USG

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier SHEETROCK® Brand Mold Tough® FIRECODE® C Core Gypsum Panels

Other means of identification

SDS number 54000003003

Synonyms Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

Recommended use Interior use.

Recommended restrictionsUse 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)

Not classified.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

| Chemical name | CAS number | % |
|--|------------|--------|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) | 13397-24-5 | ≥ 85 |
| Cellulose | 9004-34-6 | < 5 |
| Sodium pyrithione | 3811-73-2 | < 0.25 |

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 0.56 percent by weight, depending on source, as indicated by bulk sampling methods. Industrial hygiene laboratory 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 contactContact with dust: Rinse area with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or

persists.

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

irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing.

assistance.

Ingestion Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute ar

symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Indication of immediate

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

medical attention and special

treatment needed

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

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing

General information

media

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

Not applicable.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Not a fire hazard.

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

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health. Dust may

case of fire.

Fire-fighting equipment/instructions

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

Specific methodsCool 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)

| Components | Туре | Value | Form |
|--|------|---------------------------------|--|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) | PEL | 5 mg/m3 | Respirable fraction. |
| Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6) | PEL | 15 mg/m3 5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3 | Total dust. Respirable fraction. Total dust. |

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

| Components | Туре | 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 | |

US NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: Recommended exposure limit (REL)

| Components | Туре | Value | Form | |
|--|------|----------|-------------|--|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | Respirable. | |
| | | 10 mg/m3 | Total | |
| Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6) | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | Respirable. | |
| | | 10 mg/m3 | Total | |

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.

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. Not applicable. Odor threshold

6 - 8 pН

Melting point/freezing point Not applicable. Initial boiling point and boiling Not applicable.

range

Not applicable.

Flash point **Evaporation rate** Not applicable. Not applicable. Flammability (solid, gas) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower

Not applicable.

(%)

Flammability limit - upper

Not applicable.

Not applicable. Explosive limit - lower (%) Not applicable. Explosive limit - upper (%)

Not applicable. Vapor pressure Vapor density Not applicable.

Relative density 2.32 (Gypsum) (H2O=1) 0.26 g/100 g (H2O) Solubility(ies)

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable. **Decomposition temperature** 2642 °F (1450 °C) **Viscosity** Not applicable.

Other information

46 - 48 lb/ft³ **Bulk density** Particle size Varies. VOC (Weight %) 0 %

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 Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

reactions

Conditions to avoid Contact with incompatible materials. Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

Mechanical processing may generate dust. Gypsum dust has an irritant action on mucous Inhalation

membranes of the upper respiratory tract and eyes (1).

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a skin hazard. Gypsum was Skin contact

not found to be a skin irritant (2).

Eye contact Mechanical processing may generate dust. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary

irritation (1).

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health.

toxicological characteristics Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity I ow 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.

No data available, but based on results from the skin sensitization study, calcium sulfate is not Respiratory sensitization

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). 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.

Components Species Test Results

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

Aquatic

Fish LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours

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

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

Local disposal regulations Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste code Not regulated.

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 a hazardous material by DOT.

IATA

Not regulated as a dangerous good.

IMDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good.

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

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

the IBC Code

15. Regulatory information

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

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Nο

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - No

Delayed Hazard - No Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely

hazardous substance

SARA 311/312 Hazardous No

chemical

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 Not regulated.

(SDWA)

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Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Not regulated.

US state regulations This pr

This product does not contain a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

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

Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)

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

Not regulated.

US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances

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

Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Not listed.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region Inventory name

On inventory (yes/no)*

United States & Puerto Rico Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

No

*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 date19-December-2013Revision date24-March-2017

Version # 02

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



List of abbreviations

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

References

- 1. US National Library of Medicine (NLM) (1998). Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).
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- 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). Kenkya Nenpo-Tokyo-Toritsu Eisei Kenkynsho. 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.

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