The interior of the building must be thoroughly dried immediately. Adequate ventilation, air circulation, and drying are essential to minimize the potential for mold or other fungal growth. Fans should be used to increase air movement.

Below are the general recommendations for drying out gypsum wallboard once exposed to moisture:

1. The source of the water or moisture must be eliminated.
2. The water or moisture to which the gypsum board was exposed was uncontaminated.
3. The gypsum board can be dried thoroughly before mold growth begins (typically 24 to 48 hours depending on environmental conditions).

Gypsum board exposed to water should be replaced unless all professional/owner as to whether board exposed to these conditions must be replaced. Gypsum wallboard may experience limited intermittent exposure to moisture from a variety of sources, such as improper storage, construction or design defects, water leaks, etc. Gypsum board exposed to these conditions may not need to be replaced, depending upon the source of the moisture and the condition of the gypsum board being considered for replacement.

When gypsum board is exposed to elevated levels of moisture, an assessment of the potential damage to the gypsum board must be made by the contractor/design professional/owner as to whether board exposed to these conditions may be replaced. Gypsum wallboard may experience limited intermittent exposure to moisture from a variety of sources, such as improper storage, construction or design defects, water leaks, etc. Gypsum board exposed to water should be replaced unless all of the following conditions are met:

1. The source of the water or moisture is identified and eliminated.
2. The water or moisture to which the gypsum board was exposed was uncontaminated.
3. The gypsum board can be dried thoroughly before mold growth begins (typically 24 to 48 hours depending on environmental conditions).
4. The gypsum board is structurally sound and there is no evidence of rusting fasteners or physical damage that would diminish the physical properties of the gypsum board or system.

Below are the general recommendations for drying out gypsum wallboard once exposed to moisture:

- The source of water or moisture must be eliminated.
- Adequate ventilation, air circulation, and drying are essential to minimize the potential for mold or other fungal growth. Fans should be used to increase air movement.
- The interior of the building must be thoroughly dried immediately.
- The indoor humidity can be lowered by using fans and portable dehumidification equipment and by opening up the building when the outside air is drier than the air inside the structure.
- Damaged gypsum board and other wet materials that are to be replaced must be removed from the building to facilitate drying.
- Closets, cabinets, and doors between rooms should be opened to enhance circulation of air.
- For more detailed information, a water damage restoration specialist should be contacted.

IMPORTANT - IF THERE IS EVER A DOUBT ABOUT WHETHER TO KEEP OR REPLACE GYPSUM BOARD THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO MOISTURE - REPLACE IT.

CAUTION: When replacing gypsum board in a fire resistance or sound rated systems, care must be taken to ensure that all repairs are consistent with the specific fire or sound rated design initially constructed (gyypsum board type, fasteners and their spacing, and staggered joints).

Gypsum board must be protected during transit with a weather-tight cover in good condition. Plastic shipping bags are intended to provide protection during transit only and must be promptly removed upon arrival of the load. Failure to remove the shipping bag can increase the likelihood of developing conditions favorable to the growth of mold.

Gypsum board must be stored off the ground and under protective cover. Sufficient risers must be used to assure support for the entire length of the wallboard to prevent sagging.

Gypsum board must be delivered to the job site as near to the time it will be used as possible. Individuals delivering gypsum board to jobsites should ensure that it is carried, not dragged, to place of storage/installation to prevent damage to finished edges.

Gypsum board shall always be stacked flat - NEVER on edge or end. Gypsum board stacked on edge or end is unstable and presents a serious hazard should it accidentally topple. Gypsum board should be placed so weight is evenly distributed and the floor is not overloaded.

GOOD BUILDING PRACTICES
- Installation - M-Bloc IR Type X shall be installed in accordance with the recent editions of "Application and Finishing of Gypsum Panel Products" (GA-216) and or "Standard Specification for Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board" (ASTM C 840). The building temperature shall be maintained at not less than 50°F (10°C) for adhesive application of gypsum board, during joint treatment, texturing, and decoration. When a temporary heat source is used the temperature shall not be more than 95°F (35°C) in any given room or area. Adequate and continuous ventilation shall be provided in the working area during the installation and the drying or curing period.

The listed abrasion/abuse/indention/impact ratings apply to walls constructed with M-Bloc IR Type X gypsum wallboard installed over or attached to framing members meeting a design thickness of 0.0312". Framing members are spaced a maximum of 16" o/c.

The design professional has the ultimate responsibility for location of control joints.

Decoration - The design professional, contractor and or owner shall review “Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish” (GA-214), in order to specify the proper level of drywall finishing needed to assure the desired results. For best painting results, all surfaces, including joint compound, should be clean, dust-free and not glossy. To equalize the porosities between the face paper and joint compound and improve fastener and joint concealment, the surface shall be primed and sealed with a full-bodied high solids drywall primer before texturing or final decoration. The selection of the proper paint to give the specified or desired finished characteristics is the responsibility of the design professional, contractor and or owner.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS
- Mold Resistance
  - Score of 10 (ASTM D 3273)
- Manufacturing
  - ASTM C 1396
  - Federal Specification – SS-L-30D Type III Grade X
- Abrasion Resistance
  - Level 3 (ASTM C 1629)
- Indentation Resistance
  - Level 1 (ASTM C 1629)
- Soft Body Impact Resistance
  - Level 3 (ASTM C 1629)
- Hard Body Impact Resistance
  - Level 3 (ASTM C 1629)
- Surface Burning Characteristics
  - ASTM E 84
  - Flame Spread 0
  - Smoke Developed 0
- Permeability
  - 27 (ASTM E 96)

FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS
- Desired fire rated assemblies are specified from tests performed by independent laboratories. These designs are made up of specific materials in a precise configuration. When choosing construction designs to meet certain fire resistance requirements, vigilance must be taken to insure that each component of the selected assembly is the one specified in the test and are assembled in accordance with the requirements of the assembly.

PRODUCT DATA
- Thickness Widths Lengths Edge Type UL Types
  - 5/8" (15.9mm) 4’ (1219mm) 8’,10’,12’ (2438mm, 3048mm, 3658mm) Tapered AGX-1; AGX-11

Special lengths or edges may be available on special order. Consult your American Gypsum sales representative for details.

Thermal Resistance “R” Value
- 5/8" = 0.61

SUBMITTAL APPROVALS
- Job Name: ______________________
- Contractor: ______________________
- Date: ______________________

DCN1083 February 2019