PERMACOLOR® Select

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: 11/23/2022 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: PERMACOLOR® Select

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Grout

Use Of The Substance/Mixture: For professional use only.

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
N0R-1A0
(833)-254-9255

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : For Chemical Emergency call VelocityEHS 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 corrosion/irritation Category 1C	H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318
Skin sensitization, Category 1	H317
Carcinogenicity Category 1A	H350

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :

GHS05 GHS07 GHS08

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.
H350 - May cause cancer (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 face thoroughly after handling.
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.
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.
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 additional information available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	57 – 59	Not classified
Cement, alumina, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-16-2	10 – 30	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1)	(CAS-No.) 7778-18-9	5 – 10	Not classified
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	3 – 7	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Kaolin	(CAS-No.) 1332-58-7	1.95 – 2	Not classified
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	0.1 – 1	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Cellulose	(CAS-No.) 9004-34-6	0.1 – 1	Comb. Dust
Wollastonite (Ca(SiO3))	(CAS-No.) 13983-17-0	≤ 0.27	Not classified
Calcium sulfate dihydrate	(CAS-No.) 13397-24-5	0.1 – 0.2	Not classified
Calcium oxide	(CAS-No.) 1305-78-8	≤ 0.2	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	(CAS-No.) 112926-00-8	0.03 – 0.1	Not classified
Methacrylic acid	(CAS-No.) 79-41-4	< 0.001	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

** The actual concentration of ingredient(s) is withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

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

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer (Inhalation). 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. 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.

Chronic Symptoms: 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 cause cancer by inhalation. May cause an allergic skin 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 (CO_2), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Calcium oxide reacts with water to form corrosive calcium hydroxide, with evolution of much heat. Temperatures as high as 800° C (1472 °F) have been reached with addition of water (moisture in air or soil). Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete. Limestone and Dolomite dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride. 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: Silica compounds. Corrosive vapors. Metal oxides. Sulfur oxides. Silicon oxides. Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2). Chlorides.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

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

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. 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.

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

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: May release corrosive vapors.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. 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. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Grout. For professional use only.

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.

Limestone (1317-65-3)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (total)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m³

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	50 µg/m³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	(250)/(%SiO_2+5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO_2+2) mg/m³ 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/m³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline)
Ontario	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation-respirable fraction (Silica, crystalline)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m³ (Trydimite removed-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/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (Gypsum) 20 mg/m³ (Plaster of Paris)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Gypsum) 10 mg/m³ (Plaster of Paris)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (Gypsum) 20 mg/m³ (Plaster of Paris)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Gypsum) 10 mg/m³ (Plaster of Paris)
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (Gypsum and Plaster of Paris)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Gypsum and Plaster of Paris)

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (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/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	5000 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³

British Columbia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m³

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	5 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	2 mg/m³
USA IDLH	IDLH	25 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Manitoba	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	2 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³

Yukon	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Calcium sulphate)
British Columbia	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (total)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10 mg/m³ (regulated under Calcium sulfate-inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter (Calcium sulfate)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable dust (Calcium sulfate)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m³

Kaolin (1332-58-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)

Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	2 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	4 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m³

Cellulose (9004-34-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (paper fibres-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m³

Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	20 mppcf
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	20 mppcf , 80/(SiO_2) mg/m³ (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	4 mg/m³ (total) 1.5 mg/m³ (respirable)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Silica - amorphous, precipitated silica and silica gel)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (Silica amorphous)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Silica amorphous)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (Silica amorphous)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Silica amorphous)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	6 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (Silica amorphous)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (Silica amorphous)

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)

USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	70 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA	70 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	70 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL [ppm]	30 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL [ppm]	30 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	70 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA) [ppm]	20 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL [ppm]	30 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm

Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	3 mg/m³ Respirable fraction 10 mg/m³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	5 mg/m³ Respirable fraction 15 mg/m³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	15 mppcf (respirable fraction) 50 mppcf (total dust) See 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (total) 3 mg/m³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (including nuisance dusts-total dust) 3 mg/m³ (including nuisance dusts-respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	3 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, respirable fraction) 10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica, inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)

		3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (including dust, inert or nuisance particulates-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)

Wollastonite (Ca(SiO3)) (13983-17-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (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/m³ (Calcium silicate occurring naturally as Wollastonite-inhalable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Ontario	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-inhalable particulate matter, particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust (Fibres - Natural Mineral Fibres) 5 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust (Fibres - Natural Mineral Fibres)

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	:	Off-white
Odor	:	No data available
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Evaporation Rate	:	No data available
Melting Point	:	No data available
Freezing Point	:	No data available
Boiling Point	:	No data available
Flash Point	:	No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Lower Flammable Limit	:	No data available
Upper Flammable Limit	:	No data available
Vapor Pressure	:	No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative Density	:	No data available
Specific Gravity	:	No data available
Solubility	:	Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity:

Calcium oxide reacts with water to form corrosive calcium hydroxide, with evolution of much heat. Temperatures as high as 800° C (1472 °F) have been reached with addition of water (moisture in air or soil). Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete. Limestone and Dolomite dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride. 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. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce: Corrosive vapors. Silica compounds. Silicon oxides. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). Sulfur oxides. Metal oxides.

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:

No additional information available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes severe skin burns.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

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. 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). 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 cause cancer by inhalation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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 No mortalities

LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 3.26 mg/L/4h No mortalities
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2500 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 6.04 mg/L/4h
Kaolin (1332-58-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
Cellulose (9004-34-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5800 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	1060 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	500 – 1000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	7.1 mg/L/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	7.1 mg/L/4h
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)	
IARC Group	3
Wollastonite (Ca(SiO3)) (13983-17-0)	
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])
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/L
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	10000 mg/L
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	85 mg/L (Exposure Time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss[flow-through])
ErC50 algae	14 mg/L
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	53 mg/L
NOEC Chronic Algae	9.8 mg/L

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

PERMACOLOR® Select	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

PERMACOLOR® Select	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.93 at 22 °C (71.6 °F) (at pH 2.2)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information 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

PERMACOLOR® Select	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation

Limestone (1317-65-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Quartz (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Cement, alumina, chemicals (65997-16-2)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (7778-18-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

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

Cellulose (9004-34-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	XU - XU - indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Chemical Data Reporting Rule, (40 CFR 711).

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

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			

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

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

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)
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

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

Cellulose (9004-34-6)
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

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)
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

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Limestone (1317-65-3)
Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

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)
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (13397-24-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Kaolin (1332-58-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Cellulose (9004-34-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel (112926-00-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)
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 : 11/23/2022

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:

H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful 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
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
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)