Ready-Mix Lite All Purpose

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 02/13/2018 Supersedes: 04/27/2013 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture

Product name : Ready-Mix Lite All Purpose

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Joint Compounds are used for finishing gypsum board products.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Freeman Products, Inc.
1912 W. Kenosha Street
Broken Arrow, OK 74012
http://www.freemandrywall.com/

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 800-364-2763
918-258-8861

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350
STOT RE 2 H373

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation)
H373 - May cause damage to organs (lung, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation)

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 - Do not breathe dust
P280 - Wear appropriate PPE
P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national/international regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : If dust is generated from use : Other constituents in this product are considered nuisance particles or dust. Exposure to dusts or powders may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system, eyes, and skin. . Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Respirable Fraction) has an OSHA PEL of 5 mg/m^3 (15 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 3 mg/m^3 TWA. Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust) has an OSHA PEL of 15 mg/m^3 (50 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 10 mg/m^3 TWA.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Crystalline Silica	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	<= 1	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Immediate effects are not anticipated. If large amounts of dusts are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or CPR if indicated. Seek immediate medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persist.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : There are potential chronic health effects to consider.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.

Chronic symptoms : Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Any. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Not flammable.

Reactivity : Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting : Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency procedures : Stay upwind. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Methods for cleaning up : Completely remove dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent recirculation of crystalline silica (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use a fine spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into clean dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid dust inhalation and promulgation. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using an appropriately equipped vacuum. If an appropriate vacuum is unavailable, only wet-clean-up methods should be used (i.e. wet sweeping, misting, etc.). Moisture should be added as necessary to reduce exposure to airborne respirable dust.

Hygiene measures : Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered. Do not take silica contaminated clothing home.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Containers should be stored in room at ambient temperature and pressure. Keep container closed when not in use.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Joint Compounds are used for finishing gypsum board products.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ A2
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Lung Cancer; Silicosis
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ %SiO2+2
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	250 mppcf %SiO2+2
OSHA	Remark (US OSHA)	(3) See Table Z-3.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Enclosed processes used in combination with local exhaust ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace.

Personal protective equipment : Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection : None required. Polymeric gloves are recommended to prevent irritation. Nitrile construction materials appear to offer the best protection against the ingredients of the product.

Eye protection : Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin and body protection : Under dusty conditions or when excessive skin contact is likely, wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing.

Respiratory protection	:	Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with particulate cartridges when dusty in poorly ventilated areas, and if exposure limits are 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Solid
Appearance	:	Paste like.
Color	:	Off-white
Odor	:	mild
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	8 - 10
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Melting point	:	0 °C (32°F)
Freezing point	:	Not applicable
Boiling point	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1 - 1.7
Solubility	:	Insoluble.
Log Pow	:	No data available
Log Kow	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	Not applicable

9.2. Other information

VOC content	:	< 2 g/l

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid generating dust.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	:	Not classified

Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Not classified pH: 8 - 10
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified pH: 8 - 10
Respiratory or skin sensitization	:	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	:	May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity	:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	:	May cause damage to organs (lung, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
Aspiration hazard	:	Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	:	May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.
Chronic symptoms	:	Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No additional information available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer

:

Effect on the global warming : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of as inert solid in landfill. Dispose of waste material according to Local, State and Federal environmental regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Slurry may plug drains.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Not regulated for transport

Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

ADR

No additional information available

Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Ready-Mix All Purpose	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Xn; R22
R43

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

15.2.2. National regulations

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

15.3. US State regulations

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes	No	No	No	

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : May 29, 2015

Data sources : ChemADVISOR, Inc.[https://www.chemadvisor.com]. GESTIS DNEL Database [http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel_en/000000.xml?f=templates$fn=default.htm$vid=dneleng:ddbeng$3.0/].

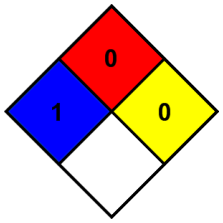
Full text of H-phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

Personal Protection : E

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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