Panel Rey® Ready Mix Joint Compounds.

[Ready Mix Joint Compound, Drying Type - Lightweight (less than 12lbs/gal)]

Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Date of issue: 05/20/2015 Revision date: 05/20/2015 Supersedes: Version 2011 Version: 1.0 - 2015

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the comp|any/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture

Product name : ***PANEL REY® Ultima Light, Ultima Plus***

[Ready Mix Joint Compound, Drying Type - Lightweight (less than 12lbs/gal)]

Formula : A mixture of water, calcium sulfate, limestone and minerals.

Other means of identification : Joint Compound, Taping & Topping Compound, Mud, Finishing Compound.

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

Use of the substance/mixture : This product is designed for treating fasteners and finishing joints and corners between gypsum boards in walls and ceilings, as well as for applying finishing, textures and making small repairs to gypsum walls. It leaves a smooth surface, which is ideal for applying coats of paint or reaching the desired finish. It is 20% lighter than traditional compounds, and has been produced to prevent cracks and reduce the percentage of shrinkage which naturally occurs when the compound dries and loses water due to evaporation.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Panel Rey S.A.

Serafín Peña 935 Sur.

Col. Centro Z.C. 64000

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350
STOT RE 2 H373

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, liver, thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral)

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 and attention if you feel unwell
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national international regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : 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)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier (CAS No.)	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Limestone	1317-65-3	> 50	
Or Dolomite	16389-88-1		
Or Gypsum ($CaSO_4 \bullet 2H_2O$	13397-24-5		
Water	7732-18-05	< 40	
May contain:			
Perlite	93763-70-3	< 5	
Polyvinyl acetate	9003-20-7	< 5	
Or Ethylene-vinyl acetate	24937-78-8		
Attapulgite	12174-11-7	< 5	
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	0 - 5	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373
Kaolin	1332-58-7	< 5	
Or Mica	12001-26-2		
Starch	9005-25-8	< 10	

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 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 : Reported inhalation of respirable cristobalite 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 dust recirculation. 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)

Brief summary of the product use. Finishing and repair of drywall.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	ACGIH TLV (mg/m^3) (8-hr. TWA)	U.S. OSHA PEL (mg/m^3) (8-hr. TWA)
Limestone	10	15 (T) / 5 (R)
Or Dolomite	10	15 (T) / 5 (R)
Or Gypsum ($CaSO_4 \bullet 2H_2O$)	10	15 (T) / 5 (R)
Water	(NE)	(NE)
May contain:		
Expanded perlite	10	15 (T) / 5 (R)
Polyvinyl acetate	(NE)	(NE)
Or Ethylene-vinyl acetate	(NE)	(NE)
Attapulgite	(NE)	(NE)
Kaolin	2 (R)	15 (T) / 5 (R)
Or Mica	10	20 mppcf
Starch	10	15 (T) / 5 (R)

(T): TOTAL DUST (R): RESPIRABLE FRACTION (NE): NOT ESTABLISHED
mppcf: Millions of particles per cubic foot of air.

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ A2
USA ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Lung Cancer; Silicosis
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ %SiO2+2
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	250 mppcf %SiO2+2
USA 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 : In case of repeated or prolonged contact wear Nitrile or Polyethylene gloves

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 : Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection is recommended.For exposures of crystalline silica up to 0.5 mg/m^3 TWA, NIOSH recommends wearing any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter, except quarter-mask respirators.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid

Color : Off White

Odor : Low to no odor

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : 7.5 – 9.5

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : 0°C (32°F)

Freezing point	:	0°C (32°F)
Boiling point	:	100°C (212°F)
Flash point	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	Enter
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Solubility	:	Slightly.
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	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content:

UL GREENGUARD Gold Certification Criteria for Building Products and Interior Finishes

Criteria	Product identifier (CAS No.)	Maximum Allowable Predicted Concentration	Units
TVOC (A)	-	0.22	mg/m^3
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	9 (7.3 ppb)	$\mu g/m^3$
Total Aldehydes (B)	-	0.043	Ppm
4-Phenylcyclohexene	4994-16-5	6.5	$\mu g/m^3$
Particle Matter less than 10 µm (C)	-	20	$\mu g/m^3$
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (D)	872-50-4	160	$\mu g/m^3$
Individual VOCs (E)	-	½ CREL or $1/100^{th}$ TLV	-

(A) Defined to be the total response of measured VOCs falling within the C6 – C16 range, with responses calibrated to a toluene surrogate.

(B) The sum of all measured normal aldehydes from formaldehyde through nonanal, plus benzaldehyde, individually calibrated to a compound specific standard. Heptanal through nonanal are measured via TD/GC/MS analysis and the remaining aldehydes are measured using HPLC/UV analysis.

(C) Particle emission requirement only applicable to HVAC Duct Products with exposed surface area in air streams (a forced air test with specific test method) and for wood finishing (sanding) systems.

(D) Based on the CA Prop 65 Maximum Allowable Dose Level for inhalation of 3,200 µg/day and an inhalation rate of 20 m^3/day.

(E) Allowable levels for chemicals not listed are derived from the lower of 1/2 the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Chronic Reference Exposure Level (CREL) as required per the CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method v1.1 and BIFMA level credit 7.6.2 and 1/100th of the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) industrial work place standard (Reference: American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, 6500 Glenway, Building D-7, and Cincinnati, OH 45211-4438).

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

No additional information available

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Water.

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	:	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation. pH: 7.5 – 9.5
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. pH: 7.5 – 9.5
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, liver, thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).
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	:	Reported inhalation of respirable cristobalite 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

No additional information available

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

Transport document description :

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

No additional information available

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]

Carc.Cat.2; R49

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. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

SECTION 16: Other information

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/].

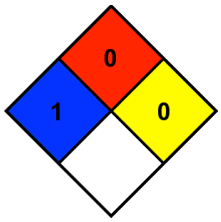
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

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.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product