

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s):	Gypsum
Product Identifiers:	Gypsum, Alabaster, Gypsum Stone, Land Plaster, Terra Alba, Native Calcium Sulfate, Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate
Manufacturer:	Lafarge North America Inc. 12018 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 500 Reston, VA 20191
Information Telephone Number:	703-480-3600 (9am to 5pm EST)
Emergency Telephone Number:	1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)
Product Use:	Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of drywall, drywall compounds, and cement, concrete and concrete products
Note:	This MSDS covers many types of gypsum. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of gypsum.




Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL -TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m ³)	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral)	LC ₅₀
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate (gypsum)	90-99	13397-24-5	15 (T), 5 (R)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Calcium Carbonate*	0-10	1317-65-3	15 (T), 5 (R)	3 (R); 10 (T)	NA	NA
Crystalline Silica	0-2	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA

Note: Exposure limits for components noted with an * contain no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

Gypsum is a naturally occurring, mined rock. Trace amounts of chemical compounds may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, gypsum may contain trace amounts of naturally occurring metals, and other silicates.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

	WARNING	 Respiratory Protection  Eye Protection
	<p>Toxic - Harmful by inhalation. (Contains crystalline silica)</p> <p>Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.</p> <p>Read MSDS for details.</p>	

Emergency Overview: Gypsum is a solid, white or off-white, odorless powder. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to the dry powder presents little or no hazard.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of gypsum can cause moderate eye irritation, redness, and abrasions. Eye exposures require immediate first aid.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Skin Contact:	Gypsum may cause dry skin, discomfort, and irritation.
Inhalation (acute):	Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.
Inhalation (chronic):	Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.
<u>Silicosis:</u>	This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. See Note to Physicians in Section 4 for further information.
<u>Carcinogenicity:</u>	Gypsum is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, gypsum contains trace amounts of crystalline silica and hexavalent chromium which are classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogens.
<u>Autoimmune Disease:</u>	Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.
<u>Tuberculosis:</u>	Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.
<u>Renal Disease:</u>	Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.
Ingestion:	Do not ingest gypsum. Although ingestion of small quantities of gypsum is not known to be harmful, ingestion of large quantities can cause an obstruction causing pain and distress in the digestive tract.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions and burns.
Skin Contact:	Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet gypsum, cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.
Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.
Note to Physician:	The three types of silicosis include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).• Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

- Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels.

Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method:	Non-combustible	Firefighting Equipment:	Gypsum poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.
General Hazard:	Avoid breathing dust.	Combustion Products:	Above 1450° C decomposed to sulfur oxide and calcium oxide.
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.		

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the gypsum to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of gypsum and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not wash gypsum down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of gypsum according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Keep bulk gypsum dry until used.

Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains gypsum. Gypsum can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The gypsum can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Do not stand on stockpiles of gypsum, they may be unstable. Use engineering controls (e.g. wetting stockpiles) to prevent windblown dust from stockpiles, which may cause the hazards described in Section 3.

Usage: Cutting, crushing, sanding or grinding drywall, hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.

Housekeeping: Avoid actions that cause the gypsum to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited. **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited.

Clothing: Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with gypsum. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to gypsum.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust or wet gypsum to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using gypsum, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing, when necessary, to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with wet gypsum and wash exposed areas.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid (powder).	Evaporation Rate:	NA.
Appearance:	White or off-white.	pH (in water):	5-8
Odor:	None.	Boiling Point:	>1000° C
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	Freezing Point:	None, solid.
Vapor Density:	NA.	Viscosity:	None, solid.
Specific Gravity:	2.3 g/cm ³	Solubility in Water:	Negligible

The following table describes the mineral composition of gypsum.

Rock	Mineral	Mineral Formula	Mineral Composition
Gypsum	Gypsum	CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	Hydrous calcium sulfate
	Calcite	CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
	Clay Minerals	(Mg, Al) Si ₃ O ₁₂	Magnesium Aluminum Silicate
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Silicon Dioxide

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

Hazardous Decomposition: Decomposes to sulfur oxide and calcium oxide above 1450° C.

Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.


Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication:	This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.
CERCLA/SUPERFUND:	This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.
EPCRA SARA Title III:	This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.
EPCRA SARA Section 313:	This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.
RCRA:	If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.
TSCA:	Gypsum and crystalline silica are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.
California Proposition 65:	Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is known by the State of California to cause cancer.
WHMIS/DSL: 	Products containing crystalline silica and calcium carbonate are classified as D2A, E and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION
Abbreviations:

>	Greater than	NA	Not Applicable
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NTP	National Toxicology Program
		OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CL	Ceiling Limit	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EST	Eastern Standard Time	R	Respirable Particulate
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	T	Total Particulate
		TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

This MSDS (Sections 1-16) was revised on March 1, 2011.

An electronic version of this MSDS is available at: www.lafarge-na.com under the Sustainability section.

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