



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>CGC Sheetrock® Brand Panels AR Firecode® X</b>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	
<b>SDS number</b>	54001002008
<b>Synonyms</b>	Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard
<b>Recommended use</b>	Interior use.
<b>Recommended restrictions</b>	Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
<b>Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information</b>	
<b>Company name</b>	CGC Inc.
<b>Address</b>	350 Burnhamthorpe Road West, 5th Floor Mississauga, Ontario L5B 3J1 A Subsidiary of USG Corporation
<b>Telephone</b>	1-800-387-2690
<b>Website</b>	www.cgcinc.com
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	1-800-507-8899

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Not classified.
<b>Health hazards</b>	Not classified.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not classified.
<b>Label elements</b>	
<b>Hazard symbol</b>	None.
<b>Signal word</b>	None.
<b>Hazard statement</b>	None.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
<b>Response</b>	Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell.
<b>Storage</b>	Store as indicated in Section 7.
<b>Disposal</b>	Dispose of in accordance with federal, provincial and local regulations.
<b>Other hazards</b>	None known.
<b>Supplemental information</b>	None.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

<b>Chemical name</b>	<b>CAS number</b>	<b>%</b>
Kaolin	1332-58-7	< 5

<b>Composition comments</b>	The gypsum used to manufacture these panels contains respirable crystalline silica ranging up to 0.73 percent by weight, depending on source, as indicated by bulk sampling methods. Industrial hygiene testing using both personal and area sampling measured no detectable respirable crystalline silica when cutting the product by "score and snap," rotary saw, or circular saw. Good work practices which minimize the extent of dust generation should be followed.
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## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Dust irritates the respiratory system, and may cause coughing and difficulties in breathing. Move injured person into fresh air and keep person calm under observation. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Contact with dust: Rinse area with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

<b>Eye contact</b>	Dust in the eyes: Do not rub eyes. Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health. Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.
<b>General information</b>	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Not a fire hazard.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Selection of respiratory protection for firefighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Cool material exposed to heat with water spray and remove it if no risk is involved.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	No specific clean-up procedure noted. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Use work methods which minimise dust production. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. When moving board with a forklift or similar equipment, it is essential that the equipment be rated capable of handling the loads. The forks should always be long enough to extend completely through the width of the load. Fork spacing between supports should be one half the length of the panels or base being handled so that a maximum of 4' extends beyond the supports on either end.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Follow traditional building practices; such as management of water away from the interior of the structure to avoid the growth of mold, mildew and fungus. Remove any building products suspected of being exposed to sustained moisture and considered conducive to mold growth from the job site. Gypsum panels are very heavy, awkward loads posing the risk of severe back injury. Use proper lifting techniques.  Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Protect product from physical damage. Protect from weather and prevent exposure to sustained moisture. Gypsum Association literature (GA-801-07) recommends storing board flat to avoid damaging edges, warping the board and the potential safety hazards of the board falling over. However, in other situations, storing the board flat may cause a tripping hazard or exceed floor limit loads. If stacking board vertically, leave at least 4 inches from the wall to decrease the risk of falling board and no more than 6 inches to avoid too much lateral weight against the wall.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

#### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

**Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable.

**Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable.

**Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.

**Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.

**Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labour - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable dust.

<b>Biological limit values</b>	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimise the risk of exposure.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Wear approved safety goggles.
<b>Skin protection</b>	
<b>Hand protection</b>	It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimise skin contact. For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves.
<b>Other</b>	Normal work clothing (long sleeved shirts and long pants) is recommended.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator as needed to control exposure. Consult with respirator manufacturer to determine respirator selection, use, and limitations. Use positive pressure air supplied respirator for uncontrolled releases or when air purifying respirator limitations may be exceeded. Follow respirator protection program requirements (OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2) for all respirator use. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	None.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

**9. Physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Paper faced with gypsum core.
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid.
<b>Form</b>	Panel.
<b>Colour</b>	Gray to off-white.
<b>Odour</b>	Low to no odour.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not applicable.
<b>pH</b>	6 - 8
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.

### Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

<b>Flammability limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability limit - lower (%) temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%) temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%) temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%) temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	2.32 (Gypsum) (H <sub>2</sub> O=1)
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	0.26 g/100 g (H <sub>2</sub> O)
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	1450 °C (2642 °F)
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Bulk density</b>	740 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (46 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Explosive limit</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability class</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Particle size</b>	Varies.
<b>VOC (Weight %)</b>	0 %

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of storage and transport.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Mechanical processing may generate dust. Gypsum dust has an irritant action on mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and eyes (1).
<b>Skin contact</b>	Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a skin hazard. Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant (2).
<b>Eye contact</b>	Mechanical processing may generate dust. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation (1).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not likely, due to the form of the product.

<b>Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics</b>	Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health.
<b>Information on toxicological effects</b>	
<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Low hazard.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant (2).
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Gypsum does not cause serious eye damage or irritation.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	No data available, but based on results from the skin sensitization study, calcium sulfate is not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Not a skin sensitizer (2).
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No evidence of mutagenic potential exists (3,4,5).
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No evidence of carcinogenic potential exists (6).
<b>ACGIH Carcinogens</b>	
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
<b>Canada - Manitoba OELs: carcinogenicity</b>	
KAOLIN, RESPIRABLE FRACTION (CAS 1332-58-7)	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	No evidence of reproductive toxicity exists (2).
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	Not toxic to lung tissue.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	Not toxic to lung tissue (6).
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.
<b>Further information</b>	Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma and chronic lung disease might be aggravated by exposure.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Not applicable for the salt of inorganic compounds. Calcium sulfate dissolves in water without undergoing chemical degradation.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Bioaccumulation is not expected.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	Calcium sulfate has a low potential for adsorption to soil. If water is applied, gypsum dissolves and the calcium and sulfate ions are mobile and penetrate the subsoil (7).
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	None expected.

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Dispose of in accordance with federal, provincial and local regulations. Recycle responsibly.
<b>Local disposal regulations</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	Not regulated.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

## 14. Transport information

<b>TDG</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>IATA</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>IMDG</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code</b>	Not applicable. This product is a solid. Therefore, bulk transport is governed by IMSBC code.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Canadian regulations

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

#### Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Not regulated.

#### Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)

Not listed.

#### Greenhouse Gases

Not listed.

#### Precursor Control Regulations

Not regulated.

### International regulations

#### Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

#### Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

#### Kyoto protocol

Not applicable.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

#### Basel Convention

Not applicable.

## 16. Other information

### Issue date

29-March-2016

### Revision date

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### Version No.

01

### Further information

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

### NFPA ratings

Health: 1  
Flammability: 0  
Instability: 0

### NFPA ratings



### List of abbreviations

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

### References

1. US National Library of Medicine (NLM) (1998). Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).
2. Tested by LG Life Science/Toxicology Center, Korea (2002). National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER).
3. Dopp E et al. (1995). Environ. Health Perspect. 103(3), 268-271.
4. Cremer H.H. et al. (1988). Wiss. Umwelt. 4, 202-205.
5. Fujita H et al. (1988). Kenkyu Nenpo-Tokyo-Toritsu Eisei Kenkyunsho. 39, 343-350.
6. Clouter et al. (1998). Inhal. Toxicol. 10, 3-14.
7. Shainberg et al. (1989). Advanced Soil Sci. 9, 1-111.

### Disclaimer

This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.