

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING.

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product presentation	: Ready Mix Joint Compound, Drying Type - Lightweight (less than 12lbs/gal)
Product form	: Mixture
Product name	: <b><u>PANEL REY<sup>®</sup> Ultima Light.</u></b> <b><u>PANEL REY<sup>®</sup> Ultima Light X.</u></b> <b><u>PANEL REY<sup>®</sup> Ultima Plus.</u></b>
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.
Restrictions	: All surfaces must be dry, clean and free of grease or dust.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

PR Gypsum LLC  
3651 Shelby Lane, Denton.  
Denton, Texas 76207  
USA. Ph: 800 862 90 22.  
Customer Service USA: 1 800 862 9022.  
Emergency: (81) 8305 3800.  
[contact.us@gpromax.com](mailto:contact.us@gpromax.com) - [www.panelrey.com/usa](http://www.panelrey.com/usa)

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.


#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350  
STOT RE 2 H372

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)	: 
	GHS08
Signal word (GHS-US)	: Danger / Health Hazard
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 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. 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

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The hazard classification and labeling apply to potential exposure to respirable crystalline silica generated during drying, sanding or mechanical disturbance of the product, and do not represent the hazard of the mixture in its wet form.

### 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<sup>3</sup> (15 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA. Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust) has an OSHA PEL of 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (50 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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	> 35	(NE)
Water	7732-18-05	< 40	
May contain one or more of the following ingredients:			
Perlite	93763-70-3	< 10	(NE)
Polyvinyl acetate	9003-20-7	< 10	(NE)
Or Ethylene-vinyl acetate	24937-78-8		(NE)
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	(NE)
Or Mica	12001-26-2		(NE)
Starch	9005-25-8	< 10	(NE)

Crystalline silica is present as an impurity within mineral components and is not intentionally added. Exposure risk occurs only when respirable dust is generated.

## 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.

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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 (dry chemical, foam, water or use suitable extinguishing 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 and is recommended to limit exposures to combustion.

## 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. Even this product does not present an ecological hazard to the environment, dispose of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

### 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 : Handle as a mixture with packaging materials. Avoid sources of ignition. Hazardous decomposition products may be released only in case of fire involving packaging or organic additives.  
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.

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### 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

Exposure to respirable crystalline silica is regulated under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1053. Engineering controls, work practices and respiratory protection shall be implemented as required to maintain exposure below the OSHA PEL.

Ingredient	ACGIH TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (8-hr. TWA)	U.S. OSHA PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (8-hr. TWA)
Limestone	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/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter), [2009]
USA ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Lung Cancer; Silicosis
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (8-hr TWA) [Action level: 25 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ]
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 <sup>3</sup> 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	: Paste / ready-mix (semi-solid)
Color	: Off White
Odor	: Low to no odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 8.0 – 10.0

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Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: 0°C (32°F) (water)
Freezing point	: 0°C (32°F) (water)
Boiling point	: 100°C (212°F) (water)
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	: ~1.1-1.6
Solubility	: Slightly, in water
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:

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

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

(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.

(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.

(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<sup>3</sup>/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 data available.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions are none known

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### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available as is none known

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None known. Above 825o C limestone (CaCO3 ) decomposes to calcium oxide (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO2 ).

## 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.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
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

Unknown and No additional information available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available or bioaccumulation potential is not applicable.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Unknown and No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

None known and No additional information available

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Based on available data, this product is not expected to present acute or chronic environmental hazards. Mineral components are insoluble and not bioavailable. No adverse ecological effects are anticipated under normal use.

### 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: This product is not a DOT hazardous material.

#### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

#### ADR

Transport document description : No supplementary information available.

#### Transport by sea

No additional information available

#### Air transport

No additional information available

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

All components are listed on or exempt from TSCA Inventory.

##### Crystalline Silica (California Proposition 65):

WARNING: This product can expose you to crystalline silica (airborne particles of respirable size), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

##### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

##### 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

This SDS is prepared in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

### 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/](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

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NFPA health hazard

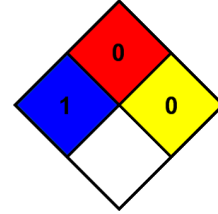
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

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)

*The information contained herein is based on data believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to Panel Rey at the time of preparation. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding the accuracy, completeness, or reliability of the information contained herein.*

*This Safety Data Sheet is intended to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and is provided solely for the purpose of conveying health, safety, and environmental information. It does not serve as a specification or guarantee of any specific product properties.*

*Because the conditions and methods of use of this product are beyond the control of Panel Rey, Panel Rey assumes no responsibility and expressly disclaims any liability for any loss, damage, or injury resulting from the use, handling, storage, or disposal of this product. Users are responsible for determining the suitability of this product for their particular application and for complying with all applicable laws and regulations.*

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