1. Identification

Product identifier: USG Durock™ Brand PWT Pro Self-Leveling Topping
Other means of identification:
- SDS number: 14000050004
- Recommended use: Interior use.
- Recommended restrictions: Use in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information:
- Company name: United States Gypsum Company
- Address: 550 West Adams Street Chicago, Illinois 60661-3637
- Telephone: 1-800-874-4968
- Website: www.usg.com
- Emergency phone number: 1-800-507-8899

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards: Not classified.
Health hazards:
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 1
- Sensitization, skin: Category 1

OSHA defined hazards: Not classified.

Label elements:
- Signal word: Danger
- Hazard statement: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.
- Precautionary statement:
  - Prevention: Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear eye protection/face protection. Wear protective gloves.
  - Response: If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
  - Storage: Store as indicated in Section 7.
  - Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)</td>
<td>26499-65-0</td>
<td>&lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>≤ 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

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.

Skin contact

Contact with wet or dry product: Wash area with cold running water immediately. Open sores or cuts should be thoroughly flushed and covered with suitable dressings.

Eye contact

Dust in eyes: Flush with cold tap water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion

Plaster of Paris hardens and if ingested may result in stomach and intestinal blockage. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. May cause chemical eye burns. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

General information

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Not applicable.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Not a fire hazard.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

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.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Specific methods

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

Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum up the spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters. Containers must be labeled. Collect in approved containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Do not get in eyes and avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid inhalation of dust. Minimize dust production when mixing, or opening and closing bags. Use with adequate dust control and local ventilation. Wear appropriate NIOSH respirator when ventilation is inadequate and occupational exposure limits are exceeded. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use a non-alkaline soap such as Neutralite Safety Solution or Mason's Hand Rinse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Avoid contact with acids, water, and moisture.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USG Durock™ Brand PWT Pro Self-Leveling Topping

941774 Version #: 01 Revision date: - Issue date: 21-December-2017 SDS US 2 / 7
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Total dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Inhalable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological limit values

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

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 glasses with side shields. Where dust levels are higher or splashing is possible, wear safety goggles or a face shield. Wearing contact lenses is not recommended.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Skin protection

Other

Wear long-sleeved shirts, pants and rubber boots.

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 respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. 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.

Respiratory protection

None.

Thermal hazards

During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary, then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Immediately after working with cement or cement-containing materials, workers should wash or shower. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-use.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Solid.
### Form, Color, Odor, Odor threshold, pH
- **Form**: Powder.
- **Color**: Grey.
- **Odor**: Low to no odor.
- **Odor threshold**: Not applicable.
- **pH**: 11 - 13

### Melting point/freezing point, Initial boiling point and boiling range
- **Melting point/freezing point**: Not applicable.
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range**: Not applicable.

### Flash point, Flammability (solid, gas)
- **Flash point**: Not applicable.
- **Flammability (solid, gas)**: Not applicable.

### Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits
- **Flammability limit - lower (%)**: Not applicable.
- **Flammability limit - lower (%) temperature**: Not applicable.
- **Flammability limit - upper (%)**: Not applicable.
- **Flammability limit - upper (%) temperature**: Not applicable.

### Vapor pressure, Vapor density, Relative density
- **Vapor pressure**: Not applicable.
- **Vapor density**: Not applicable.
- **Relative density**: 2.9 - 3.2 (H2O = 1)

### Solubility(ies)
- **Solubility (water)**: 0.1 - 0.4 g/100g (in water)
- **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)**: Not applicable.
- **Auto-ignition temperature**: Not applicable.
- **Decomposition temperature**: Not applicable.
- **Viscosity**: Not applicable.

### Other information
- **Bulk density**: 70 - 71 lb/ft3
- **VOC**: 0 g/l

### 10. Stability and reactivity
- **Reactivity**: The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
- **Chemical stability**: Material is stable under normal conditions.
- **Possibility of hazardous reactions**: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
- **Conditions to avoid**: Contact with incompatible materials. Exposure to moisture. When mixed with water this product can become very hot. Encasing or making moulds of any body part can cause serious burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue and even amputation of encased body part.
- **Incompatible materials**: Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat.
- **Hazardous decomposition products**: Calcium oxides. Sulfur oxides.

### 11. Toxicological information
- **Information on likely routes of exposure**
  - **Inhalation**: Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation.
  - **Skin contact**: Exposure to dry product may cause drying of the skin and mild irritation, or more significant effects from the aggravation of other conditions. Wet product is caustic (pH ≥ 12) and dermal exposure may cause more severe skin effects, including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure can cause severe skin damage in the form of chemical (caustic) burns. Some individuals who are exposed to wet or dry product may exhibit an allergic response, which can result in symptoms ranging from mild rashes to severe skin ulcers.
Eye contact
Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation of the eyes. Depending on the level of exposure, effects may range from redness to chemical burns and blindness.

Ingestion
Ingestion may cause irritation and stomach discomfort.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics
Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. May cause chemical eye burns. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Not expected to be a hazard under normal conditions of intended use.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified but possible due to skin sensitization effect.

Skin sensitization
Trace amounts of Cr(VI) compounds from Portland Cement may cause allergic skin reaction even after one exposure.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity
This material is not classified as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP or OSHA.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
Not listed.

NTP Report on Carcinogens
Not listed.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)
Not regulated.

Reproductive toxicity
Not expected to be a reproductive hazard.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available, but none expected.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Not classified. For detailed information, see section 16.

Aspiration hazard
Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects
May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis).

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity
The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. Large amounts of the product may affect the pH-factor in water with possible risk of harmful effects to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential
Bioaccumulation is not expected.

Mobility in soil
No data available.

Other adverse effects
None expected.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions
Dispose in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Recycle responsibly.

Local disposal regulations
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste code
The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused products
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA
Not regulated as dangerous goods.
15. Regulatory information

**US federal regulations**

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

- **TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)**
  - Not regulated.

- **CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)**
  - Not listed.

- **SARA 304 Emergency release notification**
  - Not regulated.

  - Not regulated.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

- **SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance**
  - Not listed.

- **SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical**
  - Yes
  - **Classified hazard categories**
    - Skin corrosion or irritation
    - Serious eye damage or eye irritation
    - Respiratory or skin sensitization

- **SARA 313 (TRI reporting)**
  - Not regulated.

**Other federal regulations**

- **Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List**
  - Not regulated.

- **Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)**
  - Not regulated.

- **Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**
  - Not regulated.

**US state regulations**

- **US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List**
  - Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)
  - Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)

- **US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act**
  - Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)
  - Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)

- **US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law**
  - Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)
  - Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)

- **US. Rhode Island RTK**
  - Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)

- **California Proposition 65**
  - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 2016 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

- **Issue date**
  - 21-December-2017

- **Revision date**
  - -

- **Version #**
  - 01
Further information

Plaster of Paris: Is classified as a hazardous substance but is generally considered a safe material for routine use. When plaster of Paris is used responsibly it is not considered as a dangerous material. However, when mixed with water this product can become very hot. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body. Encasing any body part can cause serious burns and even amputation of the encased body part.

OSHA's "Preventing Skin Problems from Working with Portland Cement" provides excellent guidance and can be downloaded at: https://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/cement-guidance.html

NFPA Ratings:
Health: 2
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0

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

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.