SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name: Gypsum

Synonyms: Gypsum, Alabaster, Gypsum Stone, Land Plaster, Terra Alba, Native Calcium Sulfate, Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate

Note: This MSDS covers many types of gypsum. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of gypsum.

Intended Use of the Product
Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of drywall, drywall compounds, and cement, concrete and concrete products.

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company
Lafarge North America Inc.
8700 West Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60631

Information: 773-372-1000 (9am to 5pm CST)

email: SDSinfo@Lafarge.com

Website: www.lafarge-na.com

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: 1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)
Carc. 1A H350
STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling
Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) :
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) :
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P280 - Wear respiratory protection, eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Other Hazards
Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available
**Gypsum**

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### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mixture</th>
<th>Product Identifier</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>Classification (GHS-US)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum (Ca(SO₄)₂H₂O)*</td>
<td>(CAS No) 13397-24-5</td>
<td>90 - 99</td>
<td>Not classified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>(CAS No) 1317-65-3</td>
<td>&gt; 0.1; 0.1 - 1; 1 - 5; 5 - 10</td>
<td>Not classified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>(CAS No) 14808-60-7</td>
<td>&gt; 0.1; 0.1 - 1; 1 - 5</td>
<td>Carc. 1A, H350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STOT SE 3, H335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STOT RE 1, H372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than one of the ranges of concentration prescribed by Controlled Products Regulations has been used where necessary, due to varying composition.

*Gypsum is a naturally occurring, mined rock. Trace amounts of chemical compounds may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, gypsum may contain trace amounts of naturally occurring metals, and other silicates.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of First Aid Measures**

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

**Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Eye Contact:** Do not rub. Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

**Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed**

**General:** Causes damage to organs. May cause cancer.

**Inhalation:** The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Irritating to mouth, nose, throat, and lungs, may cause difficulty in breathing.

**Skin Contact:** Aggregates may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation.

**Eye Contact:** Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of gypsum can cause moderate eye irritation, redness, and abrasions. Eye exposures require immediate first aid.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion of large quantities can cause an obstruction causing pain and distress in the digestive tract.

**Chronic Symptoms:** If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Causes damage to organs.

**Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed**

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing Media**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
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Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture
Fire Hazard: Product is not flammable.
Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.
Reactivity: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Advice for Firefighters
Precautionary Measures Fire: Not available
Firefighting Instructions: Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak.
Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Decomposes to sulfur oxide and calcium oxide above 1450 °C.

Reference to Other Sections
Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures
General Measures: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid generating and breathing dust.
For Non-Emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

For Emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Environmental Precautions
Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up
For Containment: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not wash gypsum down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Methods for Cleaning Up: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Reference to Other Sections
See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Concerning disposal elimination after cleaning, see item 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding gypsum or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities
Storage Conditions: Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Keep bulk gypsum dry until used.

Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains gypsum. Gypsum can build up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The gypsum can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Do not stand on stockpiles of gypsum, they may be unstable. Use engineering controls (e.g. wetting stockpiles) to prevent windblown dust from stockpiles, which may cause the hazards described in Section 3.

Incompatible Materials: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Specific End Use(s): Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of drywall, drywall compounds, and cement, concrete and concrete products
### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control Parameters**

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

#### Quartz (14808-60-7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Limit Description</th>
<th>Limit Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>250 mppcf/%SiO₂+5, 10 mg/m³/%SiO₂+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA NIOSH</td>
<td>NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA IDLH</td>
<td>US IDLH (mg/m³)</td>
<td>50 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.10 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation-respirable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>VEMP (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>300 particle/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Limestone (1317-65-3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Limit Description</th>
<th>Limit Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA NIOSH</td>
<td>NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec</td>
<td>VEMP (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and &lt;1% Crystalline silica-total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>OEL STEL (mg/m³)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>30 mppcf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gypsum (Ca(SO₄).2H₂O) (13397-24-5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Limit Description</th>
<th>Limit Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>OEL TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhaled fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA ACGIH</td>
<td>ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (inhaled fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA NIOSH</td>
<td>NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Alberta  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³
British Columbia  OEL STEL (mg/m³)  20 mg/m³ (total dust)
British Columbia  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (total dust)
Manitoba  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Northwest Territories  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Ontario  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Québec  VEMP (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan  OEL STEL (mg/m³)  20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  10 mg/m³
Yukon  OEL STEL (mg/m³)  20 mg/m³
Yukon  OEL TWA (mg/m³)  30 mppcf

Exposure Controls
Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices.


Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Impermeable protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling gypsum to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using gypsum, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers, and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory Protection: Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical State</th>
<th>Solid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>White or off-white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Odorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>&gt; 1000 °C (1832 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Flammable Limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Upper Flammable Limit: Not available
Vapor Pressure: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C: Not available
Relative Density: Not available
Specific Gravity: 2.3 g/cm³
Solubility: Negligible
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water: Not available
Viscosity: Not available

Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact.
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to static discharge.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
Reactivity: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.
Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Information on Toxicological Effects - Product
Acute Toxicity: Not classified
LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified
pH: 5 - 8
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified
pH: 5 - 8
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified
Teratogenicity: Not available
Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified
Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Irritating to mouth, nose, throat, and lungs, may cause difficulty in breathing.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Aggregates may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation.
Gypsum

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Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of gypsum can cause moderate eye irritation, redness, and abrasions. Eye exposures require immediate first aid.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion of large quantities can cause an obstruction causing pain and distress in the digestive tract.

Chronic Symptoms: If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Causes damage to organs.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>LD50 Oral Rat</th>
<th>LD50 Dermal Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (14808-60-7)</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 5000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IARC Group</th>
<th>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Known Human Carcinogens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: No additional information available

Persistence and Degradability: Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not available

Mobility in Soil: Not available

Other Adverse Effects: Not available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, state, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT: Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IMDG: Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IATA: Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with TDG: Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Gypsum

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes: Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Quartz (14808-60-7)

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

Limestone (1317-65-3)

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

US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List: WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Gypsum

Safety Data Sheet
According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O) (13397-24-5)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Canadian Regulations

Gypsum
WHMIS Classification | Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Quartz (14808-60-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)
IDL Concentration 1 %
WHMIS Classification | Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Limestone (1317-65-3)
Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)
WHMIS Classification | Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 04/15/15
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

| Carc. 1A | Carcinogenicity Category 1A |
| STOT RE 1 | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3 |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H350 | May cause cancer |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |

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An electronic version of this SDS is available at: [www.lafarge-na.com](http://www.lafarge-na.com) under the Sustainability and Products sections. Please direct any inquiries regarding the content of this SDS to SDSinfo@Lafarge.com.

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