

CGC Plaster of Paris (Bulk): Plaster of Paris; Zou Plaster and Bulk Stucco

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Version Date: March 30, 2007
Version: 5

SECTION 1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT(S)	CGC Plaster of Paris (Bulk): Plaster of Paris; Zou Plaster and Bulk Stucco
CHEMICAL FAMILY	Plaster of paris
SYNONYMS	Calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CaSO ₄ •½H ₂ O)

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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. When mixed with water, this material hardens and becomes very hot – sometimes quickly. DO NOT attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE :

Inhalation	Exposure to dust generated during the handling of the product may irritate eyes, skin, nose, throat, and 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.
Eyes	Dust can cause mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult physician.
Skin	When mixed with water, this material hardens and becomes very hot – sometimes quickly. DO NOT attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb. Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause irritation. Rinse with water until skin is free of material to avoid irritation, then wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Repeated exposure may dry skin.
Ingestion	Unlikely to occur, but if ingested may cause gastric disturbances if swallowed due to plaster of paris content of the product. Plaster of paris is non-toxic, however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. See First Aid Measures - Ingestion (Section 4).

CHRONIC:

Inhalation	Testing of dust from USG plaster of paris has not detected respirable crystalline silica. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica from the plaster of paris content are not expected during the normal use of this product; however, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica has not been measured in this product. 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.
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Eyes	None known.
Skin	Repeated contact may dry the skin, causing cracking or dermatitis. Sensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis.
Ingestion	None known.

TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, skin and respiratory system.

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	WT%	TLV (mg/m ³)	PEL (mg/m ³)	CAS #
Plaster of Paris (CaSO ₄ •½H ₂ O)	>99	10	15(T)/5(R)	26499-65-0
Crystalline Silica	<1	0.025(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7

All ingredients of this product are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory and the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Testing of dust from USG plaster of paris has not detected respirable crystalline silica. Respirable crystalline silica: IARC: Group 1 carcinogen, NTP: Known human carcinogen. The weight percent of crystalline silica given represents total quartz and not the respirable fraction. The weight percent of respirable silica has not been measured in this product.

Food and Drug Administration [CFR Title 21, v.3, sec 184.1230] – Calcium Sulfate is Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS).

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Leave the area of exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary, however if conditions warrant, contact physician.
Eyes	To prevent mechanical irritation, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult physician.
Skin	To prevent the drying effect of plaster of paris, 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.
Ingestion	Plaster of paris hardens and, if ingested, may result in obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Treatment should be directed at control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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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 and Explosion Hazards		None.	
Hazardous Combustion Products		Above 1450° C - decomposes to calcium oxide (CaO) and sulfur dioxide (SO ₂).	
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 protective equipment (See section 8).

CLEAN-UP: Use normal clean up procedures. If dry, shovel or sweep up material from spillage and place collected material into a container for recovery or waste disposal. Avoid dust generation. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes and skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Maintain proper ventilation. If vacuum is used to collect dust, use an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high efficiency air filter. If sweeping is necessary, use dust suppressant. Do not use compressed air for clean up. These procedures will help minimize potential exposures. If washed down, may plug drains. If already mixed with water, scrape up and place in container.

DISPOSAL: Trace amounts of residue can be flushed to a drain, using plenty of water.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Avoid dust contact with eyes. Wear the appropriate eye protection against dust (See Section 8). 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). Use good safety and industrial hygiene practices.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities (see Section 10). As a dry powder, dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden plaster of paris during storage.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide ventilation sufficient to control airborne dust levels. 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 properlyfitted NIOSH/MSHA-approved particulate respirator.

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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 possible eye irritation.
Skin	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	White to off white	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable
Odor	Low to no odor	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	2
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable	Solubility (H ₂ O)	0.2%
Physical State	Solid (powder)	Partition Coefficient	Not Known
pH @ 25 ° C	~7	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not Known
Melting Point	Not Applicable	Decomposition Temperature	1450 °C
Freezing Point	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Known
Boiling Point	Not Applicable	Particle Size	Not Known
Flash Point	Not Known	Bulk Density	Not Known
Evaporation Rate (BuAc = 1)	Not Applicable	Molecular Weight	Mixture
Upper Flammable Limit (UFL)	Not Known	VOC Content	None
Lower Flammable Limit (LFL)	Not Known	Percent Volatile	None
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Not Applicable		

SECTION 10 CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY	Stable in dry environments. Dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden this material.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	Contact with acids, water, high humidity, and incompatibles.
INCOMPATIBILITY	Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION	Above 1450° C - calcium oxide (CaO) and sulfur dioxide SO ₂

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE EFFECTS: The sulfate ion has caused gastro-intestinal disturbance in humans following large oral doses. Limited studies involving the repeated inhalation of an (unspecified) calcium sulfate failed to identify any particular target organs in monkeys, rats and hamsters. No evidence of mutagenicity was found in Ames bacterial tests. Plaster of Paris: Oral LD50 rat > 5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 – None Determined; Skin Irritation LD50 – None Determined; Eye Irritation LD50 – None Determined

CHRONIC EFFECTS / CARCINOGENICITY: Crystalline silica: Testing of dust from USG plaster of Paris has not detected 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. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica has not been measured in this product. 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).

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY: This product has no known adverse effect on ecology.

Ecotoxicity value	Not Determined.
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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of material in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Consult with environmental regulatory agencies for guidance on acceptable disposal practices. Slurry may plug drains.

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.
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Hazard Class	Not classified.
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UN/NA #	None. Not classified.
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Packing Group	None.
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Label (s) Required	Not applicable.
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GGVSec/MDG-Code	Not classified.
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ICAO/IATA-DGR	Not applicable.
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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
Plaster of Paris (CaSO ₄ •½H ₂ O)	>99	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Crystalline Silica	<1	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

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

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

	WT%	IDL Item #	WHMIS Classification:
Plaster of Paris (CaSO ₄ •½H ₂ O)	>99	Not Listed	Not Listed
Crystalline Silica	<1	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

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See Section 11 : Toxicology Information for detailed information

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

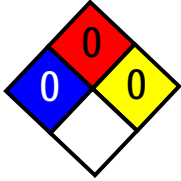
⚠ WARNING

When mixed with water, this material hardens and becomes very hot – sometimes quickly. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb. Dust may cause irritation to eyes, skin, nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Avoid irritation by reducing exposure to dust. Use in a well-ventilated area or provide sufficient local ventilation. If dusty, wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator. Wear eye protection. If eye contact occurs, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call physician. Wash with soap and water after use. Do not ingest. If ingested, call physician.

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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INFORMATION FOR HANDLING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS																	
NFPA Ratings:			HMIS Ratings:		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>HEALTH</td> <td>*</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FLAMMABILITY</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHYSICAL HAZARD</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PERSONAL PROTECTION</td> <td></td> <td>E</td> </tr> </table>	HEALTH	*	0	FLAMMABILITY		0	PHYSICAL HAZARD		0	PERSONAL PROTECTION		E
HEALTH	*		0														
FLAMMABILITY			0														
PHYSICAL HAZARD			0														
PERSONAL PROTECTION		E															
Health:	0	Health:	0	0 = Minimal Hazard													
Fire:	0	Fire:	0	1 = Slight Hazard													
Reactivity:	0	Reactivity:	0	2 = Moderate Hazard													
					3 = Serious Hazard												
					4 = Severe Hazard												

*Respirable crystalline silica can cause lung disease and/or cancer. E – Safety glasses, gloves and dust respirator

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
CAA	Clean Air Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-know Act
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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