

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: 08/12/2019 Date of Issue: 01/30/2019 Version: 2.0

# **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

# **Product Identifier**

**Product Form:** Mixture Product Name: 253 Gold

Product Code: 0253-0050-12 (110), 0253-0050-22 (110)

# Intended Use of the Product

Tile adhesive, for professional use only.

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

Company

**LATICRETE International** LATICRETE Canada ULC

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

Bethany, CT 06524 T (203)-393-0010 (833)-254-9255

www.laticrete.com

#### **Emergency Telephone Number** 1.4.

**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**

#### Classification of the Substance or Mixture 2.1.

### **GHS-US/CA Classification**

Skin Corr. 1C H314 Eye Dam. 1 H318 Skin Sens. 1 H317 Carc. 1A H350 STOT SE 3 H335 STOT RE 1 H372

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

### **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.

H372 - Causes damage to organs through (lungs) prolonged or repeated exposure

(Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA): P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust, or fumes.

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

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

08/12/2019 EN (English US) 1/13 P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

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

No data available

# SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

# 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	< 65	Carc. 1A, H350
			STOT SE 3, H335
			STOT RE 1, H372
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	10 - 30	Skin Irrit. 2, H315
			Eye Dam. 1, H318
			Skin Sens. 1, H317
			STOT SE 3, H335
Calcium oxide	(CAS-No.) 1305-78-8	15 - 21	Skin Irrit. 2, H315
			Eye Dam. 1, H318
			STOT SE 3, H335
			Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	(CAS-No.) 1309-48-4	<= 3	Not classified
Copolymer of vinyl acetate and	(CAS-No.) Not assigned	1 - 5	Comb. Dust
ethylene with mineral additives and			
protective colloid			
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	<= 1.3	Not classified
Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt	(CAS-No.) 10034-77-2	0.6 - 1.3	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
(1:2)			
Calcium sulfate dihydrate	(CAS-No.) 13397-24-5	<= 1.3	Not classified
Lithium carbonate	(CAS-No.) 554-13-2	0.03	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302
			Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332
			Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
			Aquatic Acute 2, H401
			Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	(CAS-No.) 18540-29-9	< 0.00002	Skin Sens. 1, H317

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	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:** Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. 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. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. Skin sensitization. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Inhalation:** 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. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. 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:** Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer. Repeated exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. 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: 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. Reacts with water to form corrosive alkalis.

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<sup>\*</sup>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%).

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## 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:** Hydrofluoric acid will react with and dissolve glass, and other silica containing material. May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause 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: None known.

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

**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. Avoid generating dust. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

### **6.1.2.** For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

# 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. 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. 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 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 creating or spreading dust. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. 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. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

**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, strong bases, strong oxidizers. fluorinated compounds. Ammonia. Ammonium salts. Aluminum.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Tile adhesive, for professional use only.

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# 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.

governments.				
Quartz (14808-60-7)				
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 μg/m³		
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 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/m <sup>3</sup> (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		
Cement, portland, chemicals	s (65997-15-1)			
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 <sup>3</sup>		
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
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-particulate matter, respirable		
Name Daniel and A	OFI TMA (	particulate matter)		
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and		
Nowfoundland O Labradan	OEL TMA (mg/m³)	<1% Crystalline silica)  1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and		
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m² (particulate matter containing no Aspestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable		
		particulate matter)		
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and		
11070 30000	OLL I WA (IIIB/III /	<1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable		
		particulate matter)		
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³		
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		
	J = 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	== 116/111		

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Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	ns And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).  1 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline	
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m²)	silica-respirable)	
Duin on Edward Jaland	OFI TIMA ( (3)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos a	
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)		
		<1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)	
Québec	\/FNAD /m a /m3\	,	
Quebec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline	
		silica-total dust)	
		5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline	
Caalcatahausan	OFI STEL (mg/m³)	silica-respirable dust)  20 mg/m³	
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³	
Saskatchewan	, ,		
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³	
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf	
		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	T		
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/m <sup>3</sup>	
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
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/m <sup>3</sup>	
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	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/m <sup>3</sup>	
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³	
Magnesium oxide (MgO) (13	309-48-4)		
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 STEL (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (respirable dust and fume)	
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (fume, inhalable)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 mg/m³ (respirable dust and fume)	
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)	
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m²)	10 mg/m³ (fume)	
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m²)	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 STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)	
MOLITIMEST TELLIFOLIS	OLL SILL (IIIB/III )	20 mg/m (mmalable machom)	

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		cording to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	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)
Limestone (1317-65-3)		
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/m <sup>3</sup>
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)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
	, 5. ,	<1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1%
	(,	Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf
	, ,	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (1854	0-29-9)	
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 μg/m³
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (1		* FW
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust)
SSA SSIIA	0317, (1 22 (1 447.1) (1118/111 )	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
OSA MOSII	MOST REE (TWA) (Mg/M )	5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (total)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
	(g, /	silica-total dust)
		5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
		silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	,	, <u> </u>

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Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf	
		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Silica, crystalline (general form)			
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 μg/m³ (excludes construction work, agricultural operations, and exposures that result from the processing of sorptive clays)	

# 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

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



**Relative Density** 

**Specific Gravity** 

Density

Solubility









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

**Appearance** : White to powder

Odor : None

**Odor Threshold** Not available Not available pН Not available **Evaporation Rate Melting Point** Not available **Freezing Point** Not available **Boiling Point** Not available Flash Point Not available **Auto-ignition Temperature** Not available Not available **Decomposition Temperature** Flammability (solid, gas) Not available Not available **Lower Flammable Limit Upper Flammable Limit** Not available **Vapor Pressure** Not available Relative Vapor Density at 20°C Not available

Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water : Not available

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Not available

Not available Water: Insoluble

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Viscosity : Not available

# **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**10.1. Reactivity:** Hydrofluoric acid will react with and dissolve glass, and other silica containing material. May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause 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, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Fluorinated compounds. Ammonia. Ammonium salts. Aluminum.
- **10.6.** Hazardous Decomposition Products: Metal oxides. Sulfur oxides. Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>).

### **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:** 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. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. 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: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer. Repeated exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. 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:

# Quartz (14808-60-7)

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LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg	
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg	
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg	
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2500 mg/kg	
Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)		
LD50 Oral Rat	3870 mg/kg	
Lithium carbonate (554-13-2)		
LD50 Oral Rat	525 mg/kg	
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 3000 mg/kg	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2.17 mg/l/4h	
ATE US/CA (dust, mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h	
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.		
Silica, crystalline (general form)		
IARC Group	1	
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.	
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:** Not classified.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/l	
Lithium carbonate (554-13-2)		
LC50 Fish 1	8.1 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)	

# 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

253 Gold	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

# 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

253 Gold		
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.	
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
BCF Fish 1 (no bioaccumulation)		

# **12.4. Mobility in Soil** Not available

# 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

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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).

### **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** 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

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

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

### 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

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

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

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

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

### Lithium carbonate (554-13-2)

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

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313

**SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting** 

1 %

# 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 Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	Х			
Lithium carbonate (554-13-2)		Х		
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540- 29-9)	X	Х		
Silica, crystalline (general form)	Х			

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### Quartz (14808-60-7)

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

### 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

# 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

### 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

# Lithium carbonate (554-13-2)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance 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

# 15.3. Canadian Regulations

# Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### 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)

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

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-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)

### Lithium carbonate (554-13-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Date of Preparation or Latest : 08/12/2019 Revision

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### **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:**

(Inhalation:dust,mist) Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) Aquatic Acute 1	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4  Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1  Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
•	·
Aquatic Acute 2	
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Carc. 1	Carcinogenicity, 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
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
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
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
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)

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