

**Products**

Olympia Micro *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup>  
Omni *CLIMAPLUS* Illusion Eight/12  
Omni *CLIMAPLUS* Illusion Four/48  
Omni *CLIMAPLUS* Illusion Thirty-Two/6  
Omni *CLIMAPLUS* Illusion Two/24  
Omni Micro *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup>  
Radar<sup>™</sup> *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup>

Radar<sup>™</sup> *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup> Illusion Eight/12  
Radar<sup>™</sup> *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup> Illusion Four/48  
Radar<sup>™</sup> *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup> Illusion Thirty-Two/6  
Radar<sup>™</sup> *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup> Illusion Two/24  
Rock FACE<sup>®</sup> Impaction *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup>  
Touchstone *CLIMAPLUS*<sup>™</sup>  
FIRECODE<sup>™</sup> versions of above Products

**1 Product Identification**

**Synonym** AURATONE<sup>®</sup> Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tiles

**Chemical Family** Mixture of slag wool and minerals.

**2 Ingredients**

Material	WT%	TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CAS Number
Slag Wool Fiber <sup>1</sup>	10-75	10	15(T)/5(R)	65997-17-3
Expanded Perlite	4-75	10	15(T)/5(R)	93763-70-3
Recycled Paper (Cellulose)	1-25	10	15(T)/5(R)	9004-34-6
Starch	5-15	10	15(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8
Kaolin	0-15	10	15(T)/5(R)	1332-58-7
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	0-80	10	15(T)/5(R)	10101-41-4
Limestone	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
And/or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
Crystalline Silica	<5	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7
Vinyl Acetate Polymer	1-2	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer				24937-78-8
Aluminum Foil <sup>2</sup>	0-2	10	15(T)/5(R)	7429-90-5

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

<sup>1</sup>NIOSH recommended exposure level is 3 fibers/cc. This material is slag wool. Other generic terms that are used or have been used to classify this material include mineral wool, man-made mineral fiber (MMMF), and man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF). A more recent generic term that has appeared in the literature to describe these glassy materials is synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF).

<sup>2</sup>Back may be covered with aluminum foil.

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).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

**Information For Handling and Identification of Chemical Hazards**

Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
NFPA	0	0	0	N/A
HMS	0	0	0	

(0) – Minimal Hazard (1) – Slight Hazard (2) – Moderate Hazard (3) – Serious Hazard (4) – Severe Hazard

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

**3 Physical Data**

**Appearance and Odor**

White or colored depending upon product. Products are coated on face with water-based latex paint or covered on the face surface with a plasticized polyvinyl chloride polymer film or a woven fiberglass (continuous filament) cloth. Thickness variable depending upon product and various module sizes available.

**4 Fire and Explosion Flash Point (Method Used) Hazard Data**

None

**Extinguishing Media** Not combustible

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures** None

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards** None

<b>5 Health Hazard Data</b>	<b>Effects of Overexposure</b>	<p><b>Acute:</b> The components of acoustical ceiling panels and tiles are bound in a cementitious matrix. When panels are cut or trimmed, especially with power tools, the resulting dust may cause transitory mechanical irritation to skin, eyes or respiratory tract.</p> <p><b>Eyes:</b> Direct contact with eyes can cause mechanical irritation.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> This material (in wet state or as dust) is not chemically harmful if it gets on the skin and is not immediately washed off. However, direct contact of dust and especially mineral wool fibers with skin can cause skin irritation (mechanical) and itchiness.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> Inhalation of dust can cause nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract irritation. Persons exposed to dust may be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No known effects.</p> <p><b>Chronic:</b> Prolonged and repeated overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fiber is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Persons with chronic or systemic skin or eye disease should use extra ordinary precautions and wear all personal protective equipment when working with this product.</p>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	---

<b>Emergency and First Aid Procedures</b>	<p><b>Eyes:</b> In case of contact, immediately flush thoroughly with copious amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids (to remove particulates). Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> Skin contact is not a chemical hazard. Mechanical action of fibers on skin can cause itchiness. Irritation of skin may occur with prolonged and repeated contact. Rinse with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. A commercially available skin cream or lotion may be helpful to treat dry skin areas.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> If exposed to excessive levels of dust, leave area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary; however, if conditions warrant, get medical attention.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician.</p> <p><b>Target Organs:</b> Eyes, skin, lungs, and respiratory system.</p> <p><b>Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated:</b> Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.</p> <p><b>Primary Routes of Entry:</b> Inhalation, Eyes and Skin contact.</p>
---	---

<b>Carcinogenicity of Ingredients</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>IARC</b>	<b>NTP</b>
	Man-made Vitreous Fiber (Respirable)	2B	None
	Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

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).

In 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was "limited" evidence (i.e., 2B classification) for the carcinogenicity of airborne respirable man-made vitreous fibers (rock, slag, and fiberglass). IARC based its classification on U.S. and European epidemiologic studies of workers at rock, slag, and fiberglass wool plants. In these studies a small, yet statistically significant, increase in the rate of lung cancer was observed among the workers. This increase did not appear to be associated with airborne fiber levels measured in the workplace, duration of employment, or other measures of exposure-response relationships.



		<p>Many additional epidemiologic and animal studies have been conducted since 1987 to determine the carcinogenicity of man-made vitreous fibers. An updated epidemiologic study of workers at USG Interiors, Inc. slag wool plants showed that exposure to slag wool fibers is not associated with increased lung cancer. Results from both animal inhalation studies and experimental studies in which slag wool fibers were injected or implanted into the chest or abdominal cavities of animals showed no statistically significant numbers of tumors.</p> <p>The evidence for the non-carcinogenicity of exposure to slag wool and glass fibers continues to accumulate. Permanent adverse health effects are not expected as a result from exposure to these fibers especially if recommended work practices are followed.</p>
<b>6 Reactivity Data</b>	<b>Stability</b>	Stable
	<b>Incompatibility</b>	Acids
	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
	<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Oxides of carbon would be produced at high temperatures with the thermal decomposition of starch and paint film.
<b>7 Spill or Leak Procedures</b>	<b>Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	Normal cleanup procedures. Containment not necessary. Treat as inert material. In case of spill, pick up or scoop up and place in container. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section VIII).
	<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	To sanitary landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
<b>8 Special Protection Information</b>	<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	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 dusting conditions. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist. Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of dust.
	<b>Ventilation</b>	If cutting or trimming with power equipment, dust collectors and local ventilation must be used.
	<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear tight fitting goggles and gloves if dust is irritating. Wear long sleeved, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists and minimize skin contact. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly after use.
<b>9 Special Precautions</b>	<b>Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage</b>	Keep dry during storage. Humidity not to exceed 90% during installation.
	<b>Warning!</b>	Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fibers and/or crystalline silica is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Dust exposure can cause temporary eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Avoid creating dust and install in well ventilated area. Cut and trim with razor knife or hand saw to minimize dust levels. Using power tools for cutting will generate high dust levels. Power tools must be equipped with dust collection system. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear eye protection and long-sleeve, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly.
	<b>First Aid</b>	<b>Eyes and Skin:</b> Flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. Rinse skin with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. If irritation persists, consult physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or <a href="http://www.usg.com">http://www.usg.com</a> .



**Products**

ORION™ 270 CLIMAPLUS™  
ORION™ 270 CAC CLIMAPLUS™  
ORION™ 220 CLIMAPLUS™  
ORION™ 210 CLIMAPLUS™  
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™  
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Pedestals I

ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Pedestals IV  
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Two/24  
ECLIPSE™ CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Eight/12  
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™  
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ Premier  
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ Pedestals I

MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ Pedestals IV  
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Two/24  
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ Illusion Eight/12  
MILLENNIA® CLIMAPLUS™ High NRC

**1 Product Identification**

**Synonym** Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tiles  
**Chemical Family** Mixture of slag wool and minerals.

**2 Ingredients**

Material	WT%	TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CAS Number
Slag Wool Fiber <sup>1</sup>	>75	10	15(T)/5(R)	65997-17-3
Acrylate Polymer	<10	(NE)	(NE)	Proprietary
Starch	<5	10	15(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8
Kaolin	<10	10	15(T)/5(R)	1332-58-7
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	10101-41-4
Limestone	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
And/or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
Crystalline Silica	<2	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7
Vinyl Acetate Polymer <sup>2</sup>	1-2	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer				24937-78-8
Aluminum Foil <sup>3</sup>	0-2	10	15(T)/5(R)	7429-90-5

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

<sup>1</sup>NIOSH recommended exposure level is 3 fibers/cc. This material is slag wool. Other generic terms that are used or have been used to classify this material include mineral wool, man-made mineral fiber (MMMF), and man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF). A more recent generic term that has appeared in the literature to describe these glassy materials is synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF).

<sup>2</sup>Ingredient only in painted surface coating.

<sup>3</sup>Back may be covered with aluminum foil.

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).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

**Information For Handling and Identification of Chemical Hazards**

Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
NFPA	0	0	0	N/A
HMS	0	0	0	

(0) – Minimal Hazard (1) – Slight Hazard (2) – Moderate Hazard (3) – Serious Hazard (4) – Severe Hazard

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

**3 Physical Data**

**Appearance and Odor** Products are coated on face with water-based latex paint or covered on the face surface with a plasticized polyvinyl chloride polymer film or a woven fiberglass (continuous filament) cloth.

**4 Fire and Explosion Hazard Data**

**Flash Point (Method Used)** None  
**Extinguishing Media** Not combustible  
**Special Fire Fighting Procedures** None  
**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards** None

<b>5 Health Hazard Data</b>	<b>Effects of Overexposure</b>	<p><b>Acute:</b> The components of acoustical ceiling panels and tiles are bound in a cementitious matrix. When panels are cut or trimmed, especially with power tools, the resulting dust may cause transitory mechanical irritation to skin, eyes or respiratory tract.</p> <p><b>Eyes:</b> Direct contact with eye can cause mechanical irritation.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> This material (in wet state or as dust) is not chemically harmful if it gets on the skin and is not immediately washed off. However direct contact of dust and especially mineral wool fibers with skin can cause skin irritation (mechanical) and itchiness.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> Inhalation of dust can cause nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract irritation. Persons exposed to dust may be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No known effects.</p> <p><b>Chronic:</b> Prolonged and repeated overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fiber is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Persons with chronic or systemic skin or eye disease should use extra ordinary precautions and wear all personal protective equipment when working with this product.</p>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	---

<b>Emergency and First Aid Procedures</b>	<p><b>Eyes:</b> In case of contact, immediately flush thoroughly with copious amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids (to remove particulates). Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> Skin contact is not a chemical hazard. Mechanical action of fibers on skin can cause itchiness. Irritation of skin may occur with prolonged and repeated contact. Rinse with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. A commercially available skin cream or lotion may be helpful to treat dry skin areas.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> If exposed to excessive levels of dust, leave area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary; however, if conditions warrant, get medical attention.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician.</p> <p><b>Target Organs:</b> Eyes, skin, lungs, and respiratory system.</p> <p><b>Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated:</b> Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.</p> <p><b>Primary Routes Of Entry:</b> Inhalation, Eyes and Skin contact.</p>
---	---

<b>Carcinogenicity of Ingredients</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>IARC</b>	<b>NTP</b>
	Man-made Vitreous Fiber (Respirable)	2B	None
	Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

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).

In 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was "limited" evidence (i.e., 2B classification) for the carcinogenicity of airborne respirable man-made vitreous fibers (rock, slag, and fiberglass). IARC based its classification on U.S. and European epidemiologic studies of workers at rock, slag, and fiber glass wool plants. In these studies a small, yet statistically significant, increase in the rate of lung cancer was observed among the workers. This increase did not appear to be associated with airborne fiber levels measured in the workplace, duration of employment, or other measures of exposure-response relationships.



		<p>Many additional epidemiologic and animal studies have been conducted since 1987 to determine the carcinogenicity of man-made vitreous fibers. An updated epidemiologic study of workers at USG Interiors, Inc. slag wool plants showed that exposure to slag wool fibers is not associated with increased lung cancer. Results from both animal inhalation studies and experimental studies in which slag wool fibers were injected or implanted into the chest or abdominal cavities of animals showed no statistically significant numbers of tumors.</p> <p>The evidence for the non-carcinogenicity of exposure to slag wool and glass fibers continues to accumulate. Permanent adverse health effects are not expected as a result from exposure to these fibers especially if recommended work practices are followed.</p>
6	<b>Reactivity Data</b>	
	<b>Stability</b>	Stable
	<b>Incompatibility</b>	Acids
	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
	<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Oxides of carbon would be produced at high temperatures with the thermal decomposition of starch and paint film.
7	<b>Spill or Leak Procedures</b>	
	<b>Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	Normal clean up procedures. Containment not necessary. Treat as inert material. In case of spill, pick up or scoop up and place in container. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section VIII).
	<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	To sanitary landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
8	<b>Special Protection Information</b>	
	<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	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 dusting conditions. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist. Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of dust.
	<b>Ventilation</b>	If cutting or trimming with power equipment, dust collectors and local ventilation must be used.
	<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear tight fitting goggles and gloves if dust is irritating. Wear long sleeved, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists and minimize skin contact. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly after use.
9	<b>Special Precautions</b>	
	<b>Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage</b>	Keep dry.
	<b>Warning!</b>	Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fibers and/or crystalline silica is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Dust exposure can cause temporary eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Avoid creating dust and install in well ventilated area. Cut and trim with razor knife or hand saw to minimize dust levels. Using power tools for cutting will generate high dust levels. Power tools must be equipped with dust collection system. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear eye protection and long-sleeve, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly.
	<b>First Aid</b>	<b>Eyes and Skin:</b> Flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. Rinse skin with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. If irritation persists, consult physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or <a href="http://www.usg.com">http://www.usg.com</a> .



**Products**  
SHEETROCK® Brand Lay-In Ceiling Tile *CLIMAPLUS™*  
SHEETROCK Brand Lay-In Ceiling Tile *CLIMAPLUS, Vinyl*  
SHEETROCK Brand Lay-In Ceiling Tile *CLIMAPLUS, Paper*  
SHEETROCK Brand Lay-In Ceiling Tile *CLIMAPLUS, CLEAN ROOM™*

**1 Product Identification**  
**Synonym** Ceiling Panels  
**Chemical Family** Gypsum (Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate, CaSO<sub>4</sub> (2H<sub>2</sub>O)).

2 Ingredients	Material	WT%	TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CAS Number
	Gypsum	>90	10	15(T)/5(R)	13397-24-5
Or Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate			10	15(T)/5(R)	10101-41-4
Recycled Paper (Cellulose)	<10	10	15(T)/5(R)	9004-34-6	
Starch	<3	10	15(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8	
Crystalline Silica	<5	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7	
May Contain the Following:					
Fibrous Glass (Continuous Filament)	<1	(NE)	(NE)	65977-17-3	
Boric Acid	<1	(NE)	(NE)	10043-35-3	
Potassium Sulfate	<1	(NE)	(NE)	7778-80-5	
Glycerin	<1	10 <sup>mg/dl</sup>	10(T)/5(R)	56-81-5	

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

Products are covered on face with paper or a plasticized polyvinyl chloride polymer film.

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).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

**Information For Handling and Identification of Chemical Hazards**

Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
NFPA	0	0	0	N/A
HMS	0	0	0	

(0) – Minimal Hazard (1) – Slight Hazard (2) – Moderate Hazard (3) – Serious Hazard (4) – Severe Hazard

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

**3 Physical Data**  
**Appearance and Odor** Paper or vinyl covered panel with off white core; low odor.  
**Bulk Density** 48 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>  
**Solubility in Water** 0.2%

**4 Fire and Explosion Hazard Data**  
**Flash Point (Method Used)** None  
**Extinguishing Media** Not combustible  
**Special Fire Fighting Procedures** None  
**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards** None

**5 Health Hazard Data**

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

**Effects of Overexposure**

**Acute:**  
**Eyes:** Particles may cause irritation.  
**Skin:** This material is not toxic. No toxic effects from powdered gypsum are noticed where air contains contaminate to excess. May dry skin. This material exhibits some affinity for moisture, and frequent exposures may have a drying effect on the skin. Possible itching and irritation may be experienced. This may lead to dermatitis.  
**Inhalation:** Inhalation of dusts from this product may irritate the nose, throat, lungs and upper respiratory tract. Persons subjected to large amounts of this dust will be forced to leave the area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation from dust. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult physician.  
**Ingestion:** Calcium sulfate is non-toxic; however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region.  
**Chronic:** Prolonged and repeated overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

**Eyes:** Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes to remove particles. If irritation persists, consult physician.  
**Skin:** Wash with mild soap and water. A commercially available hand lotion may be used to treat dry skin areas. If skin has become cracked, take appropriate action to prevent infection and promote healing.  
**Inhalation:** Leave the area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside.  
**Ingestion:** This product contains gypsum and if ingestion of a large quantity occurs it could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. If ingested, call physician.  
**Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, lungs, and respiratory system.  
**Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated:** Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.  
**Primary Routes Of Entry:** Inhalation, Eyes and Skin contact.

**Carcinogenicity of Ingredients**

Material	IARC	NTP
Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

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).

The average concentration of respirable crystalline silica measured in USG gypsum bulk samples was less than 0.1 wt.%. Respirable crystalline silica was not detected in air samples taken while cutting USG SHEETROCK brand gypsum panels with a power saw for eight hours.



<b>6 Reactivity Data</b>	<b>Stability</b>	Stable
	<b>Incompatibility</b>	None known.
	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
	<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Above 1450 °C could produce SO <sub>2</sub> & CaO.
<b>7 Spill or Leak Procedures</b>	<b>Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	No special precautions. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Collect material from spillage place in a waste container for disposal, or if not damaged or contaminated by foreign material, gypsum panels may be reclaimed.
	<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	Dispose of material in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
<b>8 Special Protection Information</b>	<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Not typically necessary under normal conditions of use. Avoid inhalation of dust. Provide general ventilation and if necessary local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist.
	<b>Ventilation</b>	General ventilation should be adequate but, if necessary, use local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below TLV.
	<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Gloves or protective clothing are usually not necessary but may be desirable in specific work situations. Wear safety glasses or goggles for eye protection to avoid particulate irritation of the eye.
<b>9 Special Precautions</b>	<b>Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage</b>	Keep dry. Do not stack over two (2) pallets high.
	<b>Safety First</b>	Follow good safety and industrial hygiene practices during handling and installing of all products and systems. Take necessary precautions and wear the appropriate personal protective equipment as needed.



**Products**

Arctic  
Cheyenne  
"F" FISSURED™  
FROST™  
FROST™ Chex/16  
FROST™ Chex/36  
FROST™ Chex/4

FROST™ Checkline  
FROST™ Checkmate  
FROST™ Pedestals I  
FROST™ Pedestals IV  
GLACIER™  
GLACIER™ Chex/4

Linear Expressions Random  
Linear Expressions Wide  
Moraine  
SANDRIFT™  
Snowcap  
FIRECODE™ versions of above Products

**1 Product Identification**

**Synonym**

ACOUSTONE™ Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tiles

**Chemical Family**

Mixture of slag wool and minerals.

**2 Ingredients**

Material	WT%	TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CAS Number
Slag Wool Fiber <sup>1</sup>	>60	10	15(T)/5(R)	65997-17-3
Starch	<20	10	15(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8
Kaolin	1-25	10	15(T)/5(R)	1332-58-7
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	0-20	10	15(T)/5(R)	10101-41-4
Limestone	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
And/or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
Crystalline Silica	<1-10	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7
Vinyl Acetate Polymer <sup>2</sup>	1-2	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer				24937-78-8
Aluminum Foil <sup>3</sup>	0-2	10	15(T)/5(R)	7429-90-5

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

<sup>1</sup>NIOSH recommended exposure level is 3 fibers/cc. This material is slag wool. Other generic terms that are used or have been used to classify this material include mineral wool, man-made mineral fiber (MMMF), and man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF). A more recent generic term that has appeared in the literature to describe these glassy materials is synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF).

<sup>2</sup>Ingredient in painted surface coating.

<sup>3</sup>Back may be covered with aluminum foil or bleached kraft paper.

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).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

**Information For Handling and Identification of Chemical Hazards**

Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
NFPA	0	0	0	N/A
HMS	0	0	0	

(0) – Minimal Hazard (1) – Slight Hazard (2) – Moderate Hazard (3) – Serious Hazard (4) – Severe Hazard

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

**3 Physical Data**

**Appearance and Odor**

White or colored panel and core may be pigmented to match the painted surface color. Back may be covered with kraft backed aluminum foil.

**4 Fire and Explosion Hazard Data**

**Flash Point (Method Used)**

None

**Extinguishing Media**

Not combustible

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures**

None

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards**

None

<b>5 Health Hazard Data</b>	<b>Effects of Overexposure</b>	<p><b>Acute:</b> The components of acoustical ceiling panels and tiles are bound in a cementitious matrix. When panels are cut or trimmed, especially with power tools, the resulting dust may cause transitory mechanical irritation to skin, eyes or respiratory tract.</p> <p><b>Eyes:</b> Direct contact with eyes can cause mechanical irritation.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> This material (in wet state or as dust) is not chemically harmful if it gets on the skin and is not immediately washed off. However, direct contact of dust and especially mineral wool fibers with skin can cause skin irritation (mechanical) and itchiness.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> Inhalation of dust can cause nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract irritation. Persons exposed to dust may be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No known effects.</p> <p><b>Chronic:</b> Prolonged and repeated overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fiber is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Persons with chronic or systemic skin or eye disease should use extra ordinary precautions and wear all personal protective equipment when working with this product.</p>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	---

<b>Emergency and First Aid Procedures</b>	<p><b>Eyes:</b> In case of contact, immediately flush thoroughly with copious amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids (to remove particulates). Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> Skin contact is not a chemical hazard. Mechanical action of fibers on skin can cause itchiness. Irritation of skin may occur with prolonged and repeated contact. Rinse with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. A commercially available skin cream or lotion may be helpful to treat dry skin areas.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> If exposed to excessive levels of dust, leave area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary; however, if conditions warrant, get medical attention.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician.</p> <p><b>Target Organs:</b> Eyes, skin, lungs, and respiratory system.</p> <p><b>Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated:</b> Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.</p> <p><b>Primary Routes Of Entry:</b> Inhalation, Eyes and Skin contact.</p>
---	---

Carcinogenicity of Ingredients	Material	IARC	NTP
	Man-made Vitreous Fiber (Respirable)	2B	None
	Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

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).

In 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was "limited" evidence (i.e., 2B classification) for the carcinogenicity of airborne respirable man-made vitreous fibers (rock, slag, and fiberglass). IARC based its classification on U.S. and European epidemiologic studies of workers at rock, slag, and fiberglass wool plants. In these studies a small, yet statistically significant, increase in the rate of lung cancer was observed among the workers. This increase did not appear to be associated with airborne fiber levels measured in the workplace, duration of employment, or other measures of exposure-response relationships.



		<p>Many additional epidemiologic and animal studies have been conducted since 1987 to determine the carcinogenicity of man-made vitreous fibers. An updated epidemiologic study of workers at USG Interiors, Inc. slag wool plants showed that exposure to slag wool fibers is not associated with increased lung cancer. Results from both animal inhalation studies and experimental studies in which slag wool fibers were injected or implanted into the chest or abdominal cavities of animals showed no statistically significant numbers of tumors.</p> <p>The evidence for the non-carcinogenicity of exposure to slag wool and glass fibers continues to accumulate. Permanent adverse health effects are not expected as a result from exposure to these fibers especially if recommended work practices are followed.</p>
6	<b>Reactivity Data</b>	
	<b>Stability</b>	Stable
	<b>Incompatibility</b>	Acids
	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
	<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Oxides of carbon would be produced at high temperatures with the thermal decomposition of starch and paint film.
7	<b>Spill or Leak Procedures</b>	
	<b>Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	Normal cleanup procedures. Containment not necessary. Treat as inert material. In case of spill, pick up or scoop up and place in container. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section VIII).
	<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	To sanitary landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
8	<b>Special Protection Information</b>	
	<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	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 dusting conditions. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist. Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of dust.
	<b>Ventilation</b>	If cutting or trimming with power equipment, dust collectors and local ventilation must be used.
	<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear tight fitting goggles and gloves if dust is irritating. Wear long sleeved, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists and minimize skin contact. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly after use.
9	<b>Special Precautions</b>	
	<b>Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage</b>	Keep dry.
	<b>Warning!</b>	Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fibers and/or crystalline silica is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Dust exposure can cause temporary eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Avoid creating dust and install in well ventilated area. Cut and trim with razor knife or hand saw to minimize dust levels. Using power tools for cutting will generate high dust levels. Power tools must be equipped with dust collection system. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear eye protection and long-sleeve, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly.
	<b>First Aid</b>	<b>Eyes and Skin:</b> Flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. Rinse skin with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. If irritation persists, consult physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or <a href="http://www.usg.com">http://www.usg.com</a> .



Products	Adobe	Mosaic	Omni Designer Squares II	RADAR CLIMAPLUS™
Alpine	Alpine	Natural Fissured	Omni Designer Squares III	RADAR CLIMAPLUS Illusion Two/24
Artisan Colors	Artisan Colors	Natural Fissured II Designer Squares I	Omni Designer Squares IV	RADAR CLIMAPLUS Illusion Four 4/48
Aspen	Aspen	Natural Fissured II Designer Squares II	Omni High CAC	RADAR CLIMAPLUS Illusion Eight/12
Aspen Illusion Eight/12	Aspen Illusion Eight/12	Natural Fissured II Designer Squares III	Omni High NRC	RADAR CLIMAPLUS Illusion Thirty-two/6
Aspen Illusion Four/48	Aspen Illusion Four/48	Natural Fissured II Designer Squares IV	Omni Illusion Eight/12	Saville Row
Aspen Illusion Two/24	Aspen Illusion Two/24	Natural Fissured II Designer Squares V	Omni Illusion Four/48	Sierra
Checkers	Checkers	NOVATONE®	Omni Illusion Thirty-Two/6	Sonatone
Crevice	Crevice	Omni	Omni Illusion Three/20	Stonehurst
Facets	Facets	Omni Designer Squares I	Omni Illusion Two/24	Tahoe
Fieldstone	Fieldstone		Parquet	Touchstone
Fifth Avenue	Fifth Avenue		Pebbled	Touchstone CLIMAPLUS
Fissured	Fissured		Pin-Perforated II	Yukon
Fleet Street	Fleet Street		Plateau	FIRECODE™ versions of above
Laramie	Laramie		RADAR™	

<b>1 Product Identification</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	AURATONE® Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tiles
	<b>Chemical Family</b>	Mixture of slag wool and minerals.

<b>2 Ingredients</b>	Material	WT%	TLV (mg/m³)	PEL (mg/m³)	CAS Number
		Slag Wool Fiber <sup>1</sup>	10-75	10	15(T)/5(R)
	Expanded Perlite	4-75	10	15(T)/5(R)	93763-70-3
	Recycled Paper (Cellulose)	1-25	10	15(T)/5(R)	9004-34-6
	Starch	5-15	10	15(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8
	Kaolin	0-15	10	15(T)/5(R)	1332-58-7
	Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	0-80	10	15(T)/5(R)	10101-41-4
	Limestone	<2	10	15(T)/5(R)	1317-65-3
	And/or Dolomite		10	15(T)/5(R)	16389-88-1
	Crystalline Silica	<5	0.1(R)	0.1(R)	14808-60-7
	Vinyl Acetate Polymer	1-2	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
	Or Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Polymer				24937-78-8
	Aluminum Foil <sup>2</sup>	0-2	10	15(T)/5(R)	7429-90-5

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

<sup>1</sup>NIOSH recommended exposure level is 3 fibers/cc. This material is slag wool. Other generic terms that are used or have been used to classify this material include mineral wool, man-made mineral fiber (MMMF), and man-made vitreous fiber (MMVF). A more recent generic term that has appeared in the literature to describe these glassy materials is synthetic vitreous fiber (SVF).

<sup>2</sup>Back may be covered with aluminum foil.

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).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

<b>Information For Handling and Identification of Chemical Hazards</b>	Ratings	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Other
	NFPA	0	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0	0	

(0) – Minimal Hazard (1) – Slight Hazard (2) – Moderate Hazard (3) – Serious Hazard (4) – Severe Hazard

Personal Protection: Use eye and skin protection. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection when necessary.

<b>3 Physical Data</b>	<b>Appearance and Odor</b>	White or colored depending upon product. Products are coated on face with water-based latex paint or covered on the face surface with a plasticized polyvinyl chloride film or a woven fiberglass (continuous filament) cloth. Thickness variable depending upon product and various module sizes available.
------------------------	----------------------------	--

<b>4 Fire and Explosion Hazard Data</b>	<b>Flash Point (Method Used)</b>	None
	<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Not combustible
	<b>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</b>	None
	<b>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards</b>	None



<b>5 Health Hazard Data</b>	<b>Effects of Overexposure</b>	<p><b>Acute:</b> The components of acoustical ceiling panels and tiles are bound in a cementitious matrix. When panels are cut or trimmed, especially with power tools, the resulting dust may cause transitory mechanical irritation to skin, eyes or respiratory tract.</p> <p><b>Eyes:</b> Direct contact with eyes can cause mechanical irritation.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> This material (in wet state or as dust) is not chemically harmful if it gets on the skin and is not immediately washed off. However, direct contact of dust and especially mineral wool fibers with skin can cause skin irritation (mechanical) and itchiness.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> Inhalation of dust can cause nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract irritation. Persons exposed to dust may be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No known effects.</p> <p><b>Chronic:</b> Prolonged and repeated overexposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fiber is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Persons with chronic or systemic skin or eye disease should use extra ordinary precautions and wear all personal protective equipment when working with this product.</p>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	---

<b>Emergency and First Aid Procedures</b>	<p><b>Eyes:</b> In case of contact, immediately flush thoroughly with copious amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids (to remove particulates). Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> Skin contact is not a chemical hazard. Mechanical action of fibers on skin can cause itchiness. Irritation of skin may occur with prolonged and repeated contact. Rinse with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. A commercially available skin cream or lotion may be helpful to treat dry skin areas.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> If exposed to excessive levels of dust, leave area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary; however, if conditions warrant, get medical attention.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call physician.</p> <p><b>Target Organs:</b> Eyes, skin, lungs, and respiratory system.</p> <p><b>Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated:</b> Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.</p> <p><b>Primary Routes Of Entry:</b> Inhalation, Eyes and Skin contact.</p>
---	---

<b>Carcinogenicity of Ingredients</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>IARC</b>	<b>NTP</b>
	Man-made Vitreous Fiber (Respirable)	2B	None
	Crystalline Silica	Group 1	Anticipated

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).

In 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was "limited" evidence (i.e., 2B classification) for the carcinogenicity of airborne respirable man-made vitreous fibers (rock, slag, and fiberglass). IARC based its classification on U.S. and European epidemiologic studies of workers at rock, slag, and fiberglass wool plants. In these studies a small, yet statistically significant, increase in the rate of lung cancer was observed among the workers. This increase did not appear to be associated with airborne fiber levels measured in the workplace, duration of employment, or other measures of exposure-response relationships.



		<p>Many additional epidemiologic and animal studies have been conducted since 1987 to determine the carcinogenicity of man-made vitreous fibers. An updated epidemiologic study of workers at USG Interiors, Inc. slag wool plants showed that exposure to slag wool fibers is not associated with increased lung cancer. Results from both animal inhalation studies and experimental studies in which slag wool fibers were injected or implanted into the chest or abdominal cavities of animals showed no statistically significant numbers of tumors.</p> <p>The evidence for the non-carcinogenicity of exposure to slag wool and glass fibers continues to accumulate. Permanent adverse health effects are not expected as a result from exposure to these fibers especially if recommended work practices are followed.</p>
<b>6 Reactivity Data</b>	<b>Stability</b>	Stable
	<b>Incompatibility</b>	Acids
	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
	<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Oxides of carbon would be produced at high temperatures with the thermal decomposition of starch and paint film.
<b>7 Spill or Leak Procedures</b>	<b>Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	Normal cleanup procedures. Containment not necessary. Treat as inert material. In case of spill, pick up or scoop up and place in container. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section VIII).
	<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	To sanitary landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
<b>8 Special Protection Information</b>	<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	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 dusting conditions. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist. Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of dust.
	<b>Ventilation</b>	If cutting or trimming with power equipment, dust collectors and local ventilation must be used.
	<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear tight fitting goggles and gloves if dust is irritating. Wear long sleeved, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists and minimize skin contact. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly after use.
<b>9 Special Precautions</b>	<b>Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:</b>	Keep dry.
	<b>Warning!</b>	Sustained high level exposure to man-made vitreous fibers and/or crystalline silica is thought to increase the risk of lung cancer. Dust exposure can cause temporary eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Avoid creating dust and install in well ventilated area. Cut and trim with razor knife or hand saw to minimize dust levels. Using power tools for cutting will generate high dust levels. Power tools must be equipped with dust collection system. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear eye protection and long-sleeve, loose fitting clothing closed at the neck and wrists. Wash work clothing separately from other clothing. Rinse washer thoroughly.
	<b>First Aid</b>	<b>Eyes and Skin:</b> Flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. Rinse skin with cool water, followed by washing with soap and warm water. If irritation persists, consult physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899 or <a href="http://www.usg.com">http://www.usg.com</a> .





USG Interiors, Inc.  
 125 South Franklin Street  
 Chicago, Illinois 60606-4678

Product Safety: 1 (800) 507-8899  
 Version Date: October 1, 1999  
 Version 3

**SECTION I**  
**PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT(S):** USG Wood Fiber Ceiling Panels & Tiles – Custom White – Mayan – Tivoli – Lace – Orleans - Woodland

**SYNONYM:** Wood Fiber Ceiling Panels & Tiles

**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Mixture of softwoods fiber and starch.

**SECTION II**  
**INGREDIENTS**

MATERIAL	WT%	TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	CAS NUMBER
Wood Fiber (All Softwoods)	>90	10	5(T)/5(R)	9004-34-6
Starch	<5	10	5(T)/5(R)	9005-25-8
Polyvinyl Acetate	<5	(NE)	(NE)	9003-20-7
Paraffin Wax	<2	2 <sup>fume</sup>	2 <sup>fume</sup>	9002-74-2

(T) – Total (R) – Respirable (NE) – Not Established

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).

This product is a manufactured article and therefore exempt from the requirements of Canada's WHMIS.

**INFORMATION FOR HANDLING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

NFPA Ratings: Health: 0 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0 Other: N/A  
 HMIS Ratings: Health: 0 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:** Solid tile, white in color and no odor.  
**Specific Gravity:** 0.20 – 0.28  
**Solubility in Water:** Insoluble  
**pH:** 6.8

**SECTION IV**  
**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

**Auto-Ignition Temperature:** 260°C  
**Flash Point (Method Used):** None  
**Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.



**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** None  
**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Wood dust can be a severe explosion hazard if in contact with an ignition source. Wood dusts may ignite at temperatures above 200°C/395°F.

**SECTION V**  
**HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:**

**ACUTE:**

**EYES:** Direct contact of solid or dust may cause corneal injury due to mechanical (particulate) irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult physician.

**SKIN:** No toxic effects from wood dust are expected where air contains contaminate to excess. May dry or irritate skin. Possible itching and irritation may be experienced. This may lead to dermatitis. If irritation persists, consult physician.

**INHALATION:** Inhalation of dust from this product may irritate the nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract. Persons subjected to dust overexposure will be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation. Labored breathing may occur after excessive inhalation. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult physician.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion unlikely, but if ingested, temporary irritation of the gastrointestinal tract may occur.

**CHRONIC:** This material displays no specific toxic properties and is not expected to produce any chronic health effects from exposures.

**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:**

**EYES:** Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes to remove particulates. If irritation persists, call physician.

**SKIN:** Wash with mild soap and water. A commercially available hand lotion may be used to treat dry or irritated skin areas. If skin has become cracked, take appropriate action to prevent infection and promote healing.

**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, get medical attention.

**INGESTION:** This product contains wood fiber. No known harmful effects. If there is any discomfort, consult physician.

**TARGET ORGANS:** Eyes, skin and respiratory system.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED:** Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

**PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Inhalation; eye and skin contact.

**CARCINOGENICITY OF INGREDIENTS:**

**MATERIAL**

Hardwood Dust

**IARC**

Group 1

**NTP**

Not Listed

In 1995 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) identified hardwood dust as a Group 1 carcinogen. IARC found a clear association between adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses and occupational exposure to hardwood dust. IARC also indicated that there were too few studies to sufficiently evaluate the cancer risk attributable to the workplace exposure to softwood species. In the few studies that have been completed, the risk of cancer from exposure to soft woods appears to be elevated, however there is not enough evidence to make a final determination. Therefore, hardwood species would be identified as a carcinogen as required under 29CFR 1910.1200(g)(2)(vii) and softwood species would not be classified as a carcinogen.

This product is formulated with fibers from only softwood species.

**SECTION VI**  
**REACTIVITY DATA**

**STABILITY:** Stable



**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Avoid exposing to flames or to high temperatures (greater than 200°C).  
**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.  
**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:** Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

## SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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

Minimize airborne dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Scoop up or pick up or if dust sweep up, and place material from spillage into a waste container for disposal, or if not contaminated by foreign material it may be reclaimed for use or processing.

### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Can be recycled to manufacture wood fiberboard.

## SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Not typically necessary under normal conditions of use. Provide general ventilation and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements and to control dusting conditions. Avoid creating dust. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirator in poorly ventilated areas, if TLV is exceeded, and/or when dusty conditions exist.

### 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:

Gloves or protective clothing are usually not necessary but may be desirable in specific work situations. Wear adequate clothing to minimize chafing or irritation of skin. Wear eye protection (safety glasses or goggles) to avoid particulate irritation of the eye.

## SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Store in a dry place. Minimize exposures in accordance with good hygiene practice. During handling and use wear the appropriate respiratory, eye and skin protection if warranted per environmental conditions.

### ⚠CAUTION!

Dust can be generated during use and handling. Dust exposure can cause temporary eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Avoid creating dust and install in well ventilated area. If dusty, use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection. Cut and trim with razor knife or hand saw to minimize dust levels. Using power tools for cutting will generate high dust levels. Power tools must be equipped with dust collection system. Avoid dust contact with eyes. Wear eye protection. If eye contact occurs, flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call physician. Product safety information: (800) 507-8899.

END