



Safety Data Sheet 2020

Manufacturer / Distributor Information: 5 Star Finishes Ltd 200 4170 Still Creek Drive, Burnaby BC, Canada Telephone: (778) 682 4287 Prepared April, 2020 by 5 Star Finishes Ltd www.5starfinishes.ca

Product Identifier

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	Microcement Synergy
Other Means of Identification	Overlay, Beton cire, micro-topping
Recommended Use	Interior and Exterior floor and wall finish
Restrictions on Use	Do not use inside swimming pools
Initial Supplier Identifier	5 Star Finishes Ltd
Emergency Telephone Number	778 682 4287

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification Carcinogenicity-Category 1A Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure- Category 2

Label Elements



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements	May cause cancer May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Other Hazards	None known
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Do not breathe vapor.
Response	Get medical attention if you feel unwell. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
Storage/Disposal	Store locked up. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	20-35
VAE Copolymer	24937-78-8	20-35
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	30-50

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation. There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section. Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

Inhalation	May cause cancer through inhalation. Inhalation may increase the progression of tuberculosis; susceptibility is apparently not increased. Persons with impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance. Smoking can increase the risk of lung injury. Persons with pre-existing skin problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.
Skin Contact	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may produce severe irritation or dermatitis. Chronic exposure can cause silicosis, a form of lung scarring that can cause shortness of breath, reduced lung function, and in severe cases, death.
Eye Contact	Corrosive. May produce severe irritation and pain. May induce ulcerations of the corneal epithelium. Can cause blindness.
Ingestion	Gastric irritant. Ingestion may be followed by severe pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and collapse. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. : No specific treatment. : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before

removing it, or wear gloves. See toxicological information (Section 11)

Skin Exposure: In case of contact, wipe off excess material from skin then immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician immediately. **Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately. **Inhalation:** Move to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Always wear a respirator when mixing dry mixes or sanding plaster. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.** **Ingestion:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately. **Chronic Exposure:** Seek medical professional **Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Seek medical professional

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media Suitable

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Extinguishing Media Unsuitable

None known

Extinguishing Media Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Decomposition of product could result in CO₂, CO and metal oxides releasing into the air.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters

None known

Fire rating

0 Non combustible solid

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions,

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Protective Equipment, Emergency Procedures

None known

Method for Containment and Cleaning UP

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Wear dust mask or suitable respirator when cleaning dry goods.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Some products are in 20 kg 5 gallon containers or 20 kg bags. Use appropriate care in lifting / handling heavy materials.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Keep bags and containers at room temperature and not in direct sunlight. Keep bags and buckets tightly closed, and ensure they are not able to spill over. Do not over stack buckets or bags on top of each other, creating a danger of breakage or falling over.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Chemical Name	ACGIH® TLV®	OSHA PEL
Portland cement	1 mg/m ³ (no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	15 mg/m ³ (total); 5 mg/m ³ (resp)
Silica, crystalline		((30 mg/m ³)/(%SiO ₂ +2) TWA (total))
Metakaolin	TLV Long-term value: 2* mg/m ³ E; as respirable fraction	TLV Long-term value: 2* mg/m ³ E; as respirable fraction

Appropriate Engineering Controls Individual Protection Measures

None known

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.. :

Eye/Face Protection

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection Skin protection Hand protection Body protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with sideshields

Skin Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory Protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Grey or white powder
Odour	Mild odor
Odour Threshold	No information found
pH	10-12
Melting Point and Freezing Point	No information found
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	5162 F
Flash Point	No information found
Evaporation Rate	No information found
Flammability (solid, gas)	Fire rating 0 (non combustible)
Upper and Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	4662 F melting point
Vapour Pressure	0 mm Hg
Vapour Density (air = 1)	No information found
Relative Density (water = 1)	3-3.5
Solubility in Water	Soluble in water
Solubility in Other Liquids	No information found
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol / Water (Log Kow)	No information found
Auto-ignition Temperature	None
Decomposition Temperature	4662 F
Viscosity	No information found

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. :
Chemical Stability	Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Air, dusting, and incompatibles.
Conditions to Avoid Incompatible Materials	No information found
Hazardous Decomposition Products	As a strongly alkaline material, it is incompatible with acids Decomposition of product could result in CO ₂ , CO and metal oxides releasing into the air.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

4 Inhalation 5 Skin contact 2 Eye contact 1 Ingestion (1- low 5-high)

Acute Toxicity

LC50

LD50 (oral) 1603.8 mg/kg, rat

LD50 (dermal) Notes	No information found
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Aspiration Hazard	
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization	Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Uncured cementitious materials or finely divided (crushed) concrete material is an environmental hazard, which may adversely affect fish and other wildlife. Do not use crushed concrete as fill near any aquatic habitat. Dispose of construction debris containing cement, including empty bags at a permitted landfill or by a disposal firm. Discharge of large quantities to any waterways would be expected to cause significant consequence on aquatic habitat. Do not use crushed concrete as fill near any aquatic habitat.
Persistence and Degradability	Information not found
Bioaccumulative Potential	Information not found
Mobility in Soil	Information not found
Other Adverse Effects	Information not found

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods	This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, provincial, and federal regulations. Recycle all paper bags, plastic pales and lids in appropriate recycling facilities.
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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Freight Class:	50 (dry goods), 55 (wet / mixed goods) Handling unit: Plaster, calcined; stucco, calcined, patching compound HS Code (Harmonized Tariff): 2520.20.00
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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

The components of this mixture are listed or are exempt from listing in the Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory of Chemical Substances. This product does not contain any chemicals that would require export notification. This product contains no: Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Lead (Pb), Tin (Sn), nor any organic elements that can cause cancer. This product contains no ozone-depleting compounds.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Latest Revision April 8/2020

Further information Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product may contain respirable crystalline silica.

Exposures to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product. However, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer.

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