

CEMINTEL®

SAFETY DATA SHEET | CEMINTEL® FIBRE CEMENT

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	CEMINTEL® Fibre Cement
Other Names	CEMINTEL Texture Base Sheet, Wallboard, CeminSeal Wallboard, Cladding Sheet, Eaves Lining, CeminSeal Soffits, Compressed Sheet, ExpressPanel (Residential and Commercial), Ceramic Tile Underlay, Stucco Panel, Woodgrain Panel, Lattice, Cladding Plank, Headland Weatherboard, Endeavour Weatherboard, Scarborough Weatherboard, Rendaline Sheet, Capitals (Lincoln, Ovolo, Pencil Round and Ornate), CeminSeal BareStone, Edge Cladding, Constructafloor, Aspect Cladding, Mosaic Panels, SimpleLine, Cavity Battens, BareStone, Rigid Air Barrier.
Product Codes/Trade Names	n/a
Recommended Use	Used as external cladding (sheets, planks and weatherboards), cavity battens, internal lining including wet areas, bracing sheets, lining eaves and as compressed sheeting for flooring, decks and underlay for tiles. Compressed sheets may be also used as building facades.
Applicable In	Australia
Supplier	CSR Building Products Limited ABN 55 008 631 356
Address	Triniti 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9235 8000 (or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only))
Email Address	www.cemintel.com.au/contact
Website	www.cemintel.com.au/
Facsimile	+61 2 9372 5819
Emergency Phone Number	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26 (available in Australia only)

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its SDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new SDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Standards, Codes, Guidelines, or Regulations.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement Of Hazardous Nature

Classified as **Non-Hazardous** as delivered, according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition.

The fine dust in/on the supplied product may include respirable crystalline silica. Cutting, breaking, drilling, sawing, grinding and finishing may generate dust which is **Hazardous**. Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed.

CEMINTEL Fibre Cement is classified as Non-Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Not classified as Hazardous. Because this product is classified as Non-Hazardous, a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is not required under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) or Australian Regulations. CSR has elected to issue this SDS for the information of users, installers and the community. It has been formatted according to the GHS, as adopted by Safe Work Australia.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	SYNONYMS	PROPORTION	CAS NUMBER
Calcium silicate hydrate		<60%	1344-95-2
Crystalline silica	Sand, Quartz	20-55%	14808-60-7
Cellulose (from wood pulp)		<15%	9004-34-6
Water		<15%	7732-18-5
Other non hazardous ingredients (fillers, pigments, acrylic sealers and surface coatings)		<10%	---

Note: Respirable Crystalline Silica (if any) is less than 0.1%. This product does not contain any hazardous fibre.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

The following applies to **dust** from this product:

Swallowed	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Eyes	Flush thoroughly with flowing water, while holding eyelids open, for 15 minutes to remove all traces. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.
Skin	Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.
Inhaled	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water spray to extinguish, as required for fire in surrounding materials.
Specific hazards	None
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	As required for fire in surrounding materials.
HAZCHEM Code	None

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty.
Environmental precautions	No specific precautions required.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Dust is best cleaned up by wet sweeping and/or vacuuming to avoid making dust airborne. Wetting down before sweeping up dust may be a useful control measure. Bag waste materials.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Respirable dusts can be generated during processing and handling. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Manual handling should be in accordance with Manual Handling Regulations and Codes.
Conditions for safe storage	Store in a dry area.
Incompatibilities	None

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards	Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia Crystalline silica (quartz): TWA - 0.1 mg/m ³ as respirable dust (≤ 7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter) Calcium silicate dust: TWA - 10 mg/m ³ as inspirable dust Cellulose (paper fibre): TWA - 10 mg/m ³ as inspirable dust Total dust (of any type, or particle size): TWA -10 mg/m ³
Notes on Exposure Standards	All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the Workplace Exposure Standard (WES). TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
Biological Limit Values	No biological limit allocated.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation	Keep exposures to dust as low as practicable. Work in the open air and within external openings (such as doors and windows in buildings) generally provides adequate ventilation. Local mechanical ventilation or extraction may be required in areas where dust could escape into the working environment. Local dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. Hand tools generate less dust when cutting, drilling or sanding. If power tools are used they should be fitted with efficient and well maintained dust extraction devices. If generated dust cannot be avoided follow personal protection recommendations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Consideration for Repair and/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment	Where possible vacuum or wash down all gear, equipment or mobile plant prior to maintenance and repair work. If compressed air cleaning cannot be avoided, recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Hygiene	Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly.
<input type="checkbox"/> Skin Protection	Wear loose comfortable clothing. Direct skin contact should be avoided by wearing long sleeved shirts and long trousers, a cap or hat, and gloves (standard duty leather or equivalent AS 2161).
<input type="checkbox"/> Eye Protection	Ventilated non-fogging goggles (dust resistant AS/NZS 1336) should be worn when working in a dusty environment.
<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Protection	None required if engineering and handling controls are adequate. Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimise exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica, personal respiratory protection may be required. The type of respiratory protection required depends primarily on the concentration of the respirable crystalline silica dust in the air, and the frequency and length of exposure time. Amount of exertion required during the work, and personal comfort are other considerations in choice of respirator. A suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator chosen and used in accordance with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 may be sufficient for many situations, but where high levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge-type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets or suits may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly, and kept in clean storage when not in use.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Grey flat sheets or mouldings, which may have a tinted or primed finish
Odour	None
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	Approximately 7.4
Melting point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and range	Not determined
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability	Non-flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES CONT.

Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Vapour density	Not applicable
Specific gravity (Relative density)	1.3 to 1.7
Solubility	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
% Volatiles	0%
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia)	0%

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable
Hazardous Reactions	None
Conditions to avoid	Dust generation
Incompatible Materials	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS: ACUTE (SHORT TERM)

Swallowed	Unlikely under normal industrial use, but swallowing the dust from this product may result in abdominal discomfort.
Eyes	Dust is irritating to the eyes causing watering and redness. Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.
Skin	The dust from this product, particularly in association with heat and sweat, may cause irritation, but it is not absorbed through the skin. It may be mildly irritating and drying to the skin due to its physical characteristics.
Inhaled	Dust is mildly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may cause coughing and sneezing. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

HEALTH EFFECTS: CHRONIC (LONG TERM)

Skin	Repeated heavy contact with the dust may cause drying of the skin and can result in skin rash (dermatitis) typically affecting the hands. Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected.
Inhaled	Repeated exposure to the dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of lining tissue of the respiratory system may follow repeated exposure to high levels of dust with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Long Term Effects	<p>Long term occupational over-exposure or prolonged breathing-in (or inhalation) of crystalline silica dust at levels above the WES carries the risk of causing serious and irreversible lung disease, including bronchitis, and silicosis (scarring of the lung), including acute and/or accelerated silicosis. It may also increase the risk of other irreversible and serious disorders including scleroderma (a disease affecting the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs) and other auto-immune disorders.</p> <p>Any respirable fraction present in dust generated from this product has not been shown to be a carcinogenic risk.</p> <p>Based on limited animal research, it is possible that repeated inhalation of cellulose fibre dust over time may lead to inflammation and scarring of the lung in humans. Measures taken to protect against crystalline silica dust will also be adequate for preventing health effects from cellulose.</p>
Special Toxic Effects	Inhalation of dust, including crystalline silica dust, is considered by medical authorities to increase the risk of lung disease due to tobacco smoking.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity	Product is non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms.
Persistence and Degradability	Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.
Bioaccumulative potential	There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur.
Mobility in soil	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product can be treated as a common waste for disposal, or dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal, and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above).

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number	None allocated
UN Proper Shipping Name	None allocated
Class and Subsidiary Risk	None allocated
Packaging Group	None allocated
Marine Pollutant	No
Special Precautions for User	None
HAZCHEM code	None allocated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule	Not scheduled
-------------------------	---------------

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this product, please contact:

CSR Building Products Limited (ABN 55 008 631356), Triniti 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia.

Phone	+61 2 9372 5888 or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only)
Fax	+61 2 9372 5877

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS REFERENCES**

AS/NZS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves)

OTHER REFERENCES

NOHSC:1008 (2004)	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
Model Code of Practice	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.
Model Code of Practice	Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.
Model Code of Practice	Managing Risks Of Hazardous Chemicals In The Workplace, July 2012, Safe Work Australia.
WHS	Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations, April 2012, Safe Work Australia.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th edition, National Transport Commission.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

WES	Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants, April 2013, Safe Work Australia.
WES	Guidance On The Interpretation Of Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants, April 2013, Safe Work Australia.
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 3rd revised edition, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009.
GHS	Understanding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2010.
HSIS	Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS), internet advisory service, Safe Work Australia.
HCIL	GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (HCIL), internet advisory service, Safe Work Australia.

AUTHORISATION

Reason for Issue	Revised
Authorised by	Aaron Berrell
Date of Issue	02/12/2019

Whilst the information contained in this document is based on data which, to the best of our knowledge, was accurate and reliable at the time of preparation, no responsibility can be accepted by us for errors and omissions. The provision of this information should not be construed as a recommendation to use any of our products in violation of any patent rights or in breach of any statute or regulation. Users are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. Since the information contained in this document may be applied under conditions beyond our control, no responsibility can be accepted by us for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of this information.