



# MVIS™ Pointing Mortar

## 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).

Date of Issue: 05/26/2020

Version: 1.0

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** MVIS™ Pointing Mortar

**Product Code:** 0445-0050-2 (105, 115)

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Mortar.

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

##### Company

LATICRETE International

1 Laticrete Park, N

Bethany, CT 06524

T (203)-393-0010

[www.laticrete.com](http://www.laticrete.com)

##### Company

LATICRETE Canada ULC

PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada

NOR-1A0

(833)-254-9255

#### 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

STOT RE 1 H372

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).

**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 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.

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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	73 - 74	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	20 - 20.2	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Calcium oxide	(CAS-No.) 1305-78-8	11 - 14	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Kaolin	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	8 - 9	Not classified
Iron oxide (Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> )	(CAS-No.) 1317-61-9	1 - 2	Comb. Dust
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	1 - 1.01	Not classified
Silicic acid (H <sub>4</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub> ), calcium salt (1:2)	(CAS-No.) 10034-77-2	0.6 - 1	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Calcium sulfate dihydrate	(CAS-No.) 13397-24-5	1 - 1.01	Not classified
Carbon black	(CAS-No.) 1333-86-4	0.5 - 0.7	Carc. 2, H351 Comb. Dust
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	(CAS-No.) 1309-48-4	0.6 - 0.61	Not classified
Formaldehyde (Preservative)	(CAS-No.) 50-00-0	< 0.00005	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:gas), H331

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			Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	(CAS-No.) 18540-29-9	0.000018 - 0.00002	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

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%).

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

**Inhalation:** The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. 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. . May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.

**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. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

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

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**Chronic Symptoms:** Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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:** Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. 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). Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete. 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, CO<sub>2</sub>). Metal oxide fumes. Silica compounds. Sulfur oxides.

### 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.

### 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.

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### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** May release corrosive vapors.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** 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. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard.

**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:** Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt.

Portland cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.

#### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Mortar.

### 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.

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (designated substances regulation-respirable (Silica, crystalline))
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no asbestos and

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		<1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>		
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, total particulate)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	750 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust and fume)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust and fume)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)

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<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)</b>		
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate))
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Calcium sulphate)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction) 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (regulated under Calcium sulfate-inhalable)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate))
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate))
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate))
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable (Calcium sulfate))
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate))
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Kaolin (1332-58-7)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)



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<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	dermal sensitizer, Confirmed Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	0.75 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	2 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1048)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	0.016 ppm
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	20 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.75 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	1.5 ppm
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	1.5 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
<b>Québec</b>	PLAFOND (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	PLAFOND (ppm)	2 ppm
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	0.3 ppm
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	2 ppm
<b>Carbon black (1333-86-4)</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)

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USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1750 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## 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.

**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	: Colored
Odor	: None
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available

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<b>Freezing Point</b>	: Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	: Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	: Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	: Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	: Not available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available
<b>Lower Flammable Limit</b>	: Not available
<b>Upper Flammable Limit</b>	: Not available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	: Not available
<b>Relative Vapor Density at 20°C</b>	: Not available
<b>Relative Density</b>	: Not available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	: 1.3
<b>Solubility</b>	: Water: Insoluble
<b>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water</b>	: Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1. Reactivity:** Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. 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). Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete. 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:** Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt.

Portland cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.

**10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not expected to decompose under ambient conditions. Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified

**LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes serious eye damage.

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

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer (Inhalation).

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

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

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

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. 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. . May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.

**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. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

**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 (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). 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:

<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2500 mg/kg
<b>Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	3870 mg/kg
<b>Kaolin (1332-58-7)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	100 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	270 mg/kg
ATE US/CA (gas)	700.00 ppmV/4h
<b>Iron oxide (Fe3O4) (1317-61-9)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
<b>Carbon black (1333-86-4)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 8000 mg/kg

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<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)</b>	
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.
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
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.
<b>Carbon black (1333-86-4)</b>	
IARC Group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/l
<b>Chromium, ion (Cr6+) (18540-29-9)</b>	
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)
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	22.6 - 25.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	1510 µg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	11.3 - 18 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	1 mg/l
<b>Iron oxide (Fe3O4) (1317-61-9)</b>	
LC50 Fish 1	>= 10000 mg/l (96h, Brachydanio rerio; OECD 203)
<b>Carbon black (1333-86-4)</b>	
EC50 Daphnia 1	5600 mg/l (Exposure time: 24 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

<b>MVIS™ Pointing Mortar</b>	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

<b>MVIS™ Pointing Mortar</b>	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
Log Pow	0.35 (at 25 °C)

**12.4. Mobility in Soil** Not available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information:** Avoid release to the environment.

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### 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.

### 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

<b>MVIS™ Pointing Mortar</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	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
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2) (10034-77-2)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Kaolin (1332-58-7)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
<b>CERCLA RQ</b>	100 lb
<b>SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)</b>	500 lb
<b>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</b>	0.1 %
<b>Iron oxide (Fe3O4) (1317-61-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Carbon black (1333-86-4)</b>	
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

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and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://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)	X	X		
Formaldehyde (50-00-0)	X			
Carbon black (1333-86-4)	X			

### 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

### Limestone (1317-65-3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 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

### Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

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

### Carbon black (1333-86-4)

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

## 15.3. Canadian Regulations

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<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>
Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)
<b>Magnesium oxide (MgO) (1309-48-4)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Silicic acid (H4SiO4), calcium salt (1:2) (10034-77-2)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Kaolin (1332-58-7)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Formaldehyde (50-00-0)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Iron oxide (Fe3O4) (1317-61-9)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
<b>Carbon black (1333-86-4)</b>
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 05/26/2020

**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.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:gas) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 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 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2



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Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H227	Combustible liquid
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	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)