

# SECUROCK® BRAND GLASS-MAT ROOF BOARD

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

Securock® Brand Glass-Mat Roof Board

### Synonym(s)

Gypsum Panels, Drywall, Plasterboard, Wallboard

### Recommended use

Exterior use.

### Recommended restrictions

Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

### Manufacturer / Importer / Supplier / Distributor information/Company name

USG Middle East Ltd

7410 (WASIL) Street #23, Cross 76 (Right)

Second Industrial City

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## 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Physical hazards

Not classified.

### Health hazards

Not classified.

### OSHA defined hazards

Not classified.

### Label elements

#### Hazard symbol

None.

#### Signal word

None.

#### Hazard statement

None.

#### Precautionary statement

##### Prevention

Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

##### Response

Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell.

##### Storage

Store as indicated in Section 7.

##### 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	%
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4)	13397-24-5	≥ 85
Continuous filament glass fiber	65997-17-3	<20
Sodium pyrrithione	3811-73-2	< 0.25

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**Composition comments**

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

The gypsum used to manufacture these panels contains respirable crystalline silica ranging up to 0.56 percent by weight, depending on source, as indicated by bulk sampling methods. Industrial hygiene laboratory testing using both personal and area sampling measured no detectable respirable crystalline silica when cutting the product by "score and snap," rotary saw, or circular saw. Good work practices which minimize the extent of dust generation should be followed, and actual employee exposure must be determined by workplace industrial hygiene testing.

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**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**

Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health. 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.

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**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 & 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.

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**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**

No specific clean-up procedure noted. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

**Environmental precautions**

Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.

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**Precautions for safe handling**

Use work methods which minimize dust production. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. When moving board with a forklift or similar equipment, it is essential that the equipment be rated capable of handling the loads. The forks should always be long enough to extend completely through the width of the load. Fork spacing between supports should be one half the length of the panels or base being handled so that a maximum of 4' extends beyond the supports on either end.

Follow traditional building practices; such as management of water away from the interior of the structure to avoid the growth of mold, mildew and fungus. Remove any building products suspected of being exposed to sustained moisture and considered conducive to mold growth from the job site. Gypsum panels are very heavy, awkward loads posing the risk of severe back injury. Use proper lifting techniques.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Protect product from physical damage. Protect from weather and prevent exposure to sustained moisture. Gypsum Association literature (GA-801-07) recommends storing board flat to avoid damaging edges, warping the board and the potential safety hazards of the board falling over.

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**4. FIRST-AID MEASURES****5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

However, in other situations, storing the board flat may cause a tripping hazard or exceed floor limit loads. If stacking board vertically, leave at least 4 inches from the wall to decrease the risk of falling board and no more than 6 inches to avoid too much lateral weight against the wall.

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

Components	CAS number	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4 ) (CAS 13397-24-5)	PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction
		15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

Components	CAS number	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS13397-24-5)	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction.
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)	TWA	1 fibers/cm <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fibers (length > 5µm & aspect ratio ≥3:1)
		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction.

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

Components	CAS number	Value	Form
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (Alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS13397-24-5)	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fraction
		10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total dust.
Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3)	TWA	3 fibers/cm <sup>3</sup>	Respirable fibers (≤ 3.5 µm in diameter & ≥ 10 µm in length)
		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Fiber, total

**Biological limit values**

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Appropriate engineering controls personal protective equipment**

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 goggles.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection**

It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves.

**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. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

**Thermal hazards**

None

**General hygiene considerations**

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 to remove contaminants. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Appearance

Paper faced with gypsum core.

### Physical state

Solid.

### Form

Panel.

### Color

Gray to off-white.

### Odor

Low to no odor.

### Odor threshold

Not applicable.

### pH

9 - 10

### 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 - upper (%)

Not applicable.

#### Explosive limit - lower (%)

Not applicable.

#### Explosive limit - upper (%)

Not applicable.

### Vapor pressure

Not applicable.

### Vapor density

Not applicable.

### Relative density

2.32 (H<sub>2</sub>O=1)

### Solubility(ies)

0.26 g/100 g (H<sub>2</sub>O)

### Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Not applicable.

### Auto-ignition temperature

Not applicable.

### Decomposition temperature

1450 °C

### Viscosity

Not applicable.

### Other information

#### Bulk density

760 - 920 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### Particle size

Varies.

#### VOC (Weight %)

0 %

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 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

Contact with incompatible materials.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Calcium oxides, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### Ingestion

Not likely, due to the form of the product.

#### Inhalation

Mechanical processing may generate dust. Gypsum dust has an irritant action on mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and eyes (1).

#### Skin contact

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a skin hazard. Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant (2).

#### Eyes contact

Mechanical processing may generate dust. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation (1).

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material does not pose a risk to health.

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**Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity**

Low hazard.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Gypsum was not found to be a skin irritant.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Gypsum does not cause serious eye damage or irritation.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization****Respiratory sensitization**

No data available, but based on results from the skin sensitization study, calcium sulfate is not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

**Skin sensitization**

Not a skin sensitizer (2).

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

No evidence of mutagenic potential exists (3,4,5).

**Carcinogenicity**

No evidence of carcinogenic potential exists (6).

**IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity**

Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

**NTP Report on Carcinogens**

Continuous filament glass fiber (CAS 65997-17-3) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

**OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)**

Not listed.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No evidence of reproductive toxicity exists (2).

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

Not toxic to lung tissue.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**

Not toxic to lung tissue (6).

**Aspiration hazard**

Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.

**Further information**

Pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions including dermatitis, asthma and chronic lung disease might be aggravated by exposure.

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**Ecotoxicity**

The product contains a substance which is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Components	Species	Test Results
Calcium sulfate dihydrate (alternative CAS 10101-41-4) (CAS 13397-24-5) <b>Aquatic</b> fish	LC50	Fathead minnow ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> ) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours

**Persistence and degradability**

Not applicable for the salt of inorganic compounds. Calcium sulfate dissolves in water without undergoing chemical degradation.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

**Mobility in soil**

Calcium sulfate has a low potential for adsorption to soil. If water is applied, gypsum dissolves and the calcium and sulfate ions are mobile and penetrate the subsoil (7).

**Other adverse effects**

None expected.

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**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**

Not regulated.

**12. ECOLOGICAL  
INFORMATION****13. DISPOSAL  
CONSIDERATIONS**

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Waste from residues / unused products**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

**Contaminated packaging**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

**DOT**

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

**IATA**

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. This product is a solid. Therefore, bulk transport is governed by IMSBC code.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Saudi Arabian Inventory of Chemical Substance:**

CAS#	13397-24-5	Calcium sulfate dihydrate
CAS#	65997-17-3	Continuous filament glass fiber
CAS#	3811-73-2	Sodium pyrithione

**Issue date**

20-January-2021

**Revision date**

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**Version #**

01

**Further information**

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in June, 1987, categorized continuous filament glass fibers as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify continuous filament glass fiber as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

The ACGIH has established a TLV (Threshold Limit Value or recommended exposure limit) for continuous filament glass fiber of 1 fiber per cubic centimeter of air for respirable fibers and 5 mg per cubic meter of air for inhalable glass fiber dust. These levels were established to prevent mechanical irritation of the upper airways. IARC, NTP (US National Toxicology Program) and OSHA (US Occupational Safety and Health Administration) do not list continuous filament glass fibers as a carcinogen.

As manufactured, continuous filament glass fibers in this product are not respirable. Continuous filament glass products that are chopped, crushed or severely mechanically processed during manufacturing or use may contain a very small amount of respirable particulate, some of which may be glass shards.

NFPA Ratings:

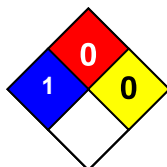
Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Physical hazard: 0

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

**NFPA Ratings:**



**16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION**

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**List of abbreviations**

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

**Abbreviations and acronyms**

1. US National Library of Medicine (NLM) (1998). Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).
2. Tested by LG Life Science/Toxicology Center, Korea (2002). National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER).
3. Dopp E et al. (1995). Environ. Health Perspect. 103(3), 268-271.
4. Cremer H.H. et al. (1988). Wiss. Umwelt. 4, 202-205.
5. Fujita H et al. (1988). Kenkyu Nenpo-Tokyo-Toritsu Eisei Kenkyunsho. 39, 343-350.
6. Clouter et al. (1998). Inhal. Toxicol. 10, 3-14.
7. Shainberg et al. (1989). Advanced Soil Sci. 9, 1-111.

**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.

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