

Identity : Obaproof F1-88 Ceramic Tile Adhesive (CTF)

Section I – Company Identification

Manufacturer's Name : Obaproof Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.

Address : Lot 4049, Jalan 2D, Kampung Baru Subang, 40150, Shah Alam, Selangor.

Telephone No. for Information : 012-968 0735 Date Prepared : 5th November 2020

Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Component (Specific Chemical Identity :Common Name(s)):
Portland Cement (CAS # 65997-15-1)

Portland Cement contain:
Gypsum (CAS #7778-18-9)

Quartz (CAS # 14808-60-7)

Calcium Carbonate (CAS # 471-34-1)

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O =1)	3.0 – 3.2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	Slight (0.1-1%)	Appearance and Odor	Grey powder. Odorless

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash Point (Method Used)	N/A	Special Fire Fighting Procedures	N/A
Extinguishing Media	N/A	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None

Section V – Reactivity Data

Stability	: Stable
Condition to Avoid	: Although no hazardous reaction will occur, F1-88 CTF should be kept dry until used.
Incompatibility (Material to Avoid)	: Wet F1-88 CTF is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acid, ammonium salts, and phosphorus.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	: None spontaneously. However, adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	: Will not occur.

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Routes Of Entry	: Inhalation Primary Skin Secondary Ingestion NA (However, F1-88 CTF is not to be eaten.)
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Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

i) Acute	: Wet F1-88 CTF can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. Powder F1-88 CTF can irritate eyes, moist membranes of the nose, throat and upper respiratory system.
ii) Chronic	: Powder dust can cause inflammation of nasal passage and inflammation of the cornea. May cause allergic dermatitis. F1-88 CTF may contain trace amounts of free crystalline silica. Prolonged exposure to respirable free crystalline silica can aggravate other lung conditions and cause silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease. (Also see “Carcinogenicity” statement below.)
Carcinogenicity	: F1-88 CTF is not listed by NTP, OSHA or IARC. It may, however, contain trace of substance listed as carcinogens by these organizations. Crystalline silica, a potential trace level contaminant in F1-88 CTF, is now classified by IARC as a known human carcinogen (Group I). NTP has characterized respirable silica as “reasonably” anticipated to be [a] carcinogen.



Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Dry skin and alkali burns; eye irritation; skin rash; upper respiratory irritation.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Although there is no data that indicated F1-88 CTF has aggravated existing medical conditions, it is prudent to be concerned with good hygienic practices (as for all employees) for individuals with existing skin or lung conditions.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

If contact is made with the eyes, flush immediately with copious amount of water for 15 minutes. Wash affected area of the body with soap and water. If airborne dust inhaled, remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if symptoms (eye or skin irritation or coughing if inhaled) persist. If significant quantities are ingested, do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have victim drink plenty of water and call a physician.

Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Step to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Use dry clean up method that do not disperse the dust into the air. Avoid contact with material or breathing the dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as describe in section VIII.

Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container. Allow the material to “dry” before disposal. Do not attempt to wash F1-88 CTF down drains.

Waste Disposal Method:

Material can be disposed of as common waste. Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations. (Since F1-88 CTF is stable, uncontaminated material may be saved for future use). Dispose of any bags in an approved landfill or incinerator.

Precautions to Be Taken For Handling and Storing:

Keep F1-88 CTF dry until used. Store in a well-ventilated, cool place. Strictly protect against moisture.

Section VIII – Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

In dust and/or poorly ventilated environments, the use of NIOSH approved respirators is recommended.

Ventilation:



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F1-88 Ceramic Tile Adhesive**

Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure within applicable limits.

Protective Gloves:

Recommended for prolonged contact.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses and/or goggles in dusty areas.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:

Use impervious (to water) gloves, boots and clothing to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Do not rely barrier creams. (Note: Barrier creams should not used on place of gloves).

Work/Hygienic Practices:

Prevent/Minimize dusting and contact with material. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet cement mixtures. If clothing becomes saturated with wet cement or concrete, remove and replace with clean dry clothing.

Section IX – Other Important Information

F1-88 CTF should only be used by knowledgeable persons. A key to using the product safely requires the user to recognize that F1-88 CTF chemically reacts with water, and that some of the intermediate products of this reaction (that is, those present while F1-88 CTF product is “setting”) pose a far more severe hazard than does F1-88 CTF itself.

While the information provided in this material safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazard of F1-88 CTF as it is commonly used, the sheet cannot anticipated and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product.