SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

Product identifier SECUROCK® Brand Gypsum-Fiber Roof Board

Other means of identification

SDS number 54000004007

Synonyms Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

Recommended use Exterior 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 symbolNone.Signal wordNone.Hazard statementNone.

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)

None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	% ≥ 85	
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)	13397-24-5		
Cellulose	9004-34-6	< 10	

Composition commentsAll 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 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.

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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Contact with dust: Rinse area with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or Skin contact

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

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

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

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 which minimize dust production. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eves. 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.

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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 13397-24-5)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6)	TWA	10 mg/m3	
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide t	o 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
agical limit values	No biological exposure limite noted	•	

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

Wear approved safety goggles. Eye/face protection

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.

Normal work clothing (long sleeved shirts and long pants) is recommended. Other

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 Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material considerations

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

Paper faced with gypsum core. **Appearance**

Solid. Physical state Panel. **Form**

Gray to off-white. Color Low to no odor. Odor Not applicable. **Odor threshold**

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pH 9 - 10

Melting point/freezing point Not applicable.

Initial boiling point and boiling Not applicable.

range

Flash point Not applicable.

Evaporation rate Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit James

Flammability limit - lower

Not applicable.

(%)

Flammability limit - upper

Not applicable.

(%)

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not applicable.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Vapor pressureNot applicable.Vapor densityNot applicable.

Relative density 2.32 (Gypsum) (H2O=1)

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) 0.26 g/100 g (H2O)

Partition coefficient Not applicable.

(n-octanol/water)

Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature 2642 °F (1450 °C)

Viscosity Not applicable.

Other information

Bulk density 61 - 75 lb/ft³

Particle size Varies.

VOC (Weight %) 0 %

10. Stability and reactivity

ReactivityThe product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of 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 Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

products

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

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

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

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

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 toxicological characteristics

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

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Low 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.

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).

Germ cell mutagenicity

No evidence of mutagenic potential exists (3,4,5).

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

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

EcotoxicityThe 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

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 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

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

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

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and

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.

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

Not regulated.

(SDWA)

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

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

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

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not listed.

United States & Puerto Rico

International Inventories

Country(s) or region Inventory name

On inventory (yes/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 date 30-July-2014

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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

References

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

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- 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.
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- 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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