



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier:

Hot Crete Primer - Mixture

Quick Identifier – Common Name (on label)	Packaging	Product Code
Hot Crete Primer (HCP – 1088 – 002)	4.8 gal (18.2 L) pail	000516251002

#### 1.2. Recommended uses:

Alkali Resistant Primer – Interior  
Restrictions on use: None known

#### 1.3. Supplier:

Westpac Materials  
341 West Meats Avenue  
Orange, CA, USA 92865

Phone number: 1-866-974-6837  
Fax number: 1-714-637-9033  
Website: [www.westpac.bz](http://www.westpac.bz)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

#### 2.1. Classification:

Carcinogenicity Cat. 1A; H350 (inhalation)  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure Cat. 2; H373 (inhalation)

#### 2.2. Label elements:



GHS08

##### Danger

- May cause cancer (Inhalation).
- May cause damage to organs (lung, kidney, liver, thyroid gland, and immune system) through prolonged and repeated exposure (oral and inhalation).

##### Prevention

- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe dust or spray.
- Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
- Wear protective gloves and safety glasses or goggles.

##### Response

- If exposed or concerned, get medical attention.

##### Storage

- Store locked-up.

##### Disposal

- Dispose of contents and containers to comply with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Exposures to nuisance particles or dusts may cause irritation to the eyes and upper respiratory tract.



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0

### SECTION 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	< 40
Kaolin clay	1332-58-7	< 15
Talc	14807-96-6	< 15
Mica	12001-26-2	< 10
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	< 5
Attapulgate clay	12174-11-7	< 1

Raw materials in these products contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. The total crystalline silica in these products is < 0.6%. Under normal conditions, the use of these products is not expected to result in exposure to respirable crystalline silica that exceeds the OSHA PEL (0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>). However, actual exposures to respirable crystalline silica on a given jobsite must be determined by workplace hygiene testing.

### SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures:

**Inhalation:** If breathing is difficult, remove affected person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation persists get medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms / effects acute and delayed:

**Inhalation:** Exposures to airborne dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract; symptoms of exposure may include sneezing, coughing and sore throat.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to fine airborne crystalline silica dust may cause damage to lung tissue, a disease called silicosis. Symptoms of silicosis include cough, shortness of breath upon exertion and chest tightness. The symptoms of silicosis develop following long-term exposures to airborne dusts containing silica. May cause lung cancer by inhalation.

**Eye Contact:** Dust particles may cause mechanical irritation.

**Skin Contact:** Dust particles may cause mechanical irritation.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, may cause stomach discomfort.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Not applicable

### SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media:

Use water and other extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions.  
Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the product:

Product is not flammable and does not support combustion.

#### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

As for any fire, fire-fighters protective clothing and positive pressure SCBA may be necessary.

### SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear adequate personal protective equipment, including an appropriate respirator as indicated in Section 8. Isolate spill area, preventing entry



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0

by unauthorized persons. Ventilate the spill area if airborne dust is present.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions:

Prevent releases into the environment.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning-up:

Use methods that avoid raising dust in the air. Scoop or shovel spilled material or vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labelled waste container. Small spills may be picked up with a damp cloth or mop.

## SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling:

- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe airborne dusts or spray.
- Wear eye protection and gloves.
- In workplaces where occupational exposure limits are exceeded, wear appropriate respiratory protection. (See Section 8).
- Read the label and follow the directions for use.
- Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace where this product is handled.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

- Store in dry conditions and protected from weather.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Keep out of reach of children.

## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1. Control parameters:

**Occupational Exposure Limits:** Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Ingredient	ACGIH® TLV®	U.S. OSHA PEL
Calcium carbonate	Not established	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Kaolin clay	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Talc	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
Mica	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
Attapulgite clay	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable) PNOS	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction) Table Z-3 Mineral dust
Crystalline silica, quartz	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	Quartz (total dust): 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / %SiO <sub>2</sub> +2  Quartz (respirable): 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / %SiO <sub>2</sub> +2 Table Z-3

### 8.2. Exposure controls:

**Engineering Controls:** General ventilation is adequate for application of product in its original form. If airborne particulates are generated, monitor concentrations in air and provide local exhaust ventilation when any exposure guideline is exceeded. Dust collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace air.

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material or if adverse health symptoms are experienced, wear suitable personal protection equipment including approved respiratory protection.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Wear safety glasses or goggles.

**Skin Protection:** Wear protective gloves; e.g. nitrile gloves. Where workplace conditions generate dust, wear protective clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-wearing, or discard.



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0

**Respiratory Protection:** When dust or spray concentrations in air exceed the occupational exposure guideline, wear an approved air-purifying respirator.

NIOSH recommendations for Crystalline silica (respirable dust); concentrations in air:

Up to 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100.

Up to 1.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: Powered air-purifying respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter; or SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Up to 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter.

Up to 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Positive pressure SAR.

A respiratory protection program that meets the regulatory requirement, such as OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2 or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard Z94.4, must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance	: Liquid. Viscous white to off white
Odour	: Faint
Odour threshold	: Not available
pH	: 7 – 10 (aqueous slurry)
Melting point / Freezing point	: Approximately 0 °C (32 °F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Approximately 100 °C (212 °F)
Flash point	: Not applicable
Flammability	: Not flammable or combustible
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	: Not applicable
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable
Vapor pressure	: Not applicable
Vapor density	: Not applicable
Relative density	: 1.4 – 2.0 (water = 1)
Solubility (ies)	: Low solubility in water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol / water)	: Not available
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
Viscosity	: 10,000 – 25,000 cps
VOC content (VOC of material) – calculated	: < 10 g/L
VOC content for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) – Regulatory	: < 25 g/L
VOC (less water & exempts) – calculated:	

## SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity:

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

### 10.2. Chemical stability:

Normally stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

None known.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid:

Avoid accumulations of dust.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials:

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0

Calcium oxide, corrosive fumes, may form if product is exposed to extreme heat 825 °C (1517 °F).

### SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects:

##### Likely routes of exposure

Inhalation; Skin contact; Eye contact.

##### Acute toxicity

**Inhalation:** Data not available. None of the natural mineral component substances are toxic or harmful by inhalation.

**Ingestion:** Data not available. None of the natural mineral component substances are toxic or harmful if swallowed.

**Skin:** Data not available. Component natural mineral component substances are not known to be absorbed through the skin.

##### Acute toxicity data:

Acute toxicity estimate (oral) of the mixture: >7000 mg/kg (rat) based on data for the component substances.

Low dermal and inhalation acute toxicity based on evidence from animal tests.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>LD<sub>50</sub> Oral (mg/kg)</u>	<u>LD<sub>50</sub> Dermal (mg/kg)</u>	<u>LC<sub>50</sub> Inhalation (ppm, 4 hrs.)</u>
Calcium carbonate	6450 (rat)	Not available	Not available
Titanium dioxide	>25000 mg/kg (rat)	>10000 mg/kg (rabbit)	>6820 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat)

##### Skin corrosion / irritation

Data not available. May cause skin dryness and abrasive irritation in contact with the skin.

##### Serious eye damage / irritation

Data not available. Particulates in the eye may cause irritation by mechanical action.

##### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) – Single exposure

Data not available

##### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) – Repeated exposure

Repeated exposures to particles containing crystalline silica can cause lung disease (silicosis).

Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions. Symptoms of silicosis include shortness of breath and cough, decreased lung function and weakness.

There is limited evidence of kidney, liver, thyroid gland, and immune system disease in humans following occupational exposures to crystalline silica.

##### Aspiration hazard

Does not meet criteria for classification for aspiration toxicity.

##### Sensitization – respiratory and/or skin

Not known to be a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

##### Carcinogenicity

Crystalline Silica:

IARC Crystalline Silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources should be classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

ACGIH® in the form of quartz or cristobalite as A2: Suspected human carcinogen.

Crystalline silica, respirable size, is listed in the Report on Carcinogens by NTP (National Toxicology Program) as known to be a human carcinogen.

Titanium dioxide:

IARC long-term inhalation to high concentrations of ultrafine Titanium dioxide is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

ACGIH® A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

NTP: not listed in Report on Carcinogens.

##### Reproductive toxicity

Data no available



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Data not available

### Interactive effects

Tobacco smoking in combination with inhalable silica exposures may have higher risk of developing lung disease.

Persons who develop silicosis have a higher risk of contracting tuberculosis if exposed to the tuberculosis bacteria.

## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

### 12.1. Toxicity:

Ecotoxicity data are not available. Composed of natural source minerals.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability:

Not available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:

Not available

### 12.4. Mobility in soil:

Not available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects:

Not available

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods:

Dispose of as an inert solid.

Do NOT discharge into any drains or sewers.

The required hazard evaluation of the waste and compliance with the applicable hazardous waste laws are the responsibility of the user.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

### 14.1. UN number:

Not regulated by international transport regulations (IMDG, UN Model Regulations).

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name:

Not applicable

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

Not applicable

### 14.4. Packaging group:

Not applicable

### 14.5. Environmental hazards:

Not available

### 14.6. Special precautions for user:

Not available

### 14.7. U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulation (DOT 49CFR):

Not regulated

### 14.8. Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations:



# Hot Crete Primer

## Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 12/15/2017

Version: 5.0


Not regulated

### SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

#### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

##### USA

**TSCA Status:** Substances are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

**California Prop 65:**  **Warning:** This product contains a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer [Crystalline silica – airborne particles of respirable size. Palygorskite (Attapulgite) fibers >5 mm in length]. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

##### Canada

**WHMIS Classification:** WHMIS 2015: D2A Untested mixture containing Crystalline silica (IARC Group 1).

**NSNR Status:** Component substances are listed on the DSL or are exempt.

### SECTION 16: Other Information

#### References and sources for data:

CCOHS, Cheminfo  
RTECS, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances  
NIOSH, Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

#### Methods for classification of mixtures:

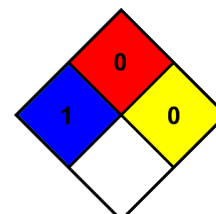
USA: Haz Com Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012)  
Canada: Controlled Products Regulations  
UNECE, Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

#### Legend to abbreviations:

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
CNESST – Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail  
GHS- Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling.  
IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer  
NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
NTP – National Toxicology Program  
OEL– Occupational exposure limit  
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
RSST – Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail  
TWA – Time weighted average  
TLV - Threshold Limit Value  
VEMP – Valeur d'exposition moyenne pondérée  
WHMIS – Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.  
NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.  
NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

HMIS III Rating :  
Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible  
Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard  
Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard  
Personal Protection : E



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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