SECUROCK[®] SUBSTRATES

SECUROCK[™] BRAND GLASS-MAT SHEATHING TYPE X

1. IDENTIFICATION

Securock® Brand Glass Mat Sheathing Firecode™ X Mold Tough™, Securock® Brand Glass Mat Sheathing Shaft Wall Firecode™ Mold Tough™

Synonym(s)

Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

Recommended use

Physical hazards

Product identifier

Interior and Exterior use.

Recommended restrictions Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Manufacturer / Importer / Supplier / Distributor information/Company name USG Middle East Ltd 7410 (WASIL) Street #23, Cross 76 (Right) Second Industrial City Dammam 34326 – 4201, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Tel: +966 13 812 0995 / Fax: +966 13 812 1029

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2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

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.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None known

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures		
Chemical name	CAS number	%
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)	13397-24-5	85
Continuous filament glass fiber	65997-17-3	< 5
Sodium pyrithione	3811-73-2	< 0.25

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% 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, and actual employee exposure must be determined by workplace industrial hygiene testing.
 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.
 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.
 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.
 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 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 towatine doisture. 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTIONV

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 CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)	PEL	5 mg/m ³	Respirable fraction	
		15 mg/m ³	Total dust	
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values				

Components	CAS number	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS13397-24-5)	TWA	10 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)	TWA	1 fibers/cm³ 5 mg/m³	Respirable fibers (length $> 5 \ \mu m \ \&$ aspect ratio $\ge 3:1$) Inhalable fraction

US NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: Recommended exposure limit (REL)

Components	CAS number	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS13397-24-5)	TWA	5 mg/m ³	Respirable
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)	TWA	10 mg/m³ 3 fibers/cm³ 5 mg/m³	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 occupa- tional 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

9. PHYSICAL AND	Appearance	Vapor pressure		
MICAL PROPERTIES	Paper faced with gypsum core.	Not applicable.		
	Physical state	Vapor density		
	Solid.	Not applicable.		
	Form	Relative density		
	Panel.	2.32 (H ² O=1)		
	Color	Solubility(ies)		
	Gray to off-white.	0.26 g/100 g (H ² O)		
	Odor	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)		
	Low to no odor.	Not applicable.		
	Odor threshold	Auto-ignition temperature		
		Not applicable.		
	Not applicable.			
	pH	Decomposition temperature		
	6 - 8	1450 °C		
	Melting point/freezing point	Viscosity		
	Not applicable.	Not applicable.		
	Initial boiling point and boiling range	Other information		
	Not applicable.	Bulk density		
	Flash point	830 kg/m ³		
	Not applicable.	Particle size		
	Evaporation rate	Varies.		
	Not applicable.	VOC (Weight %)		
	Flammability (solid, gas)	0 %		
	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.			
10. STABILITY AND	Reactivity			
REACTIVITY	-	al conditions of use storage and transport		
	The product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.			
	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 acids. Strong oxidizing agents.			
	Hazardous decomposition products			
	Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monox	kide.		
11 TOVICOLOGICA				
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	Information on likely routes of exposure			
INFORMATION	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. 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 sen	sitization stu	idy, calcium sulfato is not		
	expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.	SILIZALIOIT SLU	idy, calcium sunate is not		
	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	/			
			le as to carcinogenicity to humans.		
	NTP Report on Carcinogens				
		asonably An	ticipated 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	in nazara.			
	Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including derma aggravated by exposure.	ititis, asthma	and chronic lung disease might be		
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	Ecotoxicity The product contains a substance which is very toxic to aquatic organisms.				
	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	Disposal instructions				
CONSIDERATIONS	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.				

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14. TRANSPORT	DOT			
INFORMATION	DOT			
	Not regulated as a hazardou: IATA	material by DOT.		
	Not regulated as a dangerou	s good.		
	IMDG	9000.		
	Not regulated as a dangerou			
	Transport in bulk according		73/78 and the IBC Code Ik transport is governed by IMSBC code.	
			in thisport is governed by MSDC code.	
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION	Saudi Arabian Inventory of CAS# 13397-24-		ım sulfate dihydrate	
	CAS# 65997-17-3		nuous filament glass fiber	
	CAS# 3811-73-2	Sodiu	m pyrithione	
16. OTHER INFORMATION,	Issue date			
INCLUDING DATE OF	20-January-2021			
PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION	Revision date			
	1-February-2023 Version #			
	02			
	Further information			
			ARC) in June, 1987, categorized continuous filamen	-
			inogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human a t to classify continuous filament glass fiber as a po	
	probable, or confirmed cance			SSIDIE,
		-	alue or recommended exposure limit) for continuc	ous
	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			
	-	of respirable particulate	e, some of which may be glass shards.	
	NFPA Ratings: Health: 1			
	Flammability: 0			
	Physical hazard: 0			
		nal 1 = Slight 2 = Moder	rate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe	
	HMIS [®] ratings Personal protection: E			
	NFPA Ratings:			
	\checkmark			
	List of abbreviations NFPA: National Fire Protection	n Accociation		
	Abbreviations and acronyms			
Notice:			zardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).	
As we are involved in constant products		Toxicology Center, Kore	ea (2002). National Institute of Environmental Rese	earch
development; this document information is subject to	(NIER).	na Llasta Davagast 107	7/7) 000 071	
change without prior notice. Please always refer to	3. Dopp E et al. (1995). Envir 4. Cremer H H, et al. (1988).			
usgme.com for the updated products information	4. Cremer H.H. et al. (1988). Wiss. Umwelt. 4, 202-205. 5. Fujita H et al. (1988). Kenkya Nenpo-Tokyo-Toritsu Eisei Kenkynsho. 39, 343-350.			
document.	6. Clouter et al. (1998). Inhal.	Toxicol. 10, 3-14.		
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