MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SHEETROCK® Brand Lightweight Setting-Type Joint Compounds – EASY SAND™ 20, EASY SAND™ 30, EASY SAND™ 45, EASY SAND™ 90, EASY SAND™ 210, EASY SAND™ 300

United States Gypsum Company
125 South Franklin Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606-4678

Product Safety: 1 (800) 507-8899
Version Date: October 1, 1999
Version 3

SECTION I
PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT(S): USG SHEETROCK® Brand Lightweight Setting-Type Joint Compounds

EASY SAND™ 20	EASY SAND™ 90
EASY SAND™ 30	EASY SAND™ 210
EASY SAND™ 45	EASY SAND™ 300

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture of Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate (Plaster of Paris, $CaSO_4$•_H_2O), and minerals

SECTION II
INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	WT%	TLV (mg/m^3)	PEL(mg/m^3)	CAS NUMBER
Plaster of Paris	>60	10	15(T)/5(R)	26499-65-0
Limestone	<10	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
Or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
Expanded Perlite	<10	10	15(T)/5(R)	93763-70-3
Mica	<10	3(R)	3(R)	12001-26-2
Vinyl Alcohol Polymer	<5	(NE)	(NE)	9002-89-5
Attapulgite	<5	(NE)	(NE)	12174-11-7
Crystalline Silica	<5	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

******* This is a Non-Asbestos Product. *******

All ingredients of this product are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory. All components of this product are included in the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL).

INFORMATION FOR HANDLING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS

NFPA Ratings:	Health: 0	Fire: 0	Reactivity: 0	Other: N/A
HMIS Ratings:	Health: 0	Fire: 0	Reactivity: 0	

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

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

SECTION III
PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor:	Off white to gray powder; low odor.
Melting Point:	1450ºC – decomposes
Solubility In Water:	0.15%
Specific Gravity (H_20 = 1):	2.3-2.6
pH Range:	7-8.5

Coating Voc:	0 g/l
Material Voc.	0 g/l
Hardening Time:	Varies. Check usage and/or product specification data for each product.

SECTION IV
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used):	Noncombustible
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	None
Special Fire Fighting Protective Equipment:	None

SECTION V
HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Nuisance dust can be released during dry sanding of this product. Eye, skin, nose, throat, and upper respiratory irritation can occur with prolonged dust exposure.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE:

EYES: Direct contact can cause mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult physician.

SKIN: When mixed with water, this material hardens and then slowly becomes hot. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb. Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause irritation. Rubbing of this product against the skin can result in abrasions. Rinse with water until free of material to avoid abrasions, then wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. May dry skin. If irritation persists, consult physician.

INHALATION: Inhalation of dust from this product may irritate the nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract. Persons subjected to large amounts of this dust will be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation from dust. Labored breathing may occur after excessive inhalation. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult physician.

INGESTION: Unlikely to occur, but may cause gastric disturbances if swallowed. Plaster of paris is nontoxic, however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. See Emergency and First Aid – Ingestion below.

CHRONIC: This material displays no specific toxic properties.

EYES: None known.

SKIN: None known.

INHALATION: Prolonged and repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Long-term breathing of large amounts of respirable mica may cause lung disease.

INGESTION: No known effects.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Immediately flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult physician.

SKIN: Rinse with water, then wash with mild soap and water. A commercially available hand lotion may be used to treat dry skin areas. If skin has become cracked, take appropriate action to prevent infection and promote healing. If irritation persists, consult physician.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Leave the area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary, however, if conditions warrant, contact physician.

INGESTION: No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician. This product contains gypsum plaster. Plaster of paris hardens when wetted and, if ingested, may result in obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region.

TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation; Eye and/or Skin contact.

CARCINOGENICITY OF INGREDIENTS:

MATERIAL	IARC	NTP
Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

The average concentration of respirable crystalline silica measured in USG plaster of paris was less than 0.1 Wt. %. However, the quantity of respirable crystalline silica in this product has not been determined.

In June, 1997, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified crystalline silica (quartz and cristobalite) as a human carcinogen. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs.
IARC states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources in carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

SECTION VI
REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Acids.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Stable under normal temperature and pressure. Thermal decomposition will produce H_2O, CO_2, CO, and acetic acid. Product will decompose at temperatures above 1450ºC to CaO and SO_2.

SECTION VII
SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Use normal clean up procedure. Shovel material from spillage into a waste container for disposal, avoid creating excessive dust and minimize airborne dust. If already mixed with water, scoop up and place in disposable container. Wear appropriate protection equipment. If washed down, may plug drains.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:
Dispose of material in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Slurry may plug drains.

SECTION VIII
SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

No TLV assigned to this mixture; see Ingredients Section. Minimize dust exposures in accordance with good hygiene practice.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Not typically necessary under normal conditions of use. Provide general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements of individual ingredients and to control dusting conditions. Avoid creating dust. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator when dusty conditions exist, in poorly ventilated areas, and if TLV is exceeded.

VENTILATION:

General ventilation is expected to be adequate, but if necessary use local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below TLV.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Wear eye protection (safety glasses or goggles) to avoid particulate irritation of the eye. Gloves or protective clothing are usually not necessary, but may be desirable in specific work situations. Wear adequate clothing to minimize chafing or drying of skin.

SECTION IX
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Normal precautions should be followed in handling, storage, and use. During handling and use wear the appropriate respiratory, eye and skin protection of warranted per environmental conditions.

Use wet sanding technique to reduce dust exposure when finishing joints. See “Finishing and Decorating Gypsum Panels – Wet Sanding, J-610/12-87”.

Recommended Storage Methods: Keep dry. Dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden this material during storage.

∆WARNING!

When mixed with water, this material hardens and then slowly becomes hot. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb. Dust generated from sanding product may cause eye, skin, nose, throat or respiratory irritation. Use wet-sanding to avoid creating dust. Avoid inhalation of dust and eye contact. If dusty, wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator. Prolonged and repeated exposure to respirable mica may cause lung disease. Wear eye protection. Provide good general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to avoid excessive amounts of dust. If eye contact occurs, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call physician. Do not ingest. If ingested, call physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

END