

# CEMINTEL®

## SAFETY DATA SHEET | CEMINTEL® TERRITORY PANEL

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Cemintel® Territory Panel</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	Cemintel® Designer Series Facade Panel
<b>Product Codes/Trade Names</b>	nil
<b>Recommended Use</b>	Façade panels
<b>Applicable In</b>	Australia
<b>Supplier</b>	CSR Building Products Limited ABN 55 008 631 356
<b>Address</b>	Trinity 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	+61 2 9235 8000 or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only)
<b>Email Address</b>	<a href="http://www.cemintel.com.au/contact">www.cemintel.com.au/contact</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.cemintel.com.au">www.cemintel.com.au</a>
<b>Facsimile</b>	+61 2 9372 5819
<b>Emergency Phone Number</b>	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
<b>Poisons Information Centre</b>	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.

**Territory Panels** are 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		25-55%	1344-95-2
Cellulose (from wood pulp)		10-20%	9004-34-6
Crystalline silica	Sand, Quartz	3-18%	14808-60-7
Acrylic resin aqueous emulsion (coating)		<0.1%	N/A

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

<b>Swallowed</b>	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
<b>Eyes</b>	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.
<b>Skin</b>	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.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	No specific precautions required.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	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**

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	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.
<b>Conditions for safe storage</b>	Store in a dry area.
<b>Incompatibilities</b>	None

**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<b>Workplace Exposure Standards</b>	<b>Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia</b> Crystalline silica (quartz): TWA - 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as respirable dust (≤ 7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter) Calcium silicate dust: TWA - 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as inspirable dust Cellulose (wood fibre): TWA - 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as inspirable dust Total dust (of any type, or particle size): TWA -10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Notes on Exposure Standards</b>	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.
<b>Biological Limit Values</b>	No biological limit allocated.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION CONT.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ventilation</b>   | 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"/> <b>Special Consideration for Repair and/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment</b> | 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"/> <b>Personal Hygiene</b>       | Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Skin Protection</b>        | 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"/> <b>Eye Protection</b>         | Ventilated non-fogging goggles (dust resistant AS/NZS 1336) should be worn when working in a dusty environment.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Respiratory Protection</b> | 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Grey flat panels
<b>Odour</b>	None
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not determined
<b>Melting point</b>	Not determined
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	Not determined
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability</b>	Non-flammable
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific gravity (Relative density)</b>	0.8-1.2
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not determined
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not determined
<b>% Volatiles</b>	0%
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content</b> (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	Strong acids
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## HEALTH EFFECTS: ACUTE (SHORT TERM)

<b>Swallowed</b>	Unlikely under normal industrial use, but swallowing the dust from this product may result in abdominal discomfort.
<b>Eyes</b>	Dust is irritating to the eyes causing watering and redness. Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.
<b>Skin</b>	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.
<b>Inhaled</b>	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)

<b>Skin</b>	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.
<b>Inhaled</b>	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

<b>Long Term Effects</b>	<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>
<b>Special Toxic Effects</b>	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

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

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Territory Panels** 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
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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

**For further information on this product, please contact:**

CSR Building Products Limited (ABN 55 008 631356), Trinit 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.
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

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