

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	DURAMOLD™ Pottery, TS, 7-10, 7-10 TS, 11-14, 11-14 TS	
Other means of identification		
SDS number	5200000005	
Synonyms	Plaster	
Recommended use	Mold making material for ceramic industry.	
Recommended restrictions	Use in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.	
Manufacturer / Importer / Supplier / Distributor information		
Company name	United States Gypsum Company	

Address	550 West Adams Street
	Chicago, Illinois 60661-3637
Telephone	1-800-874-4968
Website	www.usg.com
Emergency phone number	1-800-507-8899

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Not classified.
Health hazards	Not classified.
Environmental 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	%
Plaster of Paris (Calcium	26499-65-0	> 95
Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS		
10034-76-1)		

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

4. First-aid measures	
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	Plaster of Paris hardens and if ingested may result in stomach and intestinal blockage. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Under normal conditions of intended use, this product is not expected to be a health risk. 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.
5. Fire-fighting measures	
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 and 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.
6. Accidental release meas	sures
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	Vacuum up the spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters. Containers must be labeled. Collect in approved containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.
7. Handling and storage	
Precautions for safe handling	Minimize dust production when mixing, or opening and closing bags. Avoid inhalation of dust.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Minimize dust production when mixing, or opening and closing bags. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices and use appropriate lifting techniques. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Avoid contact with acids, water, and moisture.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

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

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
20100 00 0)		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit	Values		
Components	Туре	Value	Form
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	TWA	10 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
20433-03-01			
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to	o Chemical Hazards		
,	o Chemical Hazards Type	Value	Form
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Components Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS	_	Value 5 mg/m3	Form Respirable.
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Components Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS	Туре		
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Components Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS	Туре	5 mg/m3 10 mg/m3	Respirable.
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Components Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)	Type TWA	5 mg/m3 10 mg/m3 or the ingredient(s). ations causing dust formation.	Respirable.

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.
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 separately from regular wash. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

9. Physical and chemical properties

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Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Powder.
Color	White to off-white.
Odor	Low to no odor.
Odor threshold	Not applicable.
рН	6 - 8
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable. 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 expl	osive 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	2.96 (H2O=1)
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	0.15 - 0.4 g/100 g (H2O)
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	2642 °F (1450 °C)
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Bulk density	55 - 70 lb/ft ³
Particle size	Varies.
VOC (Weight %)	0 %
10 Stability and reactivity	

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not available.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid	When mixed with water this product can become very hot. Encasing or making moulds of any body part can cause serious burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue and even amputation of encased body part.
Incompatible materials	Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat.
Hazardous decomposition products	Calcium oxides. Sulfur oxides.
11. Toxicological informat	tion
Information on likely routes of e	exposure
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause irritation and stomach discomfort.
Inhalation	Airborne dust may irritate throat and upper respiratory system causing coughing.
Skin contact	Under normal conditions of intended use, this product does not pose a skin hazard.
Eye contact	Direct contact with airborne particulates may cause temporary irritation.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Dust may irritate eyes and mucous membranes of the nose, throat and upper respiratory system causing sneezing and/or coughing.
Information on toxicological effe	ects
Acute toxicity	Not expected to be a hazard under normal conditions of intended use.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not a skin irritant.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	n
Respiratory sensitization	Not expected to cause respiratory sensitization based on non-skin sensitization history.
Skin sensitization	Not a skin sensitizer. Plaster of Paris has displayed little sensitization potential.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenicty found in Ames bacterial tests.
Carcinogenicity	This material is not classified as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP or OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive hazard.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available, but none expected.

Specific target organ toxicity -	No data available, but none expected.
opecific target organ toxicity -	

repeated exposure	
Aspiration hazard	Due to the physical form of the product it is not an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects	No other specific acute or chronic health impact noted.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components		Species	Test Results
Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sul	fate Hemihydra	ite CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS	3 26499-65-0)
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pime	ephales promelas) > 1970 mg/l, 96 hours
Persistence and degradability	Calcium sulf	ate dissolves in water form	ning calcium and sulfate ions.
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumula	ation is not expected.	
Mobility in soil	No data ava	ilable.	
Other adverse effects	None expec	ted.	

13. Disposal considerations

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.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

ΙΑΤΑ

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. This product is a solid. Therefore, bulk transport is governed by IMSBC code.

the IBC Code

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

Hazard categories

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

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SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous No

chemical

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Not regulated.

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act Not regulated. (SDWA)

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate CAS 10034-76-1) (CAS 26499-65-0) US. Rhode Island RTK

Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance Not listed.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region Inventory name

United States & Puerto Rico Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s). A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

On inventory (yes/no)*

Yes

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

28-February-2014

Issue date
Revision date
Version #
Further information

02

Plaster of Paris: Is classified as a hazardous substance but is generally considered a safe material for routine use. When plaster of Paris is used responsibly it is not considered as a dangerous material. However, when mixed with water this product can become very hot. DO NOT attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body. Encasing any body part can cause serious burns and even amputation of the encased body part.

NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 0

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



Disclaimer

NFPA Ratings

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.