

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: 08/29/2019 Date of Issue: 05/06/2019 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: SELECT-BOND™ High Performance (ANSI 118.15) Kit

1.2. **Intended Use of the Product**

Additive pack for cementitious adhesive base

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

Company Company

LATICRETE International LATICRETE Canada ULC

1 Laticrete Park, N PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada

Bethany, CT 06524 NOR-1A0 T (203)-393-0010 (833)-254-9255

www.laticrete.com

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : For chemical emergency call ChemTel 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

GHS-US/CA Classification

Skin Corr. 1C H314 Eve Dam. 1 H318 Skin Sens. 1 H317 Carc. 1A H350 STOT SE 3 H335 STOT RE 1 H372 Aquatic Acute 3 H402

Comb. Dust

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

2.2. **Label Elements**

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)





Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 - Causes serious eve damage. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation. H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.

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 vapors, mist, or spray.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 1/15

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).

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

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

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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, and international regulations.

: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Prevent dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard). Avoid generating dust.

Supplemental Information

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
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	< 44.375	Not classified
Kaolin	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	< 42.5	Not classified
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	15 - 40	Skin Irrit. 2, H315
			Eye Dam. 1, H318
			Skin Sens. 1, H317
			STOT SE 3, H335
Calcium oxide	(CAS-No.) 1305-78-8	20.6 - 26.3	Skin Irrit. 2, H315
			Eye Dam. 1, H318
			STOT SE 3, H335
			Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	<= 3	Carc. 1A, H350
			STOT SE 3, H335
			STOT RE 1, H372
Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2)	(CAS-No.) 10034-77-2	1.1 - 1.9	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Calcium sulfate dihydrate	(CAS-No.) 13397-24-5	<= 2	Not classified
Calcium formate	(CAS-No.) 544-17-2	1-5	Eye Dam. 1, H318
			Comb. Dust
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	(CAS-No.) 1309-48-4	<= 1.1	Not classified
Methacrylic acid	(CAS-No.) 79-41-4	< 0.05	Flam. Liq. 4, H227

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 2/15

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).

			Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	(CAS-No.) 18540-29-9	< 0.00004	Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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: Using proper respiratory protection, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Immediately call a poison center, physician, or emergency medical service.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

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

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Skin sensitization. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer (Inhalation). Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Inhalation: Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns. Concrete may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Unhardened concrete is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Concrete dust, in association with sweat and friction, can lead to skin irritation and dermatitis. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in concrete. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers.

Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva. Concrete may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with wet concrete can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Ingestion: May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer by inhalation. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

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.

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 3/15

^{*}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%).

^{**} The actual concentration of ingredient(s) is withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

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: Combustible Dust.

Explosion Hazard: Dust explosion hazard in air.

Reactivity: May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause a violent

reaction.

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, CO₂). Calcium oxides. Sulfur oxides. Silicon oxides.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Risk of dust explosion.

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. Avoid generating dust. Remove ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

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. Avoid release to the environment.

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. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Cautiously neutralize spilled solid. Use explosion proof vacuum during cleanup, with appropriate filter. Do not mix with other materials. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Use only non-sparking tools. 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

Additional Hazards When Processed: May release corrosive vapors. Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

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. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 4/15

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)

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. Store in original container or corrosive resistant and/or lined container.

Incompatible Materials: Acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Additive pack for cementitious adhesive base

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.

60.000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Cement, portland, chemical		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust)
	, ,, , , ,	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
		5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matterparticulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matterparticulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matterparticulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 5/15

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).

Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	ccording To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015). 30 mppcf
TUKON	OLL TWA (IIIg/III)	10 mg/m ³
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		10 118/111
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m²)	2 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
	OLL TWA (IIIg/III)	2 1118/111
Quartz (14808-60-7)	ACCILLT\A/A /mg/m3\	0.035 mg/m³/recaireble particulate matter)
USA ACGIH USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³) ACGIH chemical category	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 μg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	50 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable) 0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m² (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	300 particle/mL
Limestone (1317-65-3)	022 1 1111 (6))	500 particle/ III 2
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust)
OSA OSHA	OSHA PLL (TWA) (Hig/III)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
OSA NIOSII	WOSH NEE (TWA) (IIIg/III)	5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (IIIg/III) OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (total)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total)
bildish Columbia	OLL I WA (IIIK/III)	3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
		5 mg/m (respirable fraction)

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 6/15

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).

Nunavut OEL STEL (mg/m³) Nunavut OEL STEL (mg/m³) Nunavut OEL STEL (mg/m³) Northwest Territories OEL STEL (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) OE
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Northwest Territories OEL STEL (mg/m³) Northwest Territories OEL TWA (mg/m³) Québec VEMP (mg/m³) VEMP (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) Saskatchewan OEL STEL (mg/m³) Saskatchewan OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) Nagnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4) USA ACGIH USA ACGIH ACGIH TWA (mg/m³) ACGIH ACGIH Chemical category USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) T50 mg/m³ (fume) USA IDLH US IDLH (mg/m³) Alberta OEL TWA (mg/m³) DEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) Nortination OEL TWA (mg/m³) Nortination OEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL STEL (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg
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Québec VEMP (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
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Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4) USA ACGIH ACGIH TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter) USA ACGIH ACGIH chemical category Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (fume, total particulate) USA IDLH US IDLH (mg/m³) 750 mg/m³ (fume) Alberta OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume) British Columbia OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume, inhalable) British Columbia OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume, inhalable) Manitoba OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume) Mew Brunswick OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume) New Foundland & Labrador OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter) Nova Scotia OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter) Nunavut OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) Nunavut OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) Northwest Territories OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) Northwest Territories OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter) Prince Edward Island OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable) particulate matter)
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Prince Edward Island OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Ouébec VEMP (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume)
Saskatchewan OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume)
Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (fume)
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)
USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 5 μg/m³
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)
USA ACGIH ACGIH TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust)
5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (total dust)
5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (Calcium sulphate)
British Columbia OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ (total)
British Columbia OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (total dust)
3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
ManitobaOEL TWA (mg/m³)10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Newfoundland & Labrador OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Nova Scotia OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 7/15

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).

	T	To a ne Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable (Calcium sulfate)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
		silica-total dust)
		5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
	051 0751 / / 2)	silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf
		10 mg/m ³
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)		T
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	70 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	20 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	70 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	70 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	30 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	30 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	70 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	20 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	30 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Particulates not otherwise of		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ Respirable fraction
		10 mg/m³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ Respirable fraction
		15 mg/m³ Total Dust
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (nuisance dust-total dust)
		3 mg/m³ (nuisance dust-respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
	05: 7:44 / 2	3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<pre><1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)</pre>
		10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
No. of a condition 10 to 1	OF TIME ((3)	<1% Crystalline silica, inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
Nove Cookie	OFI TIMA (*** - /** 3)	3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 8/15

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).

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Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
		6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
		3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
	, ,	6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
	, ,	3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
	- (0, /	3 mg/m³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
	- (0, /	3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (including dust, inert or nuisance particulates-
Quebec	V LIVII (1116/1111)	total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
JaskattiiEWall	OLL SILL (IIIB/III)	6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Sackatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL I WA (IIIg/III ⁻)	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Kaolin (1332-58-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and
		<1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust)
		5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
		5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
	, ,	<1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
	, ,	<1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		2 mg/m (particulate matter containing no Assestos and 1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
riora scotia	OEE 1 WA (III 6/ III /	2 mg/m (particulate matter containing no Assestos and 1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	, . ,	
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
		silica-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
		silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
	/	

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 9/15

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)

Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf
		10 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment.

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











Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Corrosion-proof clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles and face shield. **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 White powder **Appearance** Odor Not available **Odor Threshold** Not available Not available pН **Evaporation Rate** Not available **Melting Point** Not available **Freezing Point** Not available **Boiling Point** Not available **Flash Point** Not available

Decomposition Temperature Not available Flammability (solid, gas) Not available **Lower Flammable Limit** Not available **Upper Flammable Limit** Not available Not available **Vapor Pressure** Relative Vapor Density at 20°C Not available **Relative Density** Not available **Specific Gravity** 1.2 - 1.5Insoluble in water Solubility Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Auto-ignition Temperature

Viscosity

10.1. Reactivity: May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause a violent reaction.

Not available

Not available

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 10/15

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)

- **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. Sparks, heat, open flame and other sources of ignition. Dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard).
- **10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.
- **10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapors.

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: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified **Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

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

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

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

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns. Concrete may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Unhardened concrete is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Concrete dust, in association with sweat and friction, can lead to skin irritation and dermatitis. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in concrete. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva. Concrete may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with wet concrete can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. **Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer by inhalation. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2500 mg/kg
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3870 mg/kg

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 11/15

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).

Calcium formate (544-17-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2650 mg/kg
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	1060 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	500 - 1000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	7.1 mg/l/4h
ATE US/CA (gas)	4,500.00 ppmV/4h
ATE US/CA (dust, mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h
Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 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.
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)	
IARC Group	1
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen List	In OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Harmful to aquatic life.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/l
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	36.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
LC50 Fish 2	7.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Calcium formate (544-17-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	>= 1000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	85 mg/l (Exposure Time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss[flow-through])
ErC50 (algae)	14 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	53 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

0 1	
SELECT-BOND™ High Performance (ANSI 118.15) Kit	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

SELECT-BOND™ High Performance (ANSI 118.15) Kit		
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.	
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)	
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)		
Log Pow	0.93	

12.4. Mobility in Soil Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 12/15

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).

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. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

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
 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG
 14.3. In Accordance with IATA
 14.4. In Accordance with TDG
 Not regulated for transport
 Not regulated for transport
 Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

SELECT-BOND™ High Performance (ANSI 118.15) Kit		
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	
	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity	
	Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization	
	Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation	
	Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation	
	Physical hazard - Combustible dust	

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

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

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)

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

Quartz (14808-60-7)

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

Limestone (1317-65-3)

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

Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)

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

Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2) (10034-77-2)

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

Calcium formate (544-17-2)

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

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)

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

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

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 Chromium, ion (Cr6+), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental	Female Reproductive	Male Reproductive
		Toxicity	Toxicity	Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	Х			
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)	X	Х		
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)				

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 13/15

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).

- 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

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)

- 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

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

Limestone (1317-65-3)

- 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

Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)

- 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

Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)

- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) Environmental Hazard List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)

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

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)

- 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

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

- 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

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2) (10034-77-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Calcium formate (544-17-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 14/15

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).

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision

: 05/06/2019

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. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3		
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4		
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4		
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1		
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3		
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1		
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A		
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B		
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust		
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1		
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A		
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4		
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A		
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C		
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2		
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1		
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1		
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3		
H227	Combustible liquid		
H302	Harmful if swallowed		
H311	Toxic in contact with skin		
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage		
H315	Causes skin irritation		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction		
H318	Causes serious eye damage		
H319	Causes serious eye irritation		
H332	Harmful if inhaled		
H335	May cause respiratory irritation		
H350	May cause cancer		
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure		
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life		
H402	Harmful to aquatic life		
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects		

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)

08/29/2019 EN (English US) 15/15