MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

USG SHEETROCK® Brand All Purpose Joint Compound Mid-Weight™ Ready Mixed

United States Gypsum Company
125 South Franklin Street
Chicago, Illinois 60680-4124
A Subsidiary of USG Corporation

Product Safety: 1 (800) 507-8899
www.usg.com
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SECTION 1
CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: USG SHEETROCK® Brand All Purpose Joint Compound Mid-Weight™ Ready Mixed
CHEMICAL FAMILY: An aqueous mixture of minerals and vinyl acetate polymer

SECTION 2
COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	WT%	TLV (mg/m^3)	PEL(mg/m^3)	CAS NUMBER
Limestone	>45	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
Or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
Water	<45	(NE)	(NE)	7732-18-5
Expanded Perlite	<5	10	15(T)/5(R)	93763-70-3
Mica	<5	3(R)	20 mppcf	12001-26-2
Attapulgite	<5	(NE)	(NE)	12174-11-7
Vinyl Acetate Polymer	<5	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer		(NE)	(NE)	24937-78-8
Crystalline Silica	<2	0.05(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established mmpfc - million particles per cubic foot of air
Respirable crystalline silica: IARC: Group 1 carcinogen, NTP: Known human carcinogen. The weight percent for silica represents total quartz and not the respirable fraction. Industrial hygiene atmospheric respirable crystalline silica testing during the use and application of USG joint compounds did not detect any concentration of respirable crystalline silica exposure.

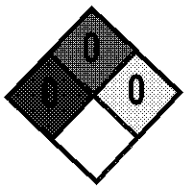
Food and Drug Administration [CFR Title 21, v.3, sec 184.1409] – Ground limestone is Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS).

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).

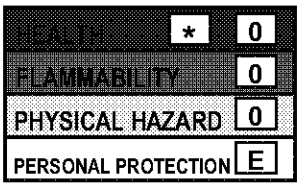
SECTION 3
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

INFORMATION FOR HANDLING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS

NFPA Ratings:
Health: 0
Fire: 0
Reactivity: 0



HIMS Ratings:
Health: *0
Fire: 0
Reactivity: 0



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

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.
*Respirable crystalline silica can cause lung disease and/or cancer. E- Safety glasses, gloves and dust respirator
Prolonged and repeated breathing of respirable mica dust may cause lung disease (pneumoconiosis).

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is not expected to produce any unusual hazards during normal use. Exposure to high dust levels may irritate the skin, eyes, nose, throat, or upper respiratory tract.

SECTION 3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE:

Eyes: Airborne dust during sanding or direct contact can cause mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult physician.

Skin: Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause irritation.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust during sanding can irritate the nose, throat, and the 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. Labored breathing may occur after excessive inhalation. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult physician.

Ingestion: If ingested may cause temporary irritation to the gastrointestinal tract, especially the stomach. No known effects.

CHRONIC:

Eyes: None known.

Skin: None known.

Ingestion: No known effects.

Inhalation: Industrial hygiene atmospheric respirable crystalline silica testing during the use and application of USG joint compounds did not detect any concentration of respirable crystalline silica exposure. 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. The development of silicosis may increase the risks of additional health effects. The risk of developing silicosis is dependent upon the exposure intensity and duration.

Prolonged and repeated breathing of respirable mica dust may cause lung disease (pneumoconiosis).The extent and severity of lung injury correlates with the length of exposure and dust concentration.

TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, skin and respiratory system.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, eyes and skin contact.

SECTION 4
FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: In case of contact, do not rub or scratch your eyes. Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes to remove particles. If irritation persists, consult physician.

Skin: 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: This product is not intended to be ingested or eaten. No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendations. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Pre-existing skin diseases such as, but not limited to, rashes and dermatitis.

SECTION 5
FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Fire Hazards:	Not expected to burn.
Extinguishing Media:	Water or use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See section 8).
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	None
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Above 800º C – limestone may decompose to calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Above 175º C – polyvinyl acetate may decompose to H_2O, CO_2, CO, and acetic acid, could produce vinyl acetate monomers.

Flash Point:	None Known	**Auto Ignition:**	Not Applicable
Method Used:	Not Applicable	**Flammability Classification:**	Not Applicable
Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):	Not Applicable		
Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):	Not Applicable	**Rate of Burning:**	Not Applicable

SECTION 6
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CONTAINMENT:
No special precautions. Wear appropriate personal protection (See Section 8).

CLEAN-UP:
Use normal clean up procedures. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Ventilate area. Floor may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Shovel or scoop up material from spillage into a waste container for disposal.

DISPOSAL:
Follow all local, state, provincial and federal regulations. Never discharge large releases directly into sewers or surface waters. Trace amounts of residue can be flushed to a drain, using plenty of water.

SECTION 7
HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:
When sanding, minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust. Wear the appropriate respiratory protection against dust in poorly ventilated areas and if TLV is exceeded (see Sections 2 and 8). Avoid dust contact with eyes. Wear the appropriate eye protection against dust (See Section 8).
Use good safety and industrial hygiene practices.

STORAGE:
Store at room temperature in a dry location.
Protect from freezing, extreme heat, and exposure to direct sunlight.
Do not use if material has spoiled, i.e., there is a moldy appearance or an unpleasant odor. Close container and discard properly.
Keep tightly sealed following use.

SECTION 8
EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide ventilation sufficient to control airborne dust levels especially respirable crystalline silica.

If user operations generate airborne dust, use ventilation to keep dust concentrations below permissible exposure limits (See Section 2).

Where general ventilation is inadequate, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control dust levels below permissible exposure limits (see Section 2). If engineering controls are not possible, wear a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA-approved particulate respirator.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator equipped with particulate cartridges when dusty in poorly ventilated areas, and if TLV is exceeded. A respiratory program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

OTHER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye/Face: Wear eye protection (safety glasses or goggles) to avoid particulate irritation of the eye.

Skin: Gloves or protective clothing are usually not necessary but may be desirable in specific work situations. For brief contact, no precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed. Wear gloves and protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Barrier creams or skin lotion may be applied to face, neck, wrist and hands when skin is exposed to help prevent drying of skin.

General: Selection of Personal Protective Equipment will depend on environmental working conditions and operations.

SECTION 9
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Gray to off white	**Odor**	Low to no odor
Physical State	Paste	**pH**	~ 7-8.5
Vapor Pressure	17@20 ºF	**Vapor Density**	Same as water
Boiling Point	212 ºF	**Freezing Point**	32 ºF
Melting Point	Not Applicable	**Solubility (H2O)**	Slight, unlimited dispersibility
Specific Gravity	1.5-1.7	**Particle Size**	Not Determined
Softening Point	Not Applicable	**Evaporation Rate**	Not Determined
Viscosity	Not Determined	**Bulk Density**	1.5-1.7 Kg/Litre
Percent Volatile	20-45	**Molecular Weight**	Mixture
VOC Content	<2 g/l		

SECTION 10
CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:	Stable.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Contact with incompatibles.
INCOMPATIBILITY:	None known.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:	Above 800º C – limestone may decompose to calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Above 175º C – polyvinyl acetate may decompose to H_2O, CO_2, CO, and acetic acid, could produce vinyl acetate monomers.

SECTION 11
TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE EFFECTS:

Direct contact may cause eye, skin and/or respiratory irritation.

LD_{50}: Not Available for product.

LC_{50}: Not Available for product.

CHRONIC EFFECTS / CARCINOGENICITY:

Crystalline silica: Industrial hygiene atmospheric respirable crystalline silica testing during the use and application of USG joint compounds did not detect any concentration of respirable crystalline silica exposure. 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. The development of silicosis may increase the risks of additional health effects. The risk of developing silicosis is dependent upon the exposure intensity and duration.

In June, 1997, 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 studied. 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 is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

Vinyl acetate/acetaldehyde/formaldehyde: A component of this product is a common emulsion polymer most familiar as the component of ordinary white glue which exhibits the “sticky” characteristic. The emulsion polymer is not classified as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or ACGIH. However, trace amounts of residual vinyl acetate monomers, acetaldehyde and formaldehyde may be associated with the production of the emulsion polymer.

Any exposure to vinyl acetate monomer, acetaldehyde, or formaldehyde is expected to remain well below OSHA regulatory and ACGIH recommended limits during normal handling and use of this product.

Industrial hygiene atmospheric formaldehyde testing during the use and application of USG joint compounds did not detect any concentration of formaldehyde exposure.

Prolonged and repeated breathing of respirable mica dust may cause lung disease (pneumoconiosis).The extent and severity of lung injury correlates with the length of exposure and dust concentration.

SECTION 12
ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY: This product has no known adverse effect on the ecology. A large discharge directly into waterways would not be expected to kill aquatic life.

Ecotoxicity value: Not determined.

SECTION 13
DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of material in accordance with Federal, State, Provincial, and Local regulations. Consult with environmental regulatory agencies for guidance on acceptable disposal practices. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters.

SECTION 14
TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT INFORMATION: Not a hazardous material per DOT shipping requirements. Not classified or regulated.

Shipping Name	Same as product name.
Hazard Class:	Not classified
UN/NA #:	None. Not classified.
Packing Group:	None.
Label (s) Required:	Not applicable.
GGVSec/MDG-Code:	Not classified.
ICAO/IATA-DGR:	Not applicable.
RID/ADR:	None
ADNR:	None

SECTION 15
REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

All ingredients of this product are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory.

MATERIAL	WT%	302	304	313	CERCLA	CAA Sec. 112	RCRA Code
Limestone	>45	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Or Dolomite		NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Water	<45	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Expanded Perlite	<5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Mica	<5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Attapulgite	<5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Vinyl Acetate Polymer	<5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer		NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Crystalline Silica	<2	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Key : NL = Not Listed
SARA Title III Section 302 (EPCRA) Extremely Hazardous Substances: Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)
SARA Title III Section 304 (EPCRA) Extremely Hazardous Substances: Reportable Quantity (RQ)
SARA Title III Section 313 (EPCRA) Toxic Chemicals: X= Subject to reporting under section 313
CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable Quantity (RQ)
CAA Section 112 (r) Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention: Threshold Quantities(TQ)
RCRA Hazardous Waste: RCRA hazardous waste code

Food and Drug Administration [CFR Title 21, v.3, sec 184.1409] – Ground limestone is Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS).

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. All components of this product are included in the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

CANADIAN REGULATION (continued)

MATERIAL	WT%	IDL Item #	WHMIS Classification:
Limestone	>45	Not Listed	D2A
Or Dolomite		Not Listed	Not Listed
Water	<45	Not Listed	Not Listed
Expanded Perlite	<5	Not Listed	D2A
Mica	<5	1088	Not Listed
Attapulgite	<5	Not Listed	Not Listed
Vinyl Acetate Polymer	<5	Not Listed	Not Listed
Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer		Not Listed	Not Listed
Crystalline Silica	<2	1406	D2A

IDL Item # : Canadian Hazardous Products Act – Ingredient Disclosure List Item #
WHMIS Classification: Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

CARCINOGENICITY CLASSIFICATION OF INGREDIENT(S)
All substances listed are associated with the nature of the raw materials used in the manufacture of this product and are not independent components of the product formulation. All substances, if present, are at levels well below regulatory limits. See Section 11 : Toxicology Information for detailed information

MATERIAL	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	CAL- 65
Respirable Crystalline Silica	1	1	A2	Listed
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	2B	Not Listed	A3	Not Listed
Acetaldehyde	2B	2	A3	Listed
Formaldehyde	1	2	A2	Listed

IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer (World Health Organization)
1- Carcinogenic to humans
2A – Probably carcinogenic to humans
2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans
3 - Not classifiable as a carcinogen
4 – Probably not a carcinogen

NTP – National Toxicology Program (Health and Human Services Dept., Public Health Service, NIH/NIEHS)
1- Known to be carcinogen
2- Anticipated to be carcinogens

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
A1 – Confirmed human carcinogen
A2 – Suspected human carcinogen
A3 – Animal carcinogen
A4 - Not classifiable as a carcinogen
A5 – Not suspected as a human carcinogen

CAL-65 – California Proposition 65 "Chemicals known to the State of California to Cause Cancer"

SECTION 16
OTHER INFORMATION

Label Information

ΔWARNING!

Dust created from product may cause eye, skin, nose, throat or upper respiratory irritation. When sanding, avoid inhalation of dust and eye contact. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator when dusty. Use proper ventilation to reduce dust exposure. Prolonged and repeated breathing of respirable mica dust may cause lung disease (pneumoconiosis). Wear eye protection. If eye contact occurs, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call physician. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after use. Do not ingest. If ingested, call physician. Do not use if material has spoiled, i.e., there is a moldy appearance or an unpleasant odor. Close container and discard properly.

Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or www.usg.com

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Key/Legend

TLV	Threshold Limit Value
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
DSL	Canadian Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
UN/NA#	United Nations/North America number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

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