



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	USG Durock™ Brand Speed™ Self-Leveling Underlayment	
Other means of identification		
SDS number	14000000007	
Synonyms	Poured flooring underlayment	
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	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.	
Label elements		



Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statement	May cause cancer. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.	
Precautionary statement		
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
Response	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water/. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor.	
Storage	Store locked up.	
Disposal	Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.	
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.	
Supplemental information	Not applicable.	

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Quartz (Sand)	14808-60-7	< 40
Limestone	1317-65-3	< 25
Calcium aluminate cement	65997-16-2	< 20
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1)	26499-65-0	< 15
Class C Fly ash	68131-74-8	< 10
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	< 10
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)	13397-24-5	< 5

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

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 wet or dry product: Wash area with cold running water immediately. Open sores or cuts should be thoroughly flushed and covered with suitable dressings.
Eye contact	Dust in eyes: Flush with cold tap water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention immediately.
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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. May cause chemical eye burns. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.
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

Do not get in eyes and avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Avoid inhalation of dust. Minimize dust production when mixing, or opening and closing bags. Use with adequate dust control and local ventilation. Wear appropriate NIOSH respirator when ventilation is inadequate and occupational exposure limits are exceeded. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use a non-alkaline soap such as Neutralite Safety Solution or Mason's Hand Rinse.

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
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)	PEL	15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.

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

Components	Type	Value	Form
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)	TWA	50 mppcf	
Quartz (Sand) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.3 mg/m3	Total dust.
		0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
Quartz (Sand) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Total
		5 mg/m3	Respirable.

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	10 mg/m3	Total
		5 mg/m3	Respirable.
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Total
		5 mg/m3	Respirable.
Quartz (Sand) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Total
		0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
Biological limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).		
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.		
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment			
Eye/face protection	Wear approved safety glasses with side shields. Where dust levels are higher or splashing is possible, wear safety goggles or a face shield. Wearing contact lenses is not recommended.		
Skin protection			
Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.		
Other	Wear long-sleeved shirts, pants and rubber boots.		
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.		
Thermal hazards	None.		
General hygiene considerations	During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary, then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Immediately after working with cement or cement-containing materials, workers should wash or shower. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-use.		

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Solid.
Form	Powder.
Color	Gray to off-white.
Odor	Low to no odor.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	11 - 12
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - lower (%) temperature	Not applicable.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.

Flammability limit - upper (%) temperature	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - lower (%) temperature	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit - upper (%) temperature	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	1.9 - 3.2 (H2O = 1)
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	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	100 lb/ft ³
VOC (Weight %)	0 g/l

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non reactive under normal conditions of 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. Exposure to moisture. 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.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

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	Exposure to dry product may cause drying of the skin and mild irritation, or more significant effects from the aggravation of other conditions. Wet product is caustic (pH ≥ 12) and dermal exposure may cause more severe skin effects, including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure can cause severe skin damage in the form of chemical (caustic) burns. Some individuals who are exposed to wet or dry product may exhibit an allergic response, which can result in symptoms ranging from mild rashes to severe skin ulcers.
Eye contact	Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation of the eyes. Depending on the level of exposure, effects may range from redness to chemical burns and blindness.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause irritation and stomach discomfort.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Dust may irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. May cause chemical eye burns. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be a hazard under normal conditions of intended use.
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Components	Species	Test Results
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50		6450 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye damage.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		
Respiratory sensitization	Not classified but possible due to skin sensitization effect.	
Skin sensitization	Trace amounts of Cr(VI) compounds from Portland Cement may cause allergic skin reaction even after one exposure.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.	
Carcinogenicity	Repeated and prolonged exposures to high levels of respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Not listed.		
NTP Report on Carcinogens		
Not listed.		
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)		
Not listed.		
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive hazard.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available, but none expected.	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified. For detailed information, see section 16.	
Aspiration hazard	Due to the physical 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. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis).	

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. Large amounts of the product may affect the pH-factor in water with possible risk of harmful effects to aquatic organisms.	
Components	Species	Test Results
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)		
Aquatic		
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	Mosquitofish (<i>Gambusia affinis affinis</i>) > 56000 mg/l
Persistence and degradability	No data available.	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation is not expected.	
Mobility in soil	No data available.	
Other adverse effects	None expected.	

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	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	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
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 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.

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 - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
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

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)
Quartz (Sand) (CAS 14808-60-7)

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

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)
Quartz (Sand) (CAS 14808-60-7)

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

Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5)
Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)
Portland Cement (CAS 65997-15-1)
Quartz (Sand) (CAS 14808-60-7)

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

Lithium Carbonate (CAS 554-13-2)
Quartz (Sand) (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	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	08-September-2015
Revision date	08-September-2015
Version #	02
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.

OSHA's "Preventing Skin Problems from Working with Portland Cement" provides excellent guidance and can be downloaded at: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/cement-guidance.html>

NFPA Ratings:
Health: 2
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.