



NXT® LEVEL SP

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: 05/10/2021

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: NXT® LEVEL SP

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Overlayment

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

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

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)

: H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 - May cause cancer(Lungs, 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.

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

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

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

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P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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	30-60	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Cement, alumina, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-16-2	7-13	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1)	(CAS-No.) 7778-18-9	3-7	Not classified
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	1-5	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	< 2.19	Not classified
Kaolin	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	≤ 2.15	Not classified
Titanium dioxide	(CAS-No.) 13463-67-7	1-5	Carc. 2, H351
Wollastonite (Ca(SiO ₃))	(CAS-No.) 13983-17-0	> 1.88	Not classified
(+)-Tartaric acid	(CAS-No.) 87-69-4	0.1-1	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Comb. Dust
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	(CAS-No.) 112926-00-8	0.0375 – 0.1	Not classified
Silica, amorphous	(CAS-No.) 7631-86-9	0.0175 – 0.025	Not classified

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: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

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Skin Contact: Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

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 medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer(Lungs). Causes damage to organs(Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure(Inhalation). Skin sensitization. Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation: May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. 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.

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. Contact may cause irritation due to mechanical abrasion

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. Contact may cause irritation due to mechanical abrasion

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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. May produce an allergic reaction.

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: Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydroflouric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.

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.

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Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: 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 trypidite, 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 trypidite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Silicon oxides. Calcium oxides. Magnesium 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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)

Overlayment

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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Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	50 µg/m ³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	(250)/(%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Ontario	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m ³ (designated substances regulation-respirable fraction (Silica, crystalline))
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))
Yukon	OEL TWA	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (Gypsum) 20 mg/m ³ (Plaster of Paris)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Gypsum) 10 mg/m ³ (Plaster of Paris)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (Gypsum) 20 mg/m ³ (Plaster of Paris)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Gypsum) 10 mg/m ³ (Plaster of Paris)
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (Gypsum and Plaster of Paris)

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Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Gypsum and Plaster of Paris)
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (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) [1]	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	50 mppcf (<1% Crystalline silica) (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (total)

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British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Kaolin (1332-58-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (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) [1]	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	4 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	4 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	2 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	4 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³

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Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Wollastonite (Ca(SiO₃)) (13983-17-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
British Columbia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (Calcium silicate occurring naturally as Wollastonite-inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Ontario	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust (Fibres - Natural Mineral Fibres) 5 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust (Fibres - Natural Mineral Fibres))
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	2.4 mg/m ³ (CIB 63-fine) 0.3 mg/m ³ (CIB 63-ultrafine, including engineered nanoscale)
USA IDLH	IDLH	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³

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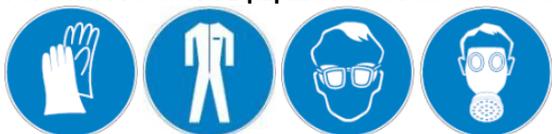
According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	20 mppcf , 80/(SiO ₂) mg/m ³ (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	4 mg/m ³ (total) 1.5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Silica - amorphous, precipitated silica and silica gel)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (Silica amorphous)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Silica amorphous)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (Silica amorphous)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Silica amorphous)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	6 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (Silica amorphous)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (Silica amorphous)
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	6 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	20 mppcf (80mg/m ³ /%SiO ₂)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	6 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	IDLH	3000 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	300 particle/mL (as measured by Konimeter instrumentation (Silica) 20 mppcf (as measured by Impinger instrumentation (Silica) 2 mg/m ³ (respirable mass (Silica)

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.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: White powder
Odor	: Not available
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available

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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
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. . Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.
- 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:** Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Silicon oxides. Calcium oxides. Oxides of magnesium.

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:** Not classified
- 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(Lungs).
- 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

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Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. 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.

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. Contact may cause irritation due to mechanical abrasion

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. Contact may cause irritation due to mechanical abrasion

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (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. May produce an allergic reaction.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3000 mg/kg
Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	7900 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg (No deaths)
(+)-Tartaric acid (87-69-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	10000 – 16000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 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.

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Wollastonite (Ca(SiO3)) (13983-17-0)	
IARC Group	3
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
IARC Group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)	
IARC Group	3
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	
IARC Group	3

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	2980 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
LC50 Fish 2	> 1970 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	10000 mg/l
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	5000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	7600 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia)
(+)-Tartaric acid (87-69-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Danio rerio [static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

NXT® LEVEL SP	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

NXT® LEVEL SP	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)

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.

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

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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
Quartz (14808-60-7)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Cement, alumina, chemicals (65997-16-2)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)	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
Limestone (1317-65-3)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Kaolin (1332-58-7)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
(+)-Tartaric acid (87-69-4)	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 Quartz, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. 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			
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	X			

Quartz (14808-60-7)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
Kaolin (1332-58-7)

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

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

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

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)

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

Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Cement, alumina, chemicals (65997-16-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Limestone (1317-65-3)

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

Kaolin (1332-58-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

(+)-Tartaric acid (87-69-4)

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 : 05/10/2021

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 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1

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Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
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, Respiratory tract irritation
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
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

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)