

1. Identification

Product identifier: ECO2 SUPER SMOOTH
Other means of identification: ----
Recommended use: Self-Leveling Underlayment
Restriction on use: For indoor applications only
Supplier Name: PROMA ADHESIVES INC.
 9801 Parkway
 Montreal, Quebec
 Canada, H1J 1P3
 info@proma.ca
Telephone: 514 852-8585
Emergency tel. number: 1 866 517-7662
Available hours: 7h30 - 16h00

2. Hazard identification

Signal word: DANGER

Product classification:



Skin corrosion - Category 1. Serious eye damage - Category 1. Health hazards not otherwise classified - Category 1 Corrosive.

Carcinogenicity - Category 1A. Reproductive toxicity - Category 1A. Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure - Category 1.

Serious eye irritation - Category 2A.

Hazard statement(s):
 H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H374 - Causes serious injury to the respiratory tract.
 H350 - May cause cancer.
 H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
 H372 - Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust and aerosol. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and any other part of the body that may have been exposed to the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection.

Response: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. Get medical advice if you feel unwell.

Storage: Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations in force.

Other hazards: Not applicable.

See toxicological information, section 11

3. Composition / Information on ingredients

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	Concentration % (w/w)
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	10.00 - 30.00 *
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	5.00 - 10.00 *
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	0.00 - 0.10

* The actual concentration range is withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

If swallowed, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during use of the product or persists after use, immediately contact a POISON CENTER, an EMERGENCY ROOM or a PHYSICIAN; ensure that the product safety data sheet is available.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash the skin with soap and water. Thoroughly wet contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, consult a doctor.

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep this person warm and lying down. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed by medical personnel.

Symptoms: Red eyes, itching, blurred vision and tearing. This product is irritating and corrosive to skin, eyes, respiratory and digestive tracts. The severity of symptoms can vary depending on the exposure conditions (contact time, product concentration, etc.).

Effects (acute or delayed): This product is a serious irritant that may cause reversible damages to the cornea. Inhalation of high concentrations vapors can cause severe burns to the mouth and airways leading to the lungs. If on skin, this product causes severe burns. Contact with eyes may cause redness, tearing, edema, pain, corneal opacity and even blindness. High concentration exposure can lead to severe lesions and ulcerations of the esophageal mucosa and gastrointestinal tract. Dust or fibers from the product may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. In addition, the progression of lung fibrosis can also lead to the development of lung cancer.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Jets of water can facilitate the spread of fire.

Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product: No specific hazard.

Hazardous combustion products: None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or if you do not have suitable training or protection. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all heating and ignition sources. Avoid breathing mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Avoid dispersal of spilled material, runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Use inert absorbent or retention tubes in the event of a large spill.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Contain leaks and pick up with non-combustible absorbent materials such as sand, earth or vermiculite. Then, place in an appropriate waste disposal container according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing dust. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Incompatibility: Acids.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal protection

Control parameters:

Occupational exposure limit values:

Alberta

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	Not listed	2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

British-Columbia

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	Not listed	2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Ontario

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Quebec

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	Not listed	2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Saskatchewan

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	Not listed	2	Not listed	4	Not listed	Not listed
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

United States

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	IDLH NIOSH	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
				OSHA PEL		California / OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH ® 2025 TLV ®
				ppm	mg/m ³	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	Up to 10-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	25	Not listed	5	2 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limits

California / OSHA: California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

REL: Recommended Exposure Limits

ACGIH ®: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

TLV ®: Threshold Limit Values

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits.

Individual protection measures: 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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eyes: DO NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES. Wear anti-splash safety goggles.

Hands: 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.

Respiratory: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Others: Wear protective clothing with long sleeves and appropriate safety shoes at all times.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Powder

Colour: Grey

Odour: Odorless

Melting/Freezing point: Not available

Initial boiling point/boiling range: Not applicable

Flammability: Not applicable

Lower flammable/explosive limit: Not applicable

Upper flammable/explosive limit: Not applicable

Flash point: Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable

Decomposition temperature: Not applicable

pH: Not applicable

Kinematic viscosity: Not applicable

Solubility (in water): Insoluble

Partition coefficient – n-octanol/water (Log Kow): Not applicable

Vapour pressure: Not applicable

Density and relative density: Not available

Relative vapour density: Not applicable

Particle characteristics: Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under recommended conditions of storage and handling.

Chemical stability: The product is chemically stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: No dangerous or polymerization reactions will not occur under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid operations producing a cloud of organic powders or dusts. In a room where the formation of powders or dust cannot be avoided, its accumulation must be prevented, all equipment must be earthed and non-sparking tools must be used. Keep away from incompatible products (see section 7).

Incompatible materials: None known at room temperature.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and dioxide.

11. Toxicological information

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation gases	Inhalation vapours	Inhalation dusts/mists
ATE _{product}	4608.57 mg/kg	> 4000 mg/kg	N/A	N/A	5.4 mg/l

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	LD ₅₀ oral mg/kg	LD ₅₀ skin mg/kg	LC ₅₀ inhalation ppmV 4h - gases	LC ₅₀ inhalation mg/l 4h - vapours	LC ₅₀ inhalation mg/l 4h - dusts-mist
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	> 5000	> 5000	N/A	N/A	7.6
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	> 5000	> 5000	N/A	N/A	> 5.00
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	500	> 5000	N/A	N/A	> 5.00

Routes of exposure: This product is absorbed through the respiratory tract and by the digestive tract.

Symptoms: Red eyes, itching, blurred vision and tearing. This product is irritating and corrosive to skin, eyes, respiratory and digestive tracts. The severity of symptoms can vary depending on the exposure conditions (contact time, product concentration, etc.).

Delayed and immediate effects: This product is a serious irritant that may cause reversible damages to the cornea. Inhalation of high concentrations vapors can cause severe burns to the mouth and airways leading to the lungs. If on skin, this product causes severe burns. Contact with eyes may cause redness, tearing, edema, pain, corneal opacity and even blindness. High concentration exposure can lead to severe lesions and ulcerations of the esophageal mucosa and gastrointestinal tract. Dust or fibers from the product may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. In addition, the progression of lung fibrosis can also lead to the development of lung cancer.

Aspiration hazard	N/A
Skin corrosion - Skin irritation	Yes
Serious eye damage - Eye irritation - Serious eye irritation	Yes
Skin sensitization	N/A
Respiratory sensitization	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 3 Narcotic effects	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	N/A

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	IARC	ACGIH	Mutagenicity	Effect on reproduction - Fertility	Effect on reproduction - Development
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	Not listed	Not listed	No effects shown.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on fertility.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on development.
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	Not listed	Not listed	No effects shown.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on fertility.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on development.
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	Not listed	Not listed	No effects shown.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on fertility.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on development.

Cancer classification under IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 1: carcinogenic to humans.
 Group 2A: probably carcinogenic to humans.
 Group 2B: possibly carcinogenic to humans.
 Group 3: not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
 Group 4: probably not carcinogenic to humans.

Cancer classification under ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

Group A1: confirmed human carcinogen.
 Group A2: suspected human carcinogen.
 Group A3: confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
 Group A4: not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
 Group A5: not suspected as a human carcinogen.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	Aquatic Ecotoxicity short term	Aquatic Ecotoxicity long term	Terrestrial Ecotoxicity
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	10.00 - 30.00	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	5.00 - 10.00	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	0.00 - 0.10	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.

Persistence and degradability. Bioaccumulative potential. Other adverse effects

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	Persistent	Bio-accumulation	Aquatic ecotoxicity
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	10.00 - 30.00	Yes	No	Yes
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	5.00 - 10.00	Yes	No	No
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	0.00 - 0.10	N/A	N/A	N/A

Degradability: N/A

Mobility in soil: N/A

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

14. Transport information

	TDG	DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN Number				
Proper shipping name	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Transport hazard class(es)				
Packing group				

Canada - ERAP

Not applicable

United States - Reportable Quantities (RQ)

Not applicable

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78), and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code)):

N/A

Marine pollutant: No

Exemption for limited quantity: Not applicable

Other exemptions: Not applicable

Special precautions: Not applicable

15. Regulatory information

Canada

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	10.00 - 30.00	X		
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	5.00 - 10.00	X		
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	0.00 - 0.10	X		

United States

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	TSCA	PROP-65	RTK
1	65997-16-2	Calcium aluminates, cement	10.00 - 30.00	X		
2	1305-78-8	Calcium oxide. Oxocalcium. Quicklime	5.00 - 10.00	X		X
3	10102-25-7	Dilithium sulfate hydrate	0.00 - 0.10	X		

The classification of the product and the SDS were developed in accordance with HPR 2015 (rev. 2022) and HCS 2024.



Safety Data Sheet

ECO2 SUPER SMOOTH

16. Other information

Date: 2024-06-11

Revision date: 2026-09-09

Version: 3

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