

TRAFALGAR SUPALUX BOARD

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Mon 23-May-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TRAFALGAR SUPALUX BOARD

SYNONYMS

"fire rated boards"

PRODUCT USE

Used as a soffit in fire-rated doors. It is also used for commercial building construction in addition to other fire-rated applications. NOTE: Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

SUPPLIER

Company: Trafalgar Building Products
Address:
P.O. Box 251
Brookvale
N.S.W. 2100
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9938 5499
Fax: +61 2 9905 7019

Company: Trafalgar Building Products
Address:
21-25 Mitchell Road
Brookvale
N.S.W. 2100
Australia

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium silicate CaSiO ₃ (tobermorite)	1344-95-2	10-60
vermiculite	1318-00-9	10-60
mica	12001-26-2	10-60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- Brush off dust.
- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Non combustible.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Breathing apparatus.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Wear gloves and safety glasses.
Avoid generating dust. If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
Collect dust with vacuum cleaner. Otherwise sweep up if damp.

MAJOR SPILLS

Not applicable.

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)
Mica		1,500

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

vermiculite	250 mg/m ³
mica	75 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

vermiculite	50 mg/m ³
mica	15 mg/m ³

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

other than mild, transient adverse effects
without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

vermiculite	30 mg/m ³
mica	9 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people
will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

vermiculite	10 mg/m ³
mica	3 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Supplied as flat sheet

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store flat in load designed racking.
- Store under cover.
- Keep dry.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australian Exposure Standards	Calcium silicate		10				
Australian Exposure Standards	Mica		2.5				

No data available for vermiculite as (CAS: 1318-00-9)

No data available for mica as (CAS: 129899-84-9) / (CAS: 61076-94-6)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :3.0769 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
vermiculite	1.8462	60.0
mica	0.9231	30.0
calcium silicate CaSiO ₃	0.3077	10.0

INGREDIENT DATA

CALCIUM SILICATE CASIO₃:

Although in vitro studies indicate that calcium silicate is more toxic than substances described as "nuisance dusts" it is thought that adverse health effects which might occur following exposure to 10-20 mg/m³ are likely to be minimal. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the physical risk of eye and upper respiratory tract irritation in workers and to prevent interference with vision and deposition of particulate in the eyes, ears, nose and mouth.

For each of the following
VERMICULITE:

MICA:

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic volume of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e.. less than 5 µm.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be sufficiently low to prevent changes in pre-employment chest X-ray findings in exposed employees, in some cases following decades of exposure. The limit is thought to be protective against disabling pneumoconiosis.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

When cutting with power tools wear protective goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream.
- Cotton gloves.
- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Loose fitting protective clothing, eg overalls/ long sleeve shirts.
- When working above head height, use head covering, dust mask and goggles.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Minimise dust generation by using sharp hand cutting tools if possible.
- Powered tools (eg saws etc.) should only be used if fitted with dust extraction and containment equipment.
- Vacuum cleaners should be available for fibre/dust removal.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Solid grey - beige flat, odourless sheets. Insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Not Applicable
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.87
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

Inhalation of dust may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Overexposure to respirable dust may produce wheezing, coughing and breathing difficulties leading to or symptomatic of impaired respiratory function.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray. Prolonged skin contact may cause sensitisation in some individuals and may lead to redness

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

CALCIUM SILICATE CAS103:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

VERMICULITE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MICA:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subrisk: None
UN/NA Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO Dangerous Goods class: None
IMO Packing group: None
IATA Dangerous goods class: None
Cargo Instructions:
Cargo Max:
Passenger Instructions:
Passenger Max:
Special Provisions: None, None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

calcium silicate CaSiO₃ (CAS: 1344-95-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

vermiculite (CAS: 1318-00-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

mica (CAS: 12001-26-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data available for mica as CAS: 129899-84-9, CAS: 61076-94-6.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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