

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: 06/18/2019 Date of Issue: 05/30/2019 Version: 1.1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: MVIS™ Veneer Mortar

Product Code: 0261-0040-21 (100, 105, 120, 130)

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Tile Adhesive

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

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

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: For Chemical Emergency Call ChemTel day or night

Within USA and Canada: 1.800.255.3924

Mexico: 1.800.099.0731

Outside USA and Canada: 1.813.248.0585 (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. 1 H350 STOT SE 3 H335 STOT RE 1 H372 H402 Aquatic Acute 3 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). H372 - Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure

(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.

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P260 - Do not breathe dust.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.

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, 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
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	45 - 70	Skin Irrit. 2, H315
			Eye Dam. 1, H318
			Skin Sens. 1, H317
			STOT SE 3, H335
Calcium oxide	(CAS-No.) 1305-78-8	37 - 47	Skin Irrit. 2, H315
			Eye Dam. 1, H318
			STOT SE 3, H335
			Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	16	Carc. 1A, H350
			STOT SE 3, H335
			STOT RE 1, H372
Glass, oxide, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-17-3	7 - 13	Not classified
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	<= 8	Not classified
Kaolin	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	<= 5	Not classified
Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2)	(CAS-No.) 10034-77-2	2 - 3.4	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Calcium sulfate dihydrate	(CAS-No.) 13397-24-5	<= 3.4	Not classified
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	(CAS-No.) 1309-48-4	<= 2	Not classified
White mineral oil, petroleum	(CAS-No.) 8042-47-5	0.003 - 0.004	Not classified
Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	(CAS-No.) 18540-29-9	< 0.00007	Skin Sens. 1, H317
			Carc. 1B, H350

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	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. 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). Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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: When this product is wet it is corrosive. 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

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 (Inhalation). Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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.

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

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^{*}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.

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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 breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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.

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. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Cautiously neutralize spilled solid.

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. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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 oxidizers. 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).

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

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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.

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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) Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Ontario 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) Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	
Silica-respirable Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Silica-respirable Prince Edward Island	Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
Québec VEMP (mg/m³) Saskatchewan OEL STEL (mg/m³) Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) OEL TWA (mg/m³) Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) To mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) Silca respirable particulate matter-particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter, respirable factor) Sakatchewan OEL STEL (mg/m³) 2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)		, ,	
QuébecVEMP (mg/m³)5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)SaskatchewanOEL STEL (mg/m³)4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)SaskatchewanOEL TWA (mg/m³)2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)YukonOEL STEL (mg/m³)20 mg/m³YukonOEL TWA (mg/m³)30 mppcf 10 mg/m³Limestone (1317-65-3)USA OSHAOSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
QuébecVEMP (mg/m³)5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)SaskatchewanOEL STEL (mg/m³)4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)SaskatchewanOEL TWA (mg/m³)2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)YukonOEL STEL (mg/m³)20 mg/m³YukonOEL TWA (mg/m³)30 mppcf 10 mg/m³Limestone (1317-65-3)USA OSHAOSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)			<1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-
Saskatchewan OEL STEL (mg/m³) 4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) Saskatchewan OEL TWA (mg/m³) 2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)			particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Saskatchewan OEL STEL (mg/m³) 4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) Saskatchewan OEL TWA (mg/m³) 2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
Saskatchewan OEL TWA (mg/m³) 2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)			silica-respirable dust)
Yukon OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Yukon OEL TWA (mg/m³) 30 mppcf 10 mg/m³ Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 5 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Limestone (1317-65-3) USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf
USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)			10 mg/m ³
USA OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	Limestone (1317-65-3)		
5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)		OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust)
		, , , , ,	9. ,
USA NIUSH NIUSH KEL (IWA) (mg/m²) 10 mg/m² (total dust)	USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)		, , , , ,	9 , (,
Alberta OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³	Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	
British Columbia OEL STEL (mg/m³) 20 mg/m³ (total)			<u> </u>
British Columbia OEL TWA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³ (total dust)			
3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)		,	

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New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
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 ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf
	, ,	10 mg/m ³
Cement, portland, chemical	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 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
Bittish Columbia		<1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
Manicoda	022 1 W/ (mg/m/)	<1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
New Dialiswick	OLL TWA (IIIg/III)	<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 matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m ³
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 matter-
		particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline
•	, 5, ,	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/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
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		According to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf
		10 mg/m ³
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	25 mg/m ³
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/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/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	4 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
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 (Respirable crystalline silica)
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		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 (Silica - crystalline)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation-respirable
		(Silica, crystalline)
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 (Silica - crystalline
	-	(Trydimite removed))
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)
Magnesium oxide (MgO) (13	809-48-4)	
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)
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According to rederal Register / Vol. 77, No	38 / Moriday, March 20, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And A	ccording to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
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/m³)	10 mg/m³ (fume)
Newfoundland & 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 STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
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)
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (1854)	(6,)	
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	5 μg/m³
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (1		~ mo/ ···
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)
OJA OJIIA	OSHA FEE (TWA) (IIIB/III)	5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
OUA NIOUII	WOSH NEE (TWA) (Mg/III)	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)
	(3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL 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)
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
		silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
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/m³
Glass, oxide, chemicals (659	97-17-3)	
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m3, respirable fraction 8 hr
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	3 fibers/cm³ (fibers ≤3.5 μm in diameter & ≥10μm in
		length), TWA 5mg/m3 (total)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf (dust or fibrous)
		10 mg/m³ (dust or fibrous)
White mineral oil, petroleum (8042-47-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (mist)

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Particulates not otherwise of	classified (PNOC) (Not applicable)	
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/m ³ 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)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	3 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
		10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and
		<1% Crystalline silica, inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
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/m³ (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)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended)
		3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (including dust, inert or nuisance particulates-
		total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
		6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction)
		3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)

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.

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.

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Relative Density

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).

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 : Grey and off-white powder

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

Specific Gravity : 1.3

Solubility: Water: InsolublePartition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water: Not availableViscosity: Not available

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). 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

- **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 oxidizers. 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).
- **10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Limestone decomposes at 825 °C (1517 °F) producing Calcium Oxide. Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide. 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.

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Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

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

(Inhalation).

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: When this product is wet it is corrosive. 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 (Inhalation). Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
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
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
White mineral oil, petroleum (8042-47-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 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.
Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)	
IARC Group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

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

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
LC50 Fish 1 50.6 mg/l		
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29	9-9)	
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)	
White mineral oil, petroleum (8042-47-5)		
LC50 Fish 1	> 10000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)	

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

	-1
MVIS™ Veneer Mortar	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

MVIS™ Veneer Mortar	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
White mineral oil, petroleum (8042-47-5)	
Log Pow	> 6

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, territorial, provincial, 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
 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

MVIS™ Veneer Mortar	
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

Kaolin (1332-58-7)		
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory		

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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).

Limestone (1317-65-3)

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

Quartz (14808-60-7)

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

Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)

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

White mineral oil, petroleum (8042-47-5)

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 Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	X			
Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540- 29-9)	Х	Х		

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

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

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

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

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)

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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).

- 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

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-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)

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (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)

Glass, oxide, chemicals (65997-17-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

White mineral oil, petroleum (8042-47-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Date of Preparation or Latest

: 06/18/2019

Revision

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:

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
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1	Carcinogenicity, Category 1
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
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

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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).

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	
H412	Harmful 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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