

SHEETROCK® BRAND ULTRALIGHT PANELS

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Sheetrock® Brand UltraLight Panels

Synonym(s)

Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

Recommended use

Interior use.

Recommended restrictions

Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Manufacturer / Importer / Supplier / Distributor information/Company name

USG Middle East Ltd

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Second Industrial City

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2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Physical hazards

Not classified.

Health hazards

Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards

Not classified.

Label elements

Hazard symbol

None.

Signal word

None

Hazard statement

None.

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. Not classified.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not classified.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

| Chemical name | CAS number | % |
|--|------------|------|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) | 13397-24-5 | ≥ 85 |
| Cellulose | 9004-34-6 | < 10 |
| Sodium pyrrithione | 3811-73-2 | < 5 |

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 ranging up to 0.56 percent by weight, depending on source, as indicated by bulk sampling methods. Industrial hygiene laboratory 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, and actual employee exposure 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.

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 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.

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 & 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 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 1.2 M 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 10 CM inches from the wall to decrease the risk of falling board and no more than 15 CM to avoid too much lateral weight against the wall.

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

| Components | CAS number | Value | Form |
|--|------------|---|---|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate(alternative PEL CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS13397-24-5) | PEL | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable fraction |
| Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6) | PEL | 15 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ 15 mg/m ³ | Total dust Respirable fraction Total dust |

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

| Components | CAS number | Value | Form |
|---|------------|---|---|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) | TWA | 10 mg/m ³ | Inhalable fraction |
| Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6) Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) | TWA TWA | 10 mg/m ³ 1 fibers/cm ³ 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable fibers (length > 5 µm & aspect ratio ≥ 3:1) Inhalable fraction |

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

| Components | CAS number | Value | Form |
|---|------------|--|---|
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable |
| Cellulose (CAS 9004-34-6) Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) | TWA TWA | 10 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ 3 fibers/cm ³ 5 mg/m ³ | Total Respirable Total Respirable fibers (≤ 3.5 µm in diameter & ≥ 10 µm in length) Fiber, total |

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Appropriate engineering controls personal protective equipment

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

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 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

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 to remove contaminants. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Paper faced with gypsum core.

Physical state

Solid.

Form

Panel.

Color

Gray to off-white.

Odor

Low to no odor.

Odor threshold

Not applicable.

pH

6-8

Melting point/freezing point

Not applicable.

Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not applicable.

Flash point

Not applicable.

Evaporation rate

Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable.

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

2.32 (Gypsum) (H²O=1)

Solubility(ies)

0.26 g/100 g (H²O)

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature

1450 °C

Viscosity

Not applicable.

Other information

Bulk density

570 kg/m³

Particle size

Varies.

VOC (Weight %)

0 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not available.

Chemical stability

Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products

Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

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).

Eyes 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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).

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

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.

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

| Product | Species | Test Results |
|--|---|---|
| SHEETROCK® Brand UltraLight Panels (CAS Mixture) Aquatic Crustacea EC50 | Daphnia | 9726.0593 mg/l, 48 hours, estimated |
| Components | Species | Test Results |
| Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) Aquatic Fish | LC50 | Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours |
| PENTASODIUM DIETHYLENTRIAMINEPENTAACETATE (CAS 140-01-2) Aquatic Fish LC50 | Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) | 1005 - 1250 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 a dangerous good.

IMDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Saudi Arabian Inventory of Chemical Substance:

| | | |
|------|------------|---------------------------|
| CAS# | 13397-24-5 | Calcium sulfate dihydrate |
| CAS# | 9004-34-6 | Cellulose |
| CAS# | 3811-73-2 | Sodium pyrithione |

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Issue date

20-January-2021

Revision date

-

Version #

01

Further information

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June, 1987, categorized continuous filament glass fibers as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify continuous filament glass fiber as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

The ACGIH has established a TLV (Threshold Limit Value or recommended exposure limit) for continuous filament glass fiber of 1 fiber per cubic centimeter of air for respirable fibers and 5 mg per cubic meter of air for inhalable glass fiber dust. These levels were established to prevent mechanical irritation of the upper airways. IARC, NTP (US National Toxicology Program) and OSHA (US Occupational Safety and Health Administration) do not list continuous filament glass fibers as a carcinogen.

As manufactured, continuous filament glass fibers in this product are not respirable. Continuous filament glass products that are chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed during manufacturing or use may contain a very small amount of respirable particulate, some of which may be glass shards.

NFPA Ratings:

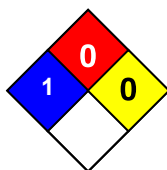
Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Physical hazard: 0

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

NFPA Ratings:



NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

Abbreviations and acronyms

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). Kenkyu Nenpo-Tokyo-Toritsu Eisei Kenkyunsho. 39, 343-350.
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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