

**LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 8

---

**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

---

**PRODUCT NAME**

LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

**PRODUCT USE**

Self supporting silicate board used for fire protection of buildings and for high temperature insulation.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: The Laminex Group

Address:

90- 94 Tram Road

Doncaster

VIC, 3108

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811

Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**

Fax: +61 3 9840 6513

Website: [www.thelaminexgroup.com.au](http://www.thelaminexgroup.com.au)

---

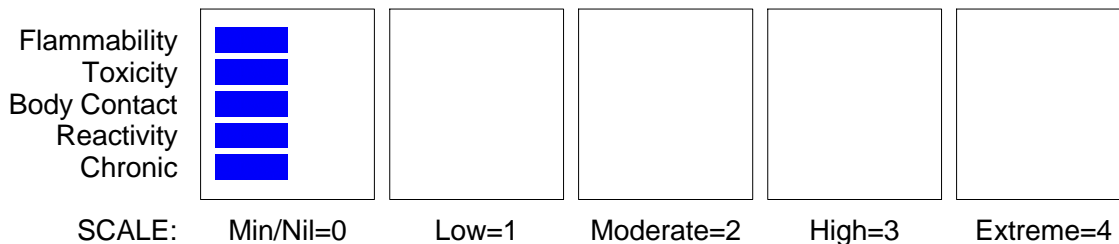
**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

---

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

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

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



**RISK**

•None under normal operating conditions.

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 8

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
cement		NotSpec
sand		NotSpec
cellulose	9004-34-6	NotSpec
fillers		NotSpec

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

### SWALLOWED

- - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
  - Generally not applicable.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- - If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- 

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

continued...

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 8

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- acids.

## HAZCHEM

None

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather.
- Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling.
- Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Clean up/sweep up area.
- Water may be required.

**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
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Use good occupational work practices.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store away from incompatible materials.

continued...

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	cellulose (Cellulose (paper fibre) (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

### MATERIAL DATA

LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD:

Not available

### CELLULOSE:

■ Cellulose is considered a nuisance dust which has little adverse effect on lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when appropriate controls are applied.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

#### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.

When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of dust created during the cutting process.

#### RESPIRATOR

- Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

continued...

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Off-white odourless rigid self-supporting board with a smooth upper surface.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	12
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.900
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

continued...

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

### SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

### INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

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

When machining (e.g. drilling, cutting, sanding etc) airborne dust will be released.

Atmosphere should be checked and if necessary suitable arrangements made to reduce the level of dust in the breathing zone for persons working in the area.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### CELLULOSE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

---

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### CELLULOSE:

■ Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish.

Sugar-based compounds (saccharides), including polysaccharides are generally easily decomposed by biodegradation. Not all polysaccharides decompose with equal rapidity, and polysaccharides are also synthesised by microorganisms during, for example, the compost maturation phases. Water-insoluble species such as cellulose take longer to decompose and those with a significant degree of branching also take longer. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

continued...

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 7 of 8

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
cellulose	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**cellulose (CAS: 9004-34-6,68442-85-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

**No data for Laminex Metaline Calcium Silicate Board (CW: 22-4148)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
cellulose	9004- 34- 6, 68442- 85- 3

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

continued...

# LAMINEX METALINE CALCIUM SILICATE BOARD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 22-4148

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 8 of 8

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

Print Date: 22-Nov-2011

*This is the end of the MSDS.*