

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	BEADEX® Silver Set™ Lightweight Setting-Type Joint Compound
Other means of identification	
SDS number	61000030001
Synonyms	Joint Compound, Finishing Compound, Taping Compound, Mud
Recommended use	Interior use.
Recommended restrictions	Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
Manufacturer / Importer / Supplie	er / 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
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.	

Label elements



Signal word	Danger		
Hazard statement	May cause cancer by inhalation.		
Precautionary statement			
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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 in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.		
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	Not classified.		

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)	26499-65-0	> 80
Attapulgite	12174-11-7	< 5
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alternative CAS 10101-41-4)	13397-24-5	< 5
Perlite	93763-70-3	< 5
mpurities		
Chemical name	CAS number	%
Crystalline silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	< 1

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas.

Raw materials in this product contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica found in this product is <1.0%. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica during the normal use of this product must be determined by workplace hygiene testing.

the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in

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	Selection of respiratory protection for firefighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Fire-fighting
equipment/instructionsUse standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.Specific methodsCool 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	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,
 Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Avoid contact

Conditions for safe storage, 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 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.

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

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
20100 00 0)		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910).1000)	0	
Impurities	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	Total dust.
. ,		0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Value	:S		
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
13397-24-3)			
13397-24-5) Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS	TWA Type	10 mg/m3 Value	Inhalable fraction.

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

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
Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
		10 mg/m3	Total
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
,		10 mg/m3	Total
Impurities	Туре	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
logical limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for	the ingredient(s).	
propriate engineering htrols	Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.		
ividual protection measures	s, such as personal protective equipme	nt	
Eye/face protection	Wear approved safety goggles.		
Skin protection			
Hand protection	It is a good industrial hygiene practice contact use suitable protective gloves.	to minimize skin contact. For	prolonged or repeated skin
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.		

None.

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

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Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Powder.
Color	White to off-white.
Odor	Low to no odor.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
рН	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 exp	losive 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	0.6 - 0.7 (H2O=1)
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.
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 lbs/ft ³
VOC (Weight %)	None detected.
10. Stability and reactivity	
Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Reactivity	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	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. Above 1472°F (800°C) limestone (CaCO3) can decompose to lime (CaO) and release carbon dioxide (CO2).		

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information on likely routes of e	xposure			
Ingestion	Ingestion may ca	use irritation a	and stomach discomfort.	
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 wit	h airborne pa	rticulates may cause temporary irritation.	
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 effe	ects			
Acute toxicity	Not expected to b	be a hazard u	nder normal conditions of intended use.	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Prolonged or repe	eated skin cor	ntact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Direct contact wit	h eyes may c	ause temporary irritation.	
Respiratory sensitization	Not a respiratory	sensitizer.		
Skin sensitization			f Paris has displayed little sensitization potential.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	mutagenic or gen	otoxic.	s product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are	
Carcinogenicity		•	sure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer.	
IARC Monographs. Overall		inogenicity		
Attapulgite (CAS 12174-1 Crystalline silica (Quartz)	(CAS 14808-60-7)		2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.1 Carcinogenic to humans.	
NTP Report on Carcinogens Crystalline silica (Quartz)			Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to b			
Specific target organ toxicity -	No data available	-		
single exposure				
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified. For detailed information, see section 16.			
Aspiration hazard	Due to the physic	al 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.			
12. Ecological information	1			
Ecotoxicity			environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the tspills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.	
Components	S	pecies	Test Results	
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alt	ernative CAS 1010	1-41-4) (CAS	13397-24-5)	
Aquatic				
Fish	LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours			
Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulfate hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)				
Aquatic				
Fish	LC50 Fa	athead minno	w (Pimephales promelas) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours	
Persistence and degradability	Calcium sulfate d	issolves in wa	ater forming calcium and sulfate ions.	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation	-	ed.	
Mobility in soil		No data available.		
Other adverse effects	None expected.			
13. Disposal consideration	ns			
Disposal instructions	Dispose in accord	dance with an	nlicable federal state and local regulations. Recycle responsibly	

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 a hazardous	material by DOT.
ΙΑΤΑ	
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.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations

ns 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.

US. 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)

Superfund Amendments and Re	
Hazard categories	Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No
SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance	No
SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical	Yes
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)
Clean Air Act (CAA) Section Not regulated.	112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)
	112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130) Not regulated.
Not regulated. Safe Drinking Water Act	
Not regulated. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Food and Drug	Not regulated.

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) 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

Not regulated.

US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) 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**

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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

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

International Inventories

Country(s) or region Inventory name

United States & Puerto Rico Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

On inventory (yes/no)*

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	31-December-2013
Revision date	-
Version #	01
Further information	Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product may contain respirable crystalline silica. 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.
	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

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



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.