

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product form                  | : Mixture  |
| Product name                  | : <b>PANEL REY<sup>®</sup> Midweight, Spray Texture &amp; Finish Pro.</b><br>[Ready Mix Joint Compound, Drying Type - Conventional Weight(12lbs/gal density or greater)] |
| Formula                       | : A mixture of water, calcium sulfate, limestone and minerals.   |
| Other means of identification | : Joint Compound, Taping Compound, Mud.  |

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Use of the substance/mixture | : Adherence of joint tape (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> application), treatment of accessories like corner beads and trims, retouching of cracks, screws and nail heads, inside texturing. |
|------------------------------|---|

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Panel Rey S.A.  
Serafín Peña 935 Sur.  
Col. Centro Z.C. 64000  
Monterrey, Nuevo León, México. Ph: 1 800 862 90 22  
[contact.us@gpromax.com](mailto:contact.us@gpromax.com) - [www.panelrey.com](http://www.panelrey.com)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350  
STOT RE 2 H373

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS08

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Signal word (GHS-US)              | : Danger  |
| Hazard statements (GHS-US)        | : H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation)<br>H373 - May cause damage to organs (lung, liver, thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral)  |
| Precautionary statements (GHS-US) | : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use<br>P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood<br>P260 - Do not breathe dust<br>P280 - Wear appropriate PPE<br>P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention<br>P314 - Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell<br>P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national international regulations |

#### 2.3. Other hazards

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Other hazards not contributing to the classification | : Other constituents in this product are considered nuisance particles or dust. Exposure to dusts or powders may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system, eyes, and skin. . Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Respirable Fraction) has an OSHA PEL of 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA. Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust) has an OSHA PEL of 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (50 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA. |
|--|--|

#### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

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### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### 3.2. Mixture

| Name   | Product identifier (CAS No.) | %     | Classification (GHS-US)   |
|--|------------------------------|-------|---|
| Limestone  | 1317-65-3                    | > 50  |   |
| Or Dolomite                                      | 16389-88-1                   |       |   |
| Or Gypsum (CaSO <sub>4</sub> •2H <sub>2</sub> O) | 13397-24-5                   |       |   |
| Water  | 7732-18-05                   | < 40  |   |
| May contain:                                     |                              |       |   |
| Expanded perlite                                 | 93763-70-3                   | < 5   |   |
| Polyvinyl acetate                                | 9003-20-7                    | < 5   |   |
| Or Ethylene-vinyl acetate                        | 24937-78-8                   |       |   |
| Attapulgitite                                    | 12174-11-7                   | < 5   |   |
| Crystalline Silica                               | 14808-60-7                   | 0 - 5 | Eye Irrit. 2A, H319<br>Carc. 1A, H350<br>STOT SE 3, H335<br>STOT RE 2, H373 |
| Kaolin   | 1332-58-7                    | < 5   |   |
| Or Mica  | 12001-26-2                   |       |   |
| Starch   | 9005-25-8                    | < 10  |   |

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Immediate effects are not anticipated. If large amounts of dusts are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or CPR if indicated. Seek immediate medical attention.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persist.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.
- Chronic symptoms : Reported inhalation of respirable cristobalite over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

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

No additional information available

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Any. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Not flammable.  
Reactivity : Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting : Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

General measures : Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.  
Emergency procedures : Stay upwind. Ventilate area.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

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

For containment : Do not touch or walk through spilled material.  
Methods for cleaning up : Completely remove dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent dust recirculation. For large spills, use a fine spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.  
Precautions for safe handling : Avoid dust inhalation and promulgation. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using an appropriately equipped vacuum. If an appropriate vacuum is unavailable, only wet-clean-up methods should be used (i.e. wet sweeping, misting, etc.). Moisture should be added as necessary to reduce exposure to airborne respirable dust.  
Hygiene measures : Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered. Do not take silica contaminated clothing home.

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

Storage conditions : Containers should be stored in room at ambient temperature and pressure. Keep container closed when not in use.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Brief summary of the product use. Adherence of joint tape (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> application), treatment of accessories like corner beads and trims, retouching of cracks, screws and nail heads, inside texturing.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

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| Ingredient                                       | ACGIH TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )<br>(8-hr. TWA) | U.S. OSHA PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )<br>(8-hr. TWA) |
|--|---|---|
| Limestone  | 10  | 15 (T) / 5 (R)                                    |
| Or Dolomite                                      | 10  | 15 (T) / 5 (R)                                    |
| Or Gypsum (CaSO <sub>4</sub> •2H <sub>2</sub> O) | 10  | 15 (T) / 5 (R)                                    |
| Water  | (NE)  | (NE)  |
| May contain:                                     |   |   |
| Expanded perlite                                 | 10  | 15 (T) / 5 (R)                                    |
| Polyvinyl acetate                                | (NE)  | (NE)  |
| Or Ethylene-vinyl acetate                        | (NE)  | (NE)  |
| Attapulgitte                                     | (NE)  | (NE)  |
| Kaolin   | 2 (R)   | 15 (T) / 5 (R)                                    |
| Or Mica  | 10  | 20 mppcf  |
| Starch   | 10  | 15 (T) / 5 (R)                                    |

(T): TOTAL DUST

(R): RESPIRABLE FRACTION

(NE): NOT ESTABLISHED

mppcf: Millions of particles per cubic foot of air.

| Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7) |                                     |   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| USA ACGIH                       | ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )      | 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> A2                |
| USA ACGIH                       | Remark (ACGIH)                      | Lung Cancer; Silicosis                    |
| USA OSHA                        | OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> %SiO <sub>2</sub> +2 |
| USA OSHA                        | OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)                | 250 mppcf %SiO <sub>2</sub> +2            |
| USA OSHA                        | Remark (US OSHA)                    | (3) See Table Z-3.                        |

### 8.2. Exposure controls

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Enclosed processes used in combination with local exhaust ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace. |
| Personal protective equipment    | : Avoid all unnecessary exposure.   |
| Hand protection                  | : In case of repeated or prolonged contact wear Nitrile or Polyethylene gloves  |
| Eye protection                   | : Chemical goggles or safety glasses.   |
| Skin and body protection         | : Under dusty conditions or when excessive skin contact is likely, wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing.  |
| Respiratory protection           | : Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection is recommended. For exposures of crystalline silica up to 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA, NIOSH recommends wearing any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter, except quarter-mask respirators.  |

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Physical state                              | : Solid                           |
| Color                                       | : Off White.                      |
| Odor  | : Low to no odor.                 |
| Odor threshold                              | : No data available               |
| pH  | : 7.5 – 9.5                       |
| Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) | : No data available               |
| Melting point                               | : 0°C (32°F).                     |
| Freezing point                              | : 0°C (32°F)                      |
| Boiling point                               | : 100°C (212°F) No data available |
| Flash point                                 | : No data available               |

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|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Auto-ignition temperature       | : No data available |
| Decomposition temperature       | : Enter             |
| Flammability (solid, gas)       | : No data available |
| Vapor pressure                  | : No data available |
| Relative vapor density at 20 °C | : No data available |
| Relative density                | : No data available |
| Solubility                      | : Slightly.         |
| Log Pow                         | : No data available |
| Log Kow                         | : No data available |
| Viscosity, kinematic            | : No data available |
| Viscosity, dynamic              | : No data available |
| Explosive properties            | : No data available |
| Oxidizing properties            | : No data available |
| Explosive limits                | : No data available |

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content:

UL GREENGUARD Gold Certification Criteria for Building Products and Interior Finishes

| Criteria                                       | Product identifier (CAS No.) | Maximum Allowable Predicted Concentration | Units             |
|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| TVOC <sup>(A)</sup>                            | -                            | 0.22                                      | mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Formaldehyde                                   | 50-00-0                      | 9 (7.3 ppb)                               | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Total Aldehydes <sup>(B)</sup>                 | -                            | 0.043                                     | Ppm               |
| 4-Phenylcyclohexene                            | 4994-16-5                    | 6.5                                       | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Particle Matter less than 10 µm <sup>(C)</sup> | -                            | 20  | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone <sup>(D)</sup>        | 872-50-4                     | 160                                       | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Individual VOCs <sup>(E)</sup>                 | -                            | ½ CREL<br>or<br>1/100 <sup>th</sup> TLV   | -                 |

(A) Defined to be the total response of measured VOCs falling within the C6 – C16 range, with responses calibrated to a toluene surrogate.

(B) The sum of all measured normal aldehydes from formaldehyde through nonanal, plus benzaldehyde, individually calibrated to a compound specific standard. Heptanal through nonanal are measured via TD/GC/MS analysis and the remaining aldehydes are measured using HPLC/UV analysis.

(C) Particle emission requirement only applicable to HVAC Duct Products with exposed surface area in air streams (a forced air test with specific test

(D) Based on the CA Prop 65 Maximum Allowable Dose Level for inhalation of 3,200 µg/day and an inhalation rate of 20 m<sup>3</sup>/day.

method) and for wood finishing (sanding) systems.

(E) Allowable levels for chemicals not listed are derived from the lower of 1/2 the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Chronic Reference Exposure Level (CREL) as required per the CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method v1.1 and BIFMA level credit 7.6.2 and 1/100th of the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) industrial work place standard (Reference: American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, 6500 Glenway, Building D-7, and Cincinnati, OH 45211-4438).

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

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### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Water.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Acute toxicity                    | : Not classified   |
| Skin corrosion/irritation         | : Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.<br>pH: 7.5 – 9.5 |
| Serious eye damage/irritation     | : Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.<br>pH: 7.5 – 9.5                      |
| Respiratory or skin sensitization | : Not classified   |
| Germ cell mutagenicity            | : Not classified   |
| Carcinogenicity                   | : May cause cancer (Inhalation).   |

#### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| IARC group   | 1 - Carcinogenic to humans  |
| Reproductive toxicity                              | : Not classified  |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)   | : Not classified  |
| Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) | : May cause damage to organs (lung, liver, thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).  |
| Aspiration hazard                                  | : Not classified  |
| Symptoms/injuries after inhalation                 | : May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.  |
| Symptoms/injuries after skin contact               | : Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.   |
| Symptoms/injuries after eye contact                | : Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.  |
| Symptoms/injuries after ingestion                  | : Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.  |
| Chronic symptoms                                   | : Reported inhalation of respirable cristobalite over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays. |

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

No additional information available

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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of as inert solid in landfill. Dispose of waste material according to Local, State and Federal environmental regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Slurry may plug drains.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Not regulated for transport

### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### ADR

Transport document description :

### Transport by sea

No additional information available

### Air transport

No additional information available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

#### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

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

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

No additional information available

#### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

#### Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Carc.Cat.2; R49

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

### 15.2.2. National regulations

#### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

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### 15.3. US State regulations

#### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

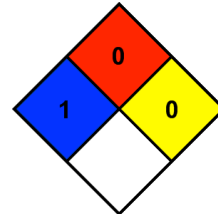
### SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : ChemADVISOR, Inc.[<https://www.chemadvisor.com>]. GESTIS DNEL Database [[http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel\\_en/000000.xml?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$vid=dneleng:ddbeng\\$3.0/](http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel_en/000000.xml?f=templates$fn=default.htm$vid=dneleng:ddbeng$3.0/)].

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Carc. 1A      | Carcinogenicity Category 1A                                       |
| Eye Irrit. 2A | Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A                     |
| STOT RE 2     | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2     |
| STOT SE 3     | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3       |
| H319          | Causes serious eye irritation                                     |
| H335          | May cause respiratory irritation                                  |
| H350          | May cause cancer  |
| H373          | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.  
NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.  
NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product*