



# Material Safety Data Sheet

Magnum Lite Weight Setting-Type Joint Compound

P.O. Box 15868  
15740 W. 108<sup>th</sup> St.  
Lenexa, KS 66285-5868  
www.magnum-products.com

## Section 1 - Chemical Product & Company Identification

### Product names and codes

Magnum Lite Weight Setting-Type Joint Compound

Chemical Family: Joint Compounds, Powder, Setting Type

Product Uses: Powdered setting compound for spotting fasteners, finishing joints and covering gypsum wallboard.

**Manufacturer**  
Magnum Products  
15740 W. 108<sup>th</sup> St.  
Lenexa, KS 66219

**Emergency Contact Information**  
Day Phone: (913) 888-0882  
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## Section 2 – Hazard Identification

### Overview

Dry sanding this product creates dust. Eye, skin, nose, throat and upper respiratory irritation can occur with prolonged dust exposure. Minute amounts of vinyl acetate monomer vapors are released from these products which may be trapped by the packaging. When packaging is opened the trapped vapors escape and dissipate quickly. This is more likely to occur in products packaged in pails.

### Potential Acute effects of exposure to products

**Eyes:** Dust can cause mechanical irritation to the eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist contact a physician.

**Skin:** Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.

**Ingestion:** None known

**Inhalation:** Sanding dust or spray mist may irritate the eyes, nose, throat and upper respiratory system. Excessive inhalation may cause troubled breathing. If symptoms persist, consult a physician.



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## Potential Chronic effects of exposure to products

Eyes: None known

Skin: None known

Ingestion: None known

Inhalation: This product may contain small amounts of vinyl acetate monomer, vapors of which can cause tumors in the respiratory tract of test animals at very high levels over a lifetime. Overexposure is not expected to occur during normal usage of this product. No tumors have been observed in animals exposed to 50 ppm or below the TLV.

## Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Number	PEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TLV mg/m <sup>3</sup>	WT
Plaster of Paris	CAS# 26499-65-0	15/5	10	>60
Limestone	CAS# 1317-65-3	15/5 (R)	10	<20
Mica	CAS# 12001-26-2	20 mppcf	3 (R)	<10
Perlite	CAS# 93763-70-3	15/5 (R)	10	<1
Attapulgite Clay	CAS# 12174-11-7	15/5	10	<5
Polyvinyl Alcohol	CAS# 9002-89-5	NE	NE	<5
Polyvinyl Acetate	CAS# 9003-20-7	N/E	N/E	<1
Hydrated Lime	CAS# 39445-23-3	5 (T)	5 (T)	<1
Potassium Sulfate	CAS# 7778-80-5	NE	NE	<1
Hydrolyzed Keratins	CAS# 69430-36-0	NE	NE	<1
Ziram	CAS# 137-30-4	NE	NE	<1
Starch	CAS# 9005-25-8	15/5 (R)	10	<1

\*as a natural occurring constituent (R) Respirable Dust; N/E Not Established

**Crystalline Silica-** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources as carcinogenic to humans, Group 1. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies respirable crystalline silica as a substance, which may be reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. OSHA does not regulate crystalline silica as a human carcinogen.

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 Substance List (DSL) or the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL).

## Section 4 – First Aid Measures

**Eyes:** Wash immediately with water (15 minutes) seek medical attention to avoid lasting effect. Do not rub eyes. Remove contact lenses.

**Skin:** Remove clothing from affected area. Rinse skin with water, then wash with soap and water, if rash occurs discontinue use and see physician. Wash clothing before reuse. To prevent the drying effect of plaster of paris, 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.

**Ingestion:** Plaster of Paris hardens and if ingested may result in obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting. Seek medical attention if problems develop. Not intended for ingestion.

**Inhalation:** Remove from area of dust exposure to fresh air until symptoms subside. If necessary seek medical attention.

**Target Organs:** Eyes, Skin, 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 route of entry:** Inhalation, eyes, and contact with skin.

## Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

**Hazardous Combustible Products:** Above 800° C, limestone may decompose to calcium oxide (CaO) and release carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Above 1450°C, gypsum can decompose and release sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and oxides of carbon.

**Flash Point:** Not determined.

**Extinguishing Media:** Water or use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Flammable Limits:** Not determined.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 8.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** None known.

**Special Fire Fighting Protective Equipment:** Not applicable

**Flammable Properties:** Not flammable or combustible. NFPA Hazard Class No: 1/0/0.

**Auto Ignition:** Not applicable

**Flammability Classification:** Not Applicable

**Rate of Burning:** Not Applicable

## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

**Spill Procedure:** Slippery when wet, bag for disposal, wash area with water. If dry, sweep slowly, minimizing dust.

**Landfill:** In accordance with Local, State and Federal Regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Material hardening may cause obstruction. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. (See Section 8) Maintain proper ventilation to minimize dust.

## Section 7 – Handling and Storage

- Keep away from children.
- Keep dry, do not store in direct sunlight.
- As a dry powder, dew point conditions or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden plaster of paris during storage.
- Rotate Stock every 90 days.
- Do not mix with other products.
- Discard empty containers in accordance with Local, State and Federal Regulations.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
- Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Sec. 8).
- Minimize generation of dust.
- Wear the appropriate respiratory protection against dust in poorly ventilated areas and if TLV is exceeded (see Sections 2 and 8).
- Avoid breathing dust or vapors.
- Keep from freezing to preserve usefulness.
- Keep containers closed when not in use

## Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure guidelines: Exposure limits may be found in Section 3 – Composition/Information on ingredients.

Component	CAS Number	PEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TLV mg/m <sup>3</sup>	WT
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Attapulgate Clay	CAS# 12174-11-7	15/5	10	<5
Polyvinyl Alcohol	CAS# 9002-89-5	NE	NE	<5
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Hydrated Lime	CAS# 39445-23-3	5 (T)	5 (T)	<1
Potassium Sulfate	CAS# 7778-80-5	NE	NE	<1
Hydrolyzed Keratins	CAS# 69430-36-0	NE	NE	<1
Ziram	CAS# 137-30-4	NE	NE	<1
Starch	CAS# 9005-25-8	15/5 (R)	10	<1

T = Total; R = Respirable; N/E = Not Established; C = Ceiling; STEL = Short-term exposure limit; F = Fume; Du = Dust; M = Mist; ppm = part per million; f/cc = fiber per cubic centimeter; Mppcf = million particles per cubic foot.

Engineering Controls: Provide adequate local and general exhaust ventilation to minimize dust and keep exposure below the TLV limits. Wet sand when ever possible. See “Finishing and Decorating Gypsum panels Wet Sanding J-6101/12-87”.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**PPE Eyes/Face:** Wear eye goggles or safety glasses for protection from dust. Comply with OSHA’s PPE standards 29 CFR 1910.132 and 133 for eye and face protection.

**PPE Skin:** Wear protective gloves to prevent dry and itchy skin. Comply with 29 CFR 1910.132 (general) and 138 (hand protection).

**PPE Respiratory:** Wear NIOSH approved respirator when dry sanding or spraying material.

Since job conditions vary, respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA’s respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI’s standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).



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## Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance:** Off white  
**Physical State:** Solid/powder  
**Vapor Pressure:** Not applicable  
**Boiling Point:** Not applicable  
**Solubility:** 1.5-2.0  
**Partition Coefficient:** Not Determined  
**Auto-ignition Temp:** Not Determined  
**Decomposition Temp:** 825°C/ 1450°C  
**Flash Point:** Not Applicable  
**Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):** Not Determined  
**Molecular Weight:** Mixture

**Odor:** Low to none  
**PH:** ~7-9  
**Vapor Density:** Not applicable  
**Melting Point:** Not applicable  
**Specific Gravity:** 2.5-2.6  
**Flammability:** Not Determined  
**VOC content:** none  
**Viscosity:** Not Applicable  
**Evaporation rate:** Not Applicable  
**Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):** Not Determined  
**Percent Volatile:** zero

## Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

- **Chemical Stability:** Stable
- **Conditions to avoid:** Contact with strong acids, water prior to use, high humidity
- **Incompatibility:** Strong acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat.
- **Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.
- **Hazardous Decomposition:**
  - Above 800° C, limestone may decompose to Calcium Oxide (CAO) and Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).
  - Above 175° C, polyvinyl acetate may decompose to H<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, CO and acetic acid could produce vinyl acetate monomers.
  - Above 1450° C, gypsum can decompose and release sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and oxides of carbon

## Section 11 – Toxicological Information

### Chronic Effects/Carcinogenicity

**Crystalline Silica:** the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (group 1). The IARC noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies respirable crystalline silica as a substance which may be reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. OSHA does not regulate crystalline silica as a human carcinogen. The weight percent of respirable crystalline silica may not have been measured in this product. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. The development of



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silicosis may increase the risks of additional health effects. Smoking in combination with silica exposures increases the risk of cancer. The risk of developing silicosis is dependent upon the exposure intensity and duration. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis. The risk of contracting silicosis is multiplied by the amounts of respirable silica you are exposed to and the length of time you are exposed to it. Certain people may be more susceptible than others.

**Mica:** Prolonged and repeated breathing of respirable mica dust may cause lung disease (pneumoconiosis) The extent and severity of lung injury correlates with the length of exposure and dust concentration.

#### Acute Effects:

The acute oral toxicity study (OECD TG 420, Fixed dose procedure) of calcium sulfate dihydrate showed that this chemical did not cause any changes even at 2,000 mg/kg b.w. Therefore, the oral LD50 value was more than 2,000 mg/kg b.w. for female rats Gypsum paste applied experimentally to the eyes of rabbits was not an irritant. Gypsum dust particulate has shown an irritant action on mucous membranes of the respiratory tract and eyes. The sulfate ion has caused gastro-intestinal disturbance in humans following large oral doses. Limited studies involving the repeated inhalation of an (unspecified) calcium sulfte failed to identify any particular target organs in monkeys, rats and hamsters. No evidence of mutagenicity was found in Ames bacterial tests.

Some products may contain attapulgitte clay. IRC classifies attapulgitte (long fiber) carcinogenic to humans, Group 2B. Attapulgitte is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA.

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

This product has no known adverse effect on ecology nor presents an ecological hazard to the environment.

Environmental Fate: no known effects

Aquatic Toxicity: no known effects

Environmental Toxicity: non known effects

Ecotoxicity value: Not Determined

## Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

**Disposal Instructions:** 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.

**General product information:** Disposed of as supplied is not considered a hazardous waste under Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 261. If processing, use, or contamination alters the



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material the waste must be tested using methods described in 40 CFR 261 to determine if it meets applicable definitions of hazardous wastes.

Component waste numbers: not applicable

## Section 14 – Transportation Information

- This material is not a DOT hazardous material
- Hazard class: Not classified
- ICAO/IATA/IMO: Not applicable
- Shipping Name: Same as product name
- UN/NA #: None. Not classified
- Packing Group: None
- GGVSec/MDG-Cod: Not classified
- RID/ADR: None
- ADNR: None

## Section 15 – Regulatory Information

All ingredients are included on the TSCA inventory.

### United States Federal Regulations

**General Product Information:** Dust and potential respirable crystalline silica generated from cutting, sanding or otherwise machining this product may be hazardous.

**Component analysis:** This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLs (40 CFR 302.4)

**OSHA:** Dust and potential respirable crystalline silica generated from mixing, sanding or otherwise using this product may be hazardous.

**RSCA:** If discarded as supplied, this product would not be a hazardous waste. Under RCRA, however, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal whether a material containing this product or derived from this product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

**TSCA:** This product complies with TSCA inventory requirements.

**SARA 313:** None.



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## Key:

SARA Title III Section 302 (EPCRA) Extremely Hazardous Substances: Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)

SARA Title III Section 304 (EPCRA) Extremely Hazardous Substances: Reportable Quantity (RQ)

SARA Title III Section 313 (EPCRA) Toxic Chemicals: X=Subject to reporting under section 313

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable Quantity (RQ)

CAA Section 112 (r) Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention: Threshold Quantities (TQ)

RCRA Hazardous Waste: RCRA hazardous waste code.

## State Regulations

California Prop 65: This product contains small amounts of naturally occurring crystalline silica. This element is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

## Canada WHMIS

This product is not a controlled product. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of Controlled Product regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

## Section 16 – Other Information

### Label Information

#### WARNING!

When mixed with water, this material hardens and becomes very hot sometimes quickly. **DO NOT** attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions can cause severe burns that may require surgical removal of affected tissue or amputation of limb. Dust can cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Use wet-sanding to reduce dust created. Wear eye, skin and respiratory protection as necessary per working conditions. If eye contact occurs flush with water for 15 minutes. Do not ingest. If ingested, call physician. Frequent breathing of mica dust can cause lung disease (pneumoconiosis).

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data sheet was prepared to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 DFR 1910.1200) and with the Workplace Hazardous materials Information System (WHMIS).

## Key/Legend

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSL	Canadian Domestic Substances List
EPA	United States Department of Transportation
EPCRA	Emergency Planning & community right-to-know Act
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NDSL	Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN/NA#	United Nations/North America number
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Material Information System