



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

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| Product identifier | SHEETROCK® Brand EASY SAND™ Lightweight Setting-Type Joint Compound, 5, 20, 45, 90, 210 | |
| Other means of identification | | |
| SDS number | 61000030002 | |
| Synonyms | Joint Compound, Finishing Compound, Taping Compound, Mud | |
| 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 |
| | Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure | Category 2 (lung) |
| OSHA defined hazards | Not classified. | |
| Label elements | | |



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| Signal word | Danger | |
| Hazard statement | May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause damage to organs (lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure. | |
| Precautionary statement | | |
| Prevention | Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. 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 contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. | |
| Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) | None known. | |
| Supplemental information | None. | |

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

| Chemical name | CAS number | % |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) | 26499-65-0 | < 60 |
| Calcium carbonate | 1317-65-3 | < 35 |

| | | |
|------------|------------|------|
| Attapulgit | 12174-11-7 | < 10 |
| Perlite | 93763-70-3 | < 10 |

Impurities

| Chemical name | CAS number | % |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------|
| Crystalline silica (Quartz) | 14808-60-7 | < 1.5 |

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight.

Raw materials in this product contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica found in this product is < 1.5%. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

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

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 Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)**

| Impurities | Type | Value |
|--|------|------------------------|
| Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) | TWA | 0.05 mg/m ³ |

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

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|--|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Calcium carbonate (CAS 1317-65-3) | PEL | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable fraction. |
| | | 15 mg/m ³ | Total dust. |
| Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0) | PEL | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable fraction. |
| | | 15 mg/m ³ | Total dust. |

US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|--|------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3) | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable fraction. |
| | | 15 mg/m ³ | Total dust. |
| | | 50 mppcf | Total dust. |
| | | 15 mppcf | Respirable fraction. |
| Impurities | Type | Value | Form |
| Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) | TWA | 0.1 mg/m ³ | Respirable. |
| | | 2.4 mppcf | Respirable. |

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|--|------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0) | TWA | 10 mg/m ³ | Inhalable fraction. |
| Impurities | Type | Value | Form |
| Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) | TWA | 0.025 mg/m ³ | Respirable fraction. |

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|--|------|------------------------|------------------|
| Calcium carbonate (CAS 1317-65-3) | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable. |
| | | 10 mg/m ³ | Total |
| Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3) | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable. |
| | | 10 mg/m ³ | Total |
| Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0) | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable. |
| | | 10 mg/m ³ | Total |
| Impurities | Type | Value | Form |
| Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) | TWA | 0.05 mg/m ³ | Respirable dust. |

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. We recommend using wet sanding or vacuum sanding practices to reduce dust exposure.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear approved safety goggles.

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| 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 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. |
| 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 separately from regular wash. Observe any medical surveillance requirements. |

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

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| Physical state | Solid. |
| Form | Powder. |
| Color | White to off-white. |
| Odor | Low to no odor. |
| Odor threshold | Not applicable. |
| pH | 7.5 - 9.9 |
| Melting point/freezing point | Not applicable. |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | 212 °F (100 °C) |
| Flash point | Not applicable. |
| Evaporation rate | Not applicable. |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not applicable. |

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 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 | 0.6 - 0.7 (H ₂ O=1) |
| Solubility(ies) | |
| Solubility (water) | Slightly. |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) | Not applicable. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not applicable. |
| Decomposition temperature | Not applicable. |
| Viscosity | Not applicable. |
| Other information | |
| Bulk density | 35 - 45 lb/ft ³ |
| VOC | None detected. |

10. Stability and reactivity

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| Reactivity | The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. |
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| Chemical stability | Material is stable under normal conditions. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Hazardous polymerization does not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | When mixed with water this product can become very hot. Encasing or making moulds of any body part can cause serious burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue and even amputation of encased body part. |
| Incompatible materials | Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and 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. Silicon oxides. Above 1472°F (800°C) limestone (CaCO ₃) can decompose to lime (CaO) and release carbon dioxide (CO ₂). |

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

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| Inhalation | Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis and/or lung cancer. |
| Skin contact | Under normal conditions of intended use, this product does not pose a skin hazard. |
| Eye contact | Direct contact with airborne particulates may cause temporary irritation. |
| Ingestion | Ingestion may cause irritation and stomach discomfort. |

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

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| Acute toxicity | Not expected to be a hazard under normal conditions of intended use. |
| 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. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Data does not suggest that this product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic. |
| Carcinogenicity | Repeated and prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer. |

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

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|--|--|
| Attapulgit (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. |
|--|-------------------------------|

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)

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

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| Reproductive toxicity | Not expected to be a reproductive hazard. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure | No data available, but none expected. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure | May cause damage to organs (lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| 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. |
| Further information | No additional adverse health effects noted. |

12. Ecological information

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| Ecotoxicity | The product is 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. |
| Persistence and degradability | Calcium sulfate dissolves in water forming calcium and sulfate ions. |
| Bioaccumulative potential | Bioaccumulation is not expected. |
| Mobility in soil | No data available. |
| Other adverse effects | None expected. |

13. Disposal considerations

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| 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. |
| Contaminated packaging | Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. |

14. Transport information

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 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. |

15. Regulatory information

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|---|--|--|
| 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. | |
| 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) | Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) | |
| | Cancer | |
| | lung effects | |
| | immune system effects | |
| | kidney effects | |
| Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) | | |
| SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance | Not listed. | |
| SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical | Yes | |
| Classified hazard categories | Carcinogenicity | Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) |
| 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 carbonate (CAS 1317-65-3)
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)
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

Calcium carbonate (CAS 1317-65-3)
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)
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

Calcium carbonate (CAS 1317-65-3)
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)
Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Calcium carbonate (CAS 1317-65-3)
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Attapulgite, 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

Attapulgite (CAS 12174-11-7) Listed: December 28, 1999
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7) Listed: October 1, 1988

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

Attapulgite (CAS 12174-11-7)
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

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

Issue date 31-December-2013
Revision date 26-January-2018
Version # 03

Further information Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. 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 per ACGIH.

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.