SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

Product identifier SHEETROCK® Brand Patching Compound, EASY SAND™ 5

Other means of identification

SDS number 61000030007

Synonyms Patching Compound.

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 Carcinogenicity Category 1A

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May cause cancer by inhalation.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage Store locked up.

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

Hazard(s) not otherwise

classified (HNOC)

None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	% > 60	
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)	26499-65-0		
Limestone	1317-65-3	< 20	
Attapulgite	12174-11-7	< 10	
Mica	12001-26-2	< 10	
Perlite	93763-70-3	< 10	
npurities			
Chemical name	CAS number	%	
Crystalline silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	< 1	

Composition comments

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

Raw materials in this product contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica found in this product is <1.0%. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica during the normal use of this product must be determined by workplace 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

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.

Under normal conditions of intended use, this product is not expected to be a health risk. Dust may

Most important

symptoms/effects, acute and

delaved

irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special

treatment needed

General information

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

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.

General fire hazards No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

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

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

Minimize dust production when mixing, sanding, or opening and closing bags. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices and use appropriate lifting techniques.

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)

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.

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

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFF	R 1910.1000)	15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Components	Туре	Value	
Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)	TWA	20 mppcf	
Impurities	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	Total dust.
		0.1 mg/m3 2.4 mppcf	Respirable. Respirable.
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit	Values		·
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)	TWA	3 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Impurities	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to	Chemical Hazards		
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
M: (0.4.0.4.00.04.00.0)	T10/0	10 mg/m3	Total
Mica (CAS 12001-26-2) Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)	TWA TWA	3 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Respirable. Respirable.
Fellite (CAS 93763-70-3)	TVVA	3 mg/m3	Total
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
	_	10 mg/m3	Total
Impurities	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
ogical limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for	• , ,	
ropriate engineering trols	Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.		
vidual protection measures, Eye/face protection	such as personal protective equipmed Wear approved safety goggles.	ent	
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 respirat 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		
Thermal hazards	use. None.		
mermarnazarus	INOTIG.		

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 separately from regular wash. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Solid. Physical state Powder. Form

Color White to off-white. Odor Low to no odor. **Odor threshold** Not applicable. 7.5 - 9.9Melting point/freezing point Not applicable.

Initial boiling point and boiling Not applicable.

range

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

Flammability limit - lower

Not applicable.

Flammability limit - upper

Not applicable.

0.6 - 0.7 (H2O=1)

(%)

Not applicable. Explosive limit - lower (%) Explosive limit - upper (%) Not applicable. Vapor pressure Not applicable. Vapor density Not applicable.

Relative density Solubility(ies)

Soluble in water. Not applicable.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Solubility (water)

Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable. **Decomposition temperature** Not applicable. **Viscosity** Not applicable.

Other information

35 - 45 lb/ft3 **Bulk density** VOC (Weight %) None detected.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Material is stable under normal conditions. **Chemical stability** Possibility of hazardous Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

reactions

When mixed with water this product can become very hot. Encasing or making moulds of any body Conditions to avoid

part can cause serious burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue and even

amputation of encased body part.

Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and Incompatible materials

produce large amounts of heat. Crystalline silica in contact with powerful oxidizing agents, such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride and oxygen difluoride, may cause fires. Crystalline silica will dissolve in

hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Calcium oxides. Sulfur oxides. Above 1472°F (800°C) limestone (CaCO3) can decompose to lime (CaO) and release carbon dioxide (CO2).

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion Ingestion may cause irritation and stomach discomfort.

Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne Inhalation

respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis and/or lung cancer.

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

Direct contact with airborne particulates may cause temporary irritation. Eye contact

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Dust may irritate eyes and mucous membranes of the nose, throat and upper respiratory system

causing sneezing and/or coughing.

Information on toxicological effects

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

Skin corrosion/irritation Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye

irritation

Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization Not a skin sensitizer. Plaster of Paris has displayed little sensitization potential.

Data does not suggest that this product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are Germ cell mutagenicity

mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity Repeated and prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Attapulgite (CAS 12174-11-7) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity Not expected to be a reproductive hazard. No data available, but none expected.

Specific target organ toxicity -

single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

Not classified. For detailed information, see section 16.

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

Chronic effects Prolonged and routine inhalation of high levels of respirable crystalline silica particles can lead to

the lung disease known as silicosis. Some studies show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma, connective tissue disorders, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney diseases and end-stage kidney disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma and chronic lung disease might be aggravated by exposure. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be

monitored and controlled.

12. Ecological information

The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the **Ecotoxicity**

possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components **Species Test Results**

Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

Aquatic

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

Persistence and degradability Calcium sulfate dissolves in water forming calcium and sulfate ions.

Bioaccumulation is not expected. **Bioaccumulative potential**

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.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Local disposal 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 dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and

the IBC Code

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.

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)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes

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

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Yes

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)

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)

Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)

Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

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

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)

Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)

Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

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

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)

Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)

Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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

Attapulgite (CAS 12174-11-7)

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

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

05-February-2014 Issue date

Revision date Version # 01

Further information Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product may contain respirable crystalline silica. Exposures

> to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product. However, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung

cancer.

Attapulgite: Carcinogenic to experimental animals via a route of exposure not relevant to human

exposure.

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.

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.