

## 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).

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**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause respiratory irritation.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. 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. Repeated inhalation of iron oxide dust can cause siderosis a benign condition.

**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:** Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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. May cause cancer by inhalation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to titanium dioxide dust via inhalation is suspected of causing cancer of the respiratory tract. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous.

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

### LD50 and LC50 Data:

<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
<b>LD50 Oral Rat</b>	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>LD50 Dermal Rat</b>	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)</b>	
<b>LD50 Oral Rat</b>	> 10000 mg/kg
<b>Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)</b>	
<b>LD50 Oral Rat</b>	1000 mg/kg
<b>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</b>	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)</b>	
<b>LD50 Oral Rat</b>	> 10000 mg/kg
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
<b>IARC Group</b>	1
<b>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status</b>	Known Human Carcinogens.
<b>OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List</b>	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)</b>	
<b>IARC Group</b>	2B
<b>OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List</b>	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)</b>	
<b>IARC Group</b>	3

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General:** Not classified.

<b>Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)</b>
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LC50 Fish 1	10650 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2280000 - 3948000 µg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	100000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Danio rerio [static])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

SPECTRALOCK® Part C Colored Powder	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

SPECTRALOCK® Part C Colored Powder	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

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

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

SPECTRALOCK® Part C Colored Powder	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
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](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	X			
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	X			

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### Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## 15.3. Canadian Regulations

### Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Iron oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (1309-37-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 02/13/2023

**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:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing 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.*