# Ready-Mix Joint Compounds
Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: April 4, 2023 Version: 10.0

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1. Product identifier:

Ready-Mixed Drywall Joint Compounds

| **Quick Identifier –** Common Name (on label) | **Packaging** | **Product Code** |
|---|---|---|
| All Purpose Joint Compound | 3.5 gal (13.2 L) box | 895900000034 |
| All Purpose Joint Compound | 4.5 gal (17.03 L) pail | 895900000232 |
| Mid Weight Joint Compound | 3.5 Gal (13.2 L) box | 895900000072 |
| Mid Weight Joint Compound | 4.5 gal (17.03 L) pail | 858193006107 |
| Light Weight Joint Compound | 3.5 Gal (13.2 L) box | 895900000041 |
| Light Weight Joint Compound | 4.5 gal (17.03 L) pail | 858193006022 |
| | | |

### 1.2. Recommended uses:

Drywall joint compound for finishing and repair
Restrictions on use: None known

### 1.3. Supplier:

Hamilton Drywall Products
6090 Willis Way
Monroe, NC, USA 28110

Phone number: 1-704-349-5055
Fax number: 1-704-349-5010
Website: www.hamiltondp.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number:

Hamilton Drywall Products: 1-704-349-5055

## SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

### 2.1. Classification:

Carcinogenicity Cat. 1A; H350 (inhalation)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure Cat. 2; H373 (inhalation)

### 2.2. Label elements:

GHS08

**Danger**
- May cause cancer (Inhalation).
- May cause damage to organs (lung, kidney, liver, thyroid gland, and immune system) through prolonged and repeated exposure (oral and inhalation).

**Prevention**
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe dust or spray.
- Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
- Wear protective gloves and safety glasses or goggles.

**Response**
- If exposed or concerned, get medical attention.

**Storage**
- Store locked-up.

**Disposal**
- Dispose of contents and containers to comply with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Exposures to nuisance particles or dusts may cause irritation to the eyes and upper respiratory tract.

## SECTION 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Chemical Name | CAS No. | Wt. % |
|---|---|---|
| Calcium carbonate | 1317-65-3 | < 65 |
| Perlite | 93763-70-3 | 0 – 5 |
| Attapulgite clay | 12174-11-7 | 0 – 3 |
| Mica | 12001-26-2 | 0 – 2 |
| | | |

Raw materials in these products contain respirable crystalline silica as an impurity. The total crystalline silica in these products is < 0.65%. Under normal conditions, the use of these products is not expected to result in exposure to respirable crystalline silica that exceeds the OSHA PEL (0.05mg/m$^3$). However, actual exposures to respirable crystalline silica on a given jobsite must be determined by workplace hygiene testing.

## SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures:

**Inhalation:** If breathing is difficult, remove affected person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness or is unconscious or convulsing.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms / effects acute and delayed:

**Inhalation:** Exposures to airborne dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract; symptoms of exposure may include sneezing, coughing and sore throat.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to fine airborne crystalline silica dust may cause damage to lung tissue, a disease called silicosis. Symptoms of silicosis include cough, shortness of breath upon exertion and chest tightness. The symptoms of silicosis develop following long-term exposures to airborne dusts containing silica. May cause lung cancer by inhalation.

**Eye Contact:** Dust particles may cause mechanical irritation.

**Skin Contact:** Dust particles may cause mechanical irritation.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, may cause stomach discomfort.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Not applicable

## SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media:

Use water and other extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the product:

Product is not flammable and does not support combustion.

### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

As for any fire, fire-fighters protective clothing and positive pressure SCBA may be necessary.

## SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear adequate personal protective equipment, including an appropriate respirator as indicated in Section 8. Isolate spill area, preventing entry by unauthorized persons. Ventilate the spill area if airborne dust is present.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions:

Prevent releases into the environment.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning-up:

Use methods that avoid raising dust in the air. Scoop or shovel spilled material or vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labelled waste container. Small spills may be picked up with a damp cloth or mop.

## SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling:

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe airborne dusts or spray.
Wear eye protection and gloves.
In workplaces where occupational exposure limits are exceeded, wear appropriate respiratory protection. (See Section 8).
Read the label and follow the directions for use.
Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace where this product is handled.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in dry conditions and protected from weather.
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Keep out of reach of children.

## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1. Control parameters:

**Occupational Exposure Limits:** Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

| Ingredient | ACGIH® TLV® | U.S. OSHA PEL |
|---|---|---|
| Calcium carbonate | Not established | 15 mg/m$^3$ (total dust)<br>5 mg/m$^3$ (respirable fraction) |
| Perlite | Not established | Not established |
| Mica | 3 mg/m$^3$ (respirable) | 3 mg/m$^3$ (respirable fraction) |
| Attapulgite clay | 10 mg/m$^3$ (inhalable)<br>3 mg/m$^3$ (respirable)<br>PNOS | 15 mg/m$^3$ (total dust)<br>5 mg/m$^3$ (respirable fraction)<br>Table Z-3 Mineral dust |
| Crystalline silica, quartz | 0.025 mg/m$^3$ (respirable) | Quartz (total dust):<br>30 mg/m$^3$ / %$SiO_2$ +2)<br>Quartz (respirable):<br>0.05 mg/m$^3$ / (%$SiO_2$ +2)<br>Table Z-3 |

### 8.2. Exposure controls:

**Engineering Controls:** General ventilation is adequate for application of product in its original form. If airborne particulates are generated, monitor concentrations in air and provide local exhaust ventilation when any exposure guideline is exceeded. Dust collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace air.

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material or if adverse health symptoms are experienced, wear suitable personal protection equipment including approved respiratory protection.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Wear safety glasses or goggles.

**Skin Protection:** Wear protective gloves; e.g. nitrile gloves. Where workplace conditions generate dust, wear protective clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-wearing, or discard.

**Respiratory Protection:** When dust or spray concentrations in air exceed the occupational exposure guideline, wear an approved air-purifying respirator.

NIOSH recommendations for Crystalline silica (respirable dust); concentrations in air:
Up to 0.5 mg/m$^3$: particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100.

Up to 1.25 mg/m$^3$: Powered air-purifying respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter; or SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.
Up to 2.5 mg/m$^3$: air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter.
Up to 25 mg/m$^3$ Positive pressure SAR.

A respiratory protection program that meets the regulatory requirement, such as OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2 or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard Z94.4, must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance: | : | Paste, semi-solid. Off white |
| Odor: | : | Faint |
| Odor threshold: | : | Not available |
| pH: | : | 7 – 10 (aqueous slurry) |
| Melting point / Freezing point: | : | Approximately 0 °C (32 °F) |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range: | : | Approximately 100 °C (212 °F) |
| Flash point: | : | Not applicable |
| Flammability: | : | Not flammable or combustible |
| Auto-ignition temperature: | : | Not available |
| Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits: | : | Not applicable |
| Evaporation rate: | : | Not applicable |
| Vapor pressure: | : | Not applicable |
| Vapor density: | : | Not applicable |
| Relative density: | : | 1.0 – 2.0 (water = 1) |
| Solubility (ies): | : | Low solubility in water |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol / water): | : | Not available |
| Decomposition temperature: | : | Not available |
| Viscosity: | : | 100-800 Brabender Units |
| VOC content (VOC of material) – calculated: | : | < 2 g/L |
| VOC content for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) – Regulatory VOC (less water & exempts) – calculated: | : | Not applicable |

## SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity:

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

### 10.2. Chemical stability:

Normally stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

None known.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid:

Avoid accumulations of dust.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials:

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:

Calcium oxide, corrosive fumes, may form if product is exposed to extreme heat 825 °C (1517 °F).

## SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects:

**Likely routes of exposure**

Inhalation; Skin contact; Eye contact.

**Acute toxicity**

**Inhalation:** Data not available. None of the natural mineral component substances are toxic or harmful by inhalation.

**Ingestion:** Data not available. None of the natural mineral component substances are toxic or harmful if swallowed.

**Skin:** Data not available. Component natural mineral component substances are not known to be absorbed through the skin.

**Acute toxicity data:**

Acute toxicity estimate (oral) of the mixture: >7000 mg/kg (rat) based on data for the component substances.
Low dermal and inhalation acute toxicity based on evidence from animal tests.

| Ingredient | $LD_{50}$ Oral (mg/kg) | $LD_{50}$ Dermal (mg/kg) | $LC_{50}$ Inhalation (ppm, 4 hrs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcium carbonate | 6450 (rat) | Not available | Not available |
| Perlite | >13000 mg/kg (mouse) | Not available | Not available |

**Skin corrosion / irritation**

Data not available. May cause skin dryness and abrasive irritation in contact with the skin.

**Serious eye damage / irritation**

Data not available. Particulates in the eye may cause irritation by mechanical action.

**STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) – Single exposure**

Data not available

**STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) – Repeated exposure**

Repeated exposures to particles containing crystalline silica can cause lung disease (silicosis).
Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions. Symptoms of silicosis include shortness of breath and cough, decreased lung function and weakness.
There is limited evidence of kidney, liver, thyroid gland, and immune system disease in humans following occupational exposures to crystalline silica.

**Aspiration hazard**

Does not meet criteria for classification for aspiration toxicity.

**Sensitization – respiratory and/or skin**

Not known to be a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

**Carcinogenicity**

Crystalline Silica:
IARC Crystalline Silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources should be classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).
ACGIH® in the form of quartz or cristobalite as A2: Suspected human carcinogen.
Crystalline silica, respirable size, is listed in the Report on Carcinogens by NTP (National Toxicology Program) as known to be a human carcinogen.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Data not available

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Data not available

**Interactive effects**

Tobacco smoking in combination with inhalable silica exposures may have higher risk of developing lung disease.
Persons who develop silicosis have a higher risk of contracting tuberculosis if exposed to the tuberculosis bacteria.

## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

### 12.1. Toxicity:

Ecotoxicity data are not available. Composed of natural source minerals.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability:

Not available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:

Not available

### 12.4. Mobility in soil:

Not available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects:

Not available

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods:

Dispose of as an inert solid.
Do NOT discharge into any drains or sewers.
The required hazard evaluation of the waste and compliance with the applicable hazardous waste laws are the responsibility of the user.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

### 14.1. UN number:

Not regulated by international transport regulations (IMDG, UN Model Regulations).

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name:

Not applicable

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):

Not applicable

### 14.4. Packaging group:

Not applicable

### 14.5. Environmental hazards:

Not available

### 14.6. Special precautions for user:

Not available

### 14.7. U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulation (DOT 49CFR):

Not regulated

### 14.8. Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations:

Not regulated

## SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

**USA**

**TSCA Status:** Substances are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

**California Prop 65:** ⚠ **Warning**: This product contains a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer [Crystalline silica – airborne particles of respirable size. Palygorskite (Attapulgite) fibers >5 mm in length]. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

**Canada**

**WHMIS Classification:** WHMIS 2015: D2A Untested mixture containing Crystalline silica (IARC Group 1).

**NSNR Status:** Component substances are listed on the DSL or are exempt.

## SECTION 16: Other Information

**References and sources for data:**

CCOHS, Cheminfo
RTECS, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
NIOSH, Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

**Methods for classification of mixtures:**

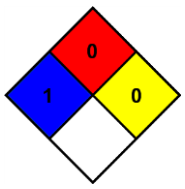
USA: Haz Com Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012)
Canada: Controlled Products Regulations
UNECE, Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

**Legend to abbreviations:**

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CNESST – Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail
GHS- Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling.
IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP – National Toxicology Program
OEL– Occupational exposure limit
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
RSST – Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail
TWA – Time weighted average
TLV - Threshold Limit Value
VEMP – Valeur d'exposition moyenne pondérée
WHMIS – Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HMIS III Rating | : | |
| Health | : | 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible |
| Flammability | : | 0 Minimal Hazard |
| Physical | : | 0 Minimal Hazard |
| Personal Protection | : | E |




SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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