



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
LEVELROCK™ Brand Floor Underlayment PROFLOW

United States Gypsum Company
 125 South Franklin Street
 Chicago, Illinois 60606-4678

Product Safety: 1 (800) 507-8899
 Version Date: November 15, 2001
 Version 1

SECTION I
PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT(S): LEVELROCK™ Brand Floor Underlayment PROFLOW

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Sand, Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate (Plaster of Paris, CaSO₄•_{1/2}H₂O) and Portland Cement

SECTION II
INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	WT%	TLV (mg/m ³)	PEL (mg/m ³)	CAS NUMBER
Sand (Crystalline Silica)	<55	0.05(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7
Portland Cement	<25	10	15(T)/5(R)	65997-15-1
Plaster of Paris	>20	10	15(T)/5(R)	26499-65-0

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable

All ingredients of this product are included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory. All components of this product are included in the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL).

INFORMATION FOR HANDLING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS

NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0 Other: N/A
 HMIS Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0
 Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.
 0 = Minimal Hazard 1 = Slight Hazard 2 = Moderate Hazard 3 = Serious Hazard 4 = Severe Hazard

SECTION III
PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor: Black to dark gray powder; low to no odor.
Melting Point: 1450°C – decomposes
Solubility In Water: 0.15%
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 2.7 – 3.0
pH: 12 -13
Hardening Time: Varies. Check usage and/or product specification data for each product.

SECTION IV
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): Non-combustible.
Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None
Special Fire Fighting Protective Equipment: None



SECTION V
HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Respirable dust from sand (crystalline silica) is classified as a human carcinogen. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis, lung cancer, or other diseases. Both portland cement and plaster of paris are considered nuisance dusts. The primary hazard with portland cement is its alkalinity (pH ~ 12).

This product can release dust in handling or during use. Eye, skin, nose, throat, and upper respiratory irritation can occur with prolonged dust exposures.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE:

EYES: Portland cement is a strongly alkaline material. Contact with eyes will cause irritation and possible corrosion damage, burning, and corneal edema. Can cause chemical burns to the eye and blindness. Exposure requires immediate First Aid (see First Aid procedures below) and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye. Direct contact can also cause mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult physician.

SKIN: When mixed with water, this material hardens and becomes very hot – sometimes quickly. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb. Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin can cause severe skin damage in the form of (caustic) chemical burns. Because of the high alkalinity of portland cement, burns may occur 12 to 48 hours after exposures of 1 to 6 hours. Burns may occur without obvious pain at the time of exposure. Can cause chemical and mechanical irritation to skin, especially in sensitive individuals. Rubbing of this product against the skin can result in abrasions. Rinse with water until free of material to avoid abrasions, then wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. May dry skin.

Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to blended cement, possibly due to trace amounts of chromium. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with the product. Other persons may experience this effect after years of contact with blended cement products.

INHALATION: DO NOT BREATHE SILICA DUST. Also inhalation of dusts from this product can irritate and be corrosive to the nose, throat, lungs and upper respiratory tract.

INGESTION: If ingested, caustic burns may occur in the mouth, esophagus or stomach. Portland cement may be corrosive to the digestive tract. Plaster of paris is non-toxic; however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. See Emergency and First Aid – Ingestion below.

CHRONIC:

INHALATION: Bronchitis and emphysema have been reported after many years of exposure to portland cement. Chronic overexposure to respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Respirable crystalline silica exposure has been reported to be associated with certain autoimmune diseases such as systemic sclerosis and end stage kidney disease.

EYES: Conjunctivitis and keratitis.

SKIN: Dermatitis.

INGESTION: Burns to esophagus and stomach.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for 30 minutes, including under upper and lower lids. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should NOT be worn when working with portland cement.

SKIN: Promptly wash skin thoroughly with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes or longer depending on the concentration, amount and duration of exposure. If irritation or pain persists after washing, contact physician. If cement penetrates the clothing, promptly remove the clothing and wash skin. Wash clothing before wearing again.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Leave the area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary, however if conditions warrant, contact physician.

INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Portland cement is highly alkaline (pH ~12) and may cause burns to the esophagus and stomach. The use of diluents is controversial and neutralization is contraindicated. This product contains gypsum plaster. Plaster of paris hardens when wetted and, if ingested, may result in obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LEVELROCK™ Brand Floor Underlayment PROFLOW

MSDS NO. 05377

Page 3 of 4

TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Unusual (hyper) sensitivity to hexavalent chromium (chromium +6) salts.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation: eyes and/or skin contact.

CARCINOGENICITY OF INGREDIENTS:

MATERIAL	IARC	NTP
Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Known

The average concentration of respirable crystalline silica measured in USG plaster of paris was less than 0.1 Wt.%. In June 1997, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified crystalline silica (quartz and cristobalite) as a human carcinogen. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs.

IARC states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY:	Acids, aluminum metal, and ammonium salts.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:	Above 1450°C could produce CaO and SO ₂ .
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Contact with water before use.

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Sweep up material from spillage into a waste container for disposal, avoid creating excessive dust. If washed down, may plug drains. If already mixed with water, scrape up and place in container. Avoid dust conditions, minimize airborne dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of material in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations. Slurry may plug drains.

SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

No TLV assigned to this mixture, see Ingredients Section. Minimize exposures in accordance with good hygiene practice.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Not typically necessary under normal conditions of use. Provide general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements of individual ingredients and to control dust conditions. Avoid creating dust. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas and/or if engineering controls are infeasible or inadequate to prevent exceeding the TLV. Use of a respirator requires respirator fit testing and a medical surveillance program.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LEVELROCK™ Brand Floor Underlayment PROFLOW

MSDS NO. 05377
Page 4 of 4

VENTILATION:

Ventilate to keep exposures below TLV. General ventilation is expected to be satisfactory. Use local exhaust ventilation if necessary to control dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Wear gloves and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. When required, wear boots impervious to water to protect feet and ankles. Wear eye protection (safety glasses with side shields or goggles) to avoid chemical and particulate irritation of the eye. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with blended cement products.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

During handling wear the appropriate respiratory, eye and skin protection if warranted per environmental conditions. Keep dry. Dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden this material during storage.

⚠WARNING!

This product contains respirable crystalline silica. Prolonged, repeated breathing of respirable crystalline silica dust can cause permanent lung damage (silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Avoid exposure to dust. Use designed ventilation and dust collection systems to control dust exposures below permissible limits. Monitor employee personal breathing zone for respirable crystalline silica by NIOSH 7500 test method or equivalent. Where engineering controls are infeasible or inadequate, wear an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator to reduce exposure below the permissible level. Avoid creating dust when mixing and during clean up.

**DO NOT USE BROOMS OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN UP THIS PRODUCT.
CLEAN UP PRODUCT WITH A HEPA-TYPE VACUUM AND/OR WATER SPRAY.**

When mixed with water, this material hardens and becomes very hot – sometimes quickly. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb.

Portland cement is strongly alkaline and can be corrosive to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Wear eye and skin protection. If eye contact occurs, immediately flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes or longer and get medical attention immediately. Wear waterproof gloves and protective long sleeve work clothing for skin protection. If skin contact occurs, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If eye or skin irritation persists, get immediate medical attention. Do not ingest. If ingested, call physician immediately. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or www.usg.com.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

END