1. Identification

Product identifier: USG® DUROCK™ Brand Glass-Mat Tile Backerboard

Other means of identification:
- SDS number: 54000004006
- Synonyms: Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

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: Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards: Not classified.

Label elements:
- Hazard symbol: 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.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC): None known.

Supplemental information: None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)</td>
<td>13397-24-5</td>
<td>≥ 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous filament glass fiber</td>
<td>65997-17-3</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium pyrithione</td>
<td>3811-73-2</td>
<td>&lt; 0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impurities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline silica (Quartz)</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>≤ 1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight.

The gypsum used to manufacture these panels contains respirable crystalline silica ranging up to 1.2 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, and actual employee exposure must be determined by workplace industrial hygiene testing.

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 dust: Rinse area with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye contact
Dust in the eyes: Do not rub eyes. Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
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.

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
See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
No specific clean-up procedure noted. 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
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.

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.
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

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>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Total dust.</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>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Inhalable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 fibers/cm³</td>
<td>Respirable fibers (length &gt; 5 µm &amp; aspect ratio ≥ 3:1)</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>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 fibers/cm³</td>
<td>Respirable fibers (≤ 3.5 µm in diameter &amp; ≥ 10 µm in length)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 fibers/cm³</td>
<td>Fibrous dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fiber, total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)</td>
<td>TWA</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 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.

**Skin protection**

**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 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. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

Thermal hazards

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Solid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Gray to off-white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Low to no odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>9 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability limit - lower (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability limit - upper (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>2.32 (Gypsum) (H2O=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (water)</td>
<td>0.26 g/100 g (H2O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>2642 °F (1450 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density</td>
<td>48 - 52 lb/ft³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle size</td>
<td>Varies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

The product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of 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.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids.
11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation
Mechanical processing may generate dust. Gypsum dust has an irritant action on mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and eyes (1).

Skin contact
Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a skin hazard. Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant (2).

Eye contact
Mechanical processing may generate dust. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation (1).

Ingestion
Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Low hazard.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Gypsum does not cause serious eye damage or irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization
No data available, but based on results from the skin sensitization study, calcium sulfate is not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization
Not a skin sensitizer (2).

Germ cell mutagenicity
No evidence of mutagenic potential exists (3,4,5).

Carcinogenicity
No evidence of carcinogenic potential exists (6).

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

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

Reproductive toxicity
No evidence of reproductive toxicity exists (2).

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Not toxic to lung tissue.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Not toxic to lung tissue (6).

Aspiration hazard
Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.

Further information
Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma and chronic lung disease might be aggravated by exposure.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity
The product contains a substance which is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)</td>
<td>Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)</td>
<td>LC50 &gt; 1970 mg/l, 96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability
Not applicable for the salt of inorganic compounds. Calcium sulfate dissolves in water without undergoing chemical degradation.

Bioaccumulative potential
Bioaccumulation is not expected.

Mobility in soil
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).

Other adverse effects
None expected.
13. Disposal considerations

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

Disposal instructions

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Local disposal regulations

Not regulated.

Hazardous waste code

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Waste from residues / unused products

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable. This product is a solid. Therefore, bulk transport is governed by IMSBC code.

15. Regulatory information

This product is not hazardous according to OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200.

US federal regulations

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.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

Not regulated.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical

No (Exempt)

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

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon black, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Carbon black (CAS 1333-86-4) Listed: February 21, 2003

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))

Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)

International Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country(s) or region</th>
<th>Inventory name</th>
<th>On inventory (yes/no)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 05-August-2014
Revision date 31-July-2018
Version # 02

Further information

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June, 1987, categorized continuous filament glass fibers as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify continuous filament glass fiber as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

The ACGIH has established a TLV (Threshold Limit Value or recommended exposure limit) for continuous filament glass fiber of 1 fiber per cubic centimeter of air for respirable fibers and 5 mg per cubic meter of air for inhalable glass fiber dust. These levels were established to prevent mechanical irritation of the upper airways. IARC, NTP (US National Toxicology Program) and OSHA (US Occupational Safety and Health Administration) do not list continuous filament glass fibers as a carcinogen.

As manufactured, continuous filament glass fibers in this product are not respirable. Continuous filament glass products that are chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed during manufacturing or use may contain a very small amount of respirable particulate, some of which may be glass shards.

NFPA Ratings:
Health: 1
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0
Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

NFPA ratings

List of abbreviations


References

2. Tested by LG Life Science/Toxicology Center, Korea (2002). National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER).

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.