

## 1. Identification

**Product identifier**                                 **RED TOP® Wood Fiber Plaster**

**Other means of identification**

**SDS number**                                     53000010011

**Synonyms**   Construction Plaster.

**Recommended use**                                 Interior use.

**Recommended restrictions**                     Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

### Manufacturer / Importer / Supplier / 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  
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (inhalation)                     Category 2 (Lung)

**OSHA defined hazards**                         Not classified.

### Label elements



**Signal word**   Danger

**Hazard statement**                                 May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Precautionary statement

**Prevention**   Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust.

**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)**     None known.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)	26499-65-0	> 90

### Impurities

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Crystalline silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	< 2

## Composition comments

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 < 2%. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica during the normal use of this product must be determined by workplace 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

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 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 and 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

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, 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, including any incompatibilities

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	Type	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.

**US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)**

Impurities	Type	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.
		0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.
Impurities	Type	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.

**US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable.
Impurities	Type	Value	Form
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable dust.

<b>Biological limit values</b>	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Wear approved safety goggles.
<b>Skin protection</b>	
<b>Hand protection</b>	It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves.
<b>Other</b>	Normal work clothing (long sleeved shirts and long pants) is recommended.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	None.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	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**

<b>Appearance</b>	
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid.
<b>Form</b>	Powder.
<b>Color</b>	White to off-white.
<b>Odor</b>	Low to no odor.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not applicable.
<b>pH</b>	6 - 8
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Not applicable.

<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	2.4 - 2.8 (H <sub>2</sub> O=1)
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	0.15-0.40 g/100g (H <sub>2</sub> O)
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	2642 °F (1450 °C)
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Bulk density</b>	45 - 55 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (dry)
<b>VOC (Weight %)</b>	0 %

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	Not available.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	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.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	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.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Calcium oxides. Sulfur oxides. Silicon oxides.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause discomfort if swallowed.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis and/or lung cancer.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Under normal conditions of intended use, this product does not pose a skin hazard.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Direct contact with airborne particulates 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 effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Not expected to be a hazard under normal conditions of intended use.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>	Not a respiratory sensitizer.
<b>Skin sensitization</b>	Not a skin sensitizer. Plaster of Paris has displayed little sensitization potential.

<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Data does not suggest that this product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Repeated and prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer.
<b>IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity</b>	
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
<b>NTP Report on Carcinogens</b>	
Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Not expected to be a reproductive hazard.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	No data available, but none expected.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	May damage lung tissue through repeated and prolonged exposure to high levels of respirable crystalline silica particles.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.
<b>Chronic effects</b>	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

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	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.
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Components	Species	Test Results
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Calcium sulfate dissolves in water forming calcium and sulfate ions.	
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Bioaccumulation is not expected.	
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No data available.	
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	None expected.	

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Dispose in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Recycle responsibly.
<b>Local disposal regulations</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	Not regulated.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

## 14. Transport information

### DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

### IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

### IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** Not applicable.

## 15. Regulatory information

**US federal regulations** 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)**

**Hazard categories** Immediate Hazard - No  
Delayed Hazard - No  
Fire Hazard - No  
Pressure Hazard - No  
Reactivity Hazard - No

**SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance**

Not listed.

**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)**

Not regulated.

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)** Not regulated.

**US state regulations**

**US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List**

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)  
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

**US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act**

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)  
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

**US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law**

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)  
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**

Crystalline silica (Quartz) (CAS 14808-60-7)

**International Inventories**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

\*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** 29-January-2014  
**Revision date** -  
**Version #** 01

**Further information**

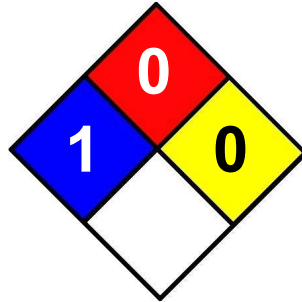
Crystalline silica: Raw materials in this product may contain respirable crystalline silica. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product. However, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer.

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**



**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.