SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier
Product Form: Mixture
Product Name: MVIS™ Lite Wall Float

1.2. Intended Use of the Product
Mortar/ Screed.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Company</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LATICRETE International</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Laticrete Park, N</td>
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<td>Bethany, CT 06524</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.laticrete.com">www.laticrete.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.laticrete.com">www.laticrete.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Skin Corr. 1C H314
Eye Dam. 1 H318
Skin Sens. 1 H317
Carc. 1A H350
STOT SE 3 H335
Aquatic Acute 3 H402
Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
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):
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 face thoroughly after handling.
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.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P308+P313 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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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%).
** 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.

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: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

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: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer (Inhalation). Skin sensitization. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Skin Contact: Concrete may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet concrete can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Unhardened concrete is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of concrete including alkalinity and abrasion. 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. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with wet concrete. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with wet concrete.

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

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

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

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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: Calcium oxide reacts with water to form corrosive calcium hydroxide, with evolution of much heat. Temperatures as high as 800° C (1472 °F) have been reached with addition of water (moisture in air or soil). Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. 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). Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

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

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

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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


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.

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. Cautiously neutralize spilled solid. 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.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not breathe dust. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard.

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

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in original container or corrosive resistant and/or lined container.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Calcium oxide reacts with water to form corrosive calcium hydroxide, with evolution of much heat. Temperatures as high as 800° C (1472 °F) have been reached with addition of water (moisture in air or soil). Strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Mortar/ Screed.
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Description</th>
<th>ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)</th>
<th>NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</th>
<th>MAC (mg/m³)</th>
<th>IDLH (mg/m³)</th>
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<td>Cement, portland, chemicals</td>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and &lt;1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)</td>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
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<td>USA ACGIH</td>
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<td>NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
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<tr>
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**MVIS™ Lite Wall Float**

**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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<tr>
<th>Province/Region</th>
<th>OEL Category</th>
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**Limestone (1317-65-3)**

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<tr>
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**Kaolin (1332-58-7)**

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<td>Alberta</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ (respirable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# MVIS™ Lite Wall Float

**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 sulfite dihydrate (13397-24-5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica-respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>30 mppcf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
<td>total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA NIOSH</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Calcium sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable (Calcium sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica-total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>30 mppcf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>inhalable particulate matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
<td>fume, total particulate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MVIS™ Lite Wall Float

#### Safety Data Sheet

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USA IDLH (mg/m³)</th>
<th>750 mg/m³ (fume)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (respirable dust and fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (fume, inhalable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>VEMP (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (fume)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USA ACGIH ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>ACGIH chemical category</td>
<td>A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>50 µg/m³ (Respirable crystalline silica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA NIOSH</td>
<td>NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA IDLH</td>
<td>US IDLH (mg/m³)</td>
<td>50 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation-respirable (Silica, crystalline))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>VEMP (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)</th>
<th>5 µg/m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Calcium carbonate (471-34-1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USA NIOSH NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</th>
<th>10 mg/m³ (total dust)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVIS™ Lite Wall Float

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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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>VEMP (mg/m³)</th>
<th>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</th>
<th>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Limestone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perlite (93763-70-3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</th>
<th>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 mppcf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1 Reactivity: Calcium oxide reacts with water to form corrosive calcium hydroxide, with evolution of much heat. Temperatures as high as 800° C (1472 °F) have been reached with addition of water (moisture in air or soil). Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause a violent reaction.

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. Calcium oxide reacts with water to form corrosive calcium hydroxide, with evolution of much heat. Temperatures as high as 800° C (1472 °F) have been reached with addition of water (moisture in air or soil). Strong oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapors. Limestone and Dolomite decomposes at 825 °C (1517 °F) producing Calcium and Magnesium Oxide. Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.

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 (Inhalation).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified
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. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Concrete may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet concrete can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Unhardened concrete is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of concrete including alkalinity and abrasion. 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. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with wet concrete. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with wet concrete.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: 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. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)
LD50 and LC50 Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>LD50 Oral Rat</th>
<th>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</th>
<th>LC50 Fish 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt; 2500 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin (1332-58-7)</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3870 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (14808-60-7)</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Dermal Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashes, residues (68131-74-8)</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (143-22-6)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>5300 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate (471-34-1)</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>6450 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perlite (93763-70-3)</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>12960 mg/kg (Mouse)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (14808-60-7)</td>
<td>36.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC Group</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status</td>
<td>Known Human Carcinogens.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List</td>
<td>In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC Group</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status</td>
<td>Known Human Carcinogens.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List</td>
<td>In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen List</td>
<td>In OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen list.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</th>
<th>LC50 Fish 1</th>
<th>50.6 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)</td>
<td>LC50 Fish 1</td>
<td>36.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Fish 2</td>
<td>7.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (143-22-6)</td>
<td>LC50 Fish 1</td>
<td>2400 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 Daphnia 1</td>
<td>&gt; 500 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LC50 Fish 2 2400 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

**MVIS™ Lite Wall Float**

Persistence and Degradability May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

**MVIS™ Lite Wall Float**

Bioaccumulative Potential Not established.

**Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)**

BCF Fish 1 (no bioaccumulation)

**Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (143-22-6)**

BCF Fish 1 (no significant bioaccumulation)

**Log Pow 0.51 (at 25 °C)**

**Calcium carbonate (471-34-1)**

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, and international regulations

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

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 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

**MVIS™ Lite Wall Float**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</th>
<th>Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health hazard - Carcinogenicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Limestone (1317-65-3)**

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

**Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2) (10034-77-2)**
### 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](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name (CAS No.)</th>
<th>Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>Developmental Toxicity</th>
<th>Female Reproductive Toxicity</th>
<th>Male Reproductive Toxicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (14808-60-7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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

**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

**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

**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

**Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)**

- 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

**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

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

- U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
- U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
**15.3. Canadian Regulations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement, portland, chemicals</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>1305-78-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium sulfate dihydrate</td>
<td>13397-24-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2)</td>
<td>10034-77-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium oxide (MgO)</td>
<td>1309-48-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashes, residues</td>
<td>68131-74-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether</td>
<td>143-22-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perlite</td>
<td>93763-70-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Date of Preparation or Latest Revision**: 04/20/2020
- **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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS Full Text Phrases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 3</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 3</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 1A</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity Category 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 1B</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity Category 1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Dam. 1</td>
<td>Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2A</td>
<td>Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2B</td>
<td>Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Corr. 1C</td>
<td>Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2</td>
<td>Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Sens. 1</td>
<td>Skin sensitization, Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 1</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H314</td>
<td>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H315</td>
<td>Causes skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H317</td>
<td>May cause an allergic skin reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H318</td>
<td>Causes serious eye damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H319</td>
<td>Causes serious eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H320</td>
<td>Causes eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H335</td>
<td>May cause respiratory irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H350</td>
<td>May cause cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H372</td>
<td>Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H400</td>
<td>Very toxic to aquatic life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H402</td>
<td>Harmful to aquatic life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H412</td>
<td>Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)