



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification of the product

**GHS product identifier** Sheetrock UltraLight Gypsum Wallboard

**Other means of identification**

**Common name(s), synonym(s)** Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

**SDS number** 54000110008

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended use** Interior use.

**Recommended restrictions** Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

### Suppliers details

**Company name** USG México S.A. de C.V.

**Address** Paseo de Tamarindos 400-B 1er Piso  
México D.F. 05120, Mex.

**Telephone** +(52 55) 5261 6300

**Website** www.usg.com

**Emergency phone number** 01800 272 0334

## 2. Hazard identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Physical hazards** Not classified.

**Health hazards** Not classified.

**Environmental hazards** Not classified.

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Hazard symbols** None.

**Signal word** None.

**Hazard statement** None.

**Precautionary statement**

**Prevention** Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

**Response** Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell.

**Storage** Store as indicated in Section 7.

**Disposal** Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** None known.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

Chemical identity	Common name(s), synonym(s)	CAS number and other unique identifiers	Concentration
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)		13397-24-5	> 85
Cellulose		9004-34-6	< 10

**Composition comments** All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas.

The gypsum used to manufacture these panels contains respirable crystalline silica ranging up to 0.40 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.

## 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary 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 actions 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

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>For non-emergency personnel</b>	See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.
<b>For emergency responders</b>	Avoid formation of dust. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.
<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>Other issues relating to spills and releases</b>	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions to ensure safe handling</b>	<p>Use work methods which minimize 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

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****Control parameters****Occupational exposure limits****Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)	TWA	10 mg/m3
Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)	STEL TWA	20 mg/m3 10 mg/m3

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)	TWA	10 mg/m3	

**Biological limit values**

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Control banding approach**

Not available.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment****Eye/face protection**

Wear approved safety goggles.

**Skin protection****Hand protection**

It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves.

**Other**

Normal work clothing (long sleeved shirts and long pants) is recommended.

**Respiratory protection**

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.

**Thermal hazards**

None.

**General hygiene considerations**

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****Appearance**

Paper faced with gypsum core.

**Physical state**

Solid.

**Form**

Panel.

**Color**

Gray to off-white.

**Odor**

Low to no odor.

**Odor threshold**

Not applicable.

**pH**

6 - 8

**Melting point/freezing point**

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.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	2.32 (Gypsum) (H <sub>2</sub> O=1)
<b>Solubility(ies)</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>	2642 °F (1450 °C)
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Bulk density</b>	42 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
<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 polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing 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</b>	Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health.

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Low hazard.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Gypsum does not cause serious eye damage or irritation.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

<b>Respiratory sensitization</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 sensitization</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>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>Other 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****Disposal methods**

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Dispose in accordance with applicable federal, state, 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>SCT</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>DOT</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>ADR</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>RID</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>ADN</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

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

This safety data sheet was prepared in accordance with the Official Mexican Standard (NMX-R-019-SCFI-2011).

#### Mexico. Hazard identification guidance list (NOM-018-STPS)

CELULOSA (FIBRA DE PAPEL, HIDROCELULOSA) (CAS 9004-34-6)	Listed.
YESO (GYPSUM, PLASTE DE PARIS, SULFATO DE CALCIO) (CAS 13397-24-5)	Listed.

#### Mexico. Substances subject to reporting for the pollutant release and transfer registry (PRTR)

Not listed.

### International regulations

#### Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

#### Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

#### Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

#### Kyoto protocol

Not applicable.

#### Basel Convention

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)

### International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

\*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

## 16. Other information

### Revision date

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### 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.

### Further information

NFPA Ratings:

Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Physical hazard: 0

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

### NFPA ratings



### 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.