# SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### 1. Identification

**Product identifier** FIBEROCK® Aqua-Tough™ Interior Panels

Other means of identification

SDS number 56000000004

Fiber-Reinforced Gypsum Panels, Gypsum Fiber Panels (GFP), Gypsum Panels, Drywall, **Synonyms** 

Plasterboard, Wallboard

Recommended use Interior use.

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

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

United States Gypsum Company Company name

**Address** 550 West Adams Street

Chicago, Illinois 60661-3637

1-800-874-4968 **Telephone** Website www.usg.com **Emergency phone number** 1-800-507-8899

# 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Physical hazards** Not classified. Not classified. **Health Hazards OSHA** defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

None. Hazard symbol None. Signal word **Hazard statement** None.

**Precautionary statement** 

Prevention Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Response Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell.

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

**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	%
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)	13397-24-5	> 90
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 varying by source and over time, as determined by testing the gypsum bulk samples. Based on this data, the total respirable silica content of the panels may exceed 0.10 percent by weight. Good work practices which minimize the extent of dust generation should be followed, and actual employee exposure on a given jobsite 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.

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**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

**General information** 

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.

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

# 5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

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 like "score and snap" to 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 3' extends beyond the supports on either end.

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. FIBEROCK® panels should be stored flat.

## 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.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.

#### **US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

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

#### US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

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

It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For prolonged or repeated skin Hand protection

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

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** 

**Physical state** Solid. **Form** Panel.

Off-white to tan. Color Odor Low to no odor. **Odor threshold** Not applicable.

6 - 8

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.

Explosive limit - lower (%)

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

Vapor density Not applicable.

Relative density 0.9 - 1 (Gypsum) (H2O=1)

Solubility(ies)

Insoluble Solubility (water)

**Partition coefficient** Not applicable.

(n-octanol/water)

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

Other information

54 - 62 lb/ft3 **Bulk density** Particle size Varies. VOC (Weight %) 0 %

# 10. Stability and reactivity

Not available. Reactivity

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

reactions

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

Hazardous decomposition

products

Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

## 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation.

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

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

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

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

**Test Results** Components **Species** 

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

Acute Inhalation

LC50

Rat > 3.26 mg/l, 4 Hours

Oral LD50

Rat > 1581 mg/kg

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

Serious eye damage/eye

Gypsum does not cause serious eye damage or irritation.

irritation

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

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).

No evidence of mutagenic potential exists (3,4,5). Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic potential exists (6).

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

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

Specific target organ toxicity -

single exposure

No data available, but none expected.

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

No data available, but none expected.

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

**Chronic effects** No specific acute or chronic health impact noted.

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** 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.

Components **Species Test Results** 

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

Aquatic

LC50 Fish 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.

Bioaccumulation is not expected. Bioaccumulative potential

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 (6).

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 Not regulated.

Waste from residues / unused

products

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

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** 

the IBC Code

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

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.

## 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.

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## 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 - No

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

#### SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

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

(SDWA)

Not regulated.

#### **US** state regulations

#### **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

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

Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)

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

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**

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

Not listed.

## **International Inventories**

Country(s) or region Inventory name

On inventory (yes/no)\*

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

Yes

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

Issue date12-February-2014Revision date20-March-2017

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<sup>\*</sup>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).

#### **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.

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

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

- 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). Kenkya Nenpo-Tokyo-Toritsu Eisei Kenkynsho. 39, 343-350.
- 6. 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.