

1. Identification of the Material and Importer

Product Name:	CERACLAD
Other Names:	KMEW Siding, Ceramic Siding, Neorock
Product Codes	KMH-BJ-004
Outline	This product is made of cement and silicates as main raw materials, reinforced with organic fibrous materials and after molding cured in an autoclave.
Recommended Use:	Exterior building material, Reinforced cement panel wall cladding, Weather Resistance, Noise Suppression
Importer:	Sumitomo Forestry Australia Pty Ltd.
Address:	Suite 7, 395 Ferntree Gully Road, Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia
Email Address	ceraclad@sfcau.com
Emergency Phone Number	000 (available in Australia only)
Poisons Information Centre:	13 11 26 (available in Australia only)

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by the importer 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 importer will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organization. The Importer will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in the product Specifications and/or Standards, Codes, Guidelines, or Regulations.

2. Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature: The Product as supplied is non-Hazardous. Dust from this product is classified as Hazardous per the approved criteria for classifying hazardous substances [NOHSC:1008]

When concrete products are cut, sawn, abraded or crushed, dust is created which contains crystalline silica, some of which may be respirable (particles small enough to be breathed in and go deep into the lungs) and which is Hazardous.

Note: The below Classifications refer ONLY to the dust of these products:

Classification	Hazard Statement	Precautionary Statements	Signal Word	GHS Pictogram
• Skin Irritation Category 2 • Eye Irritation Category 2A • Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 2 • Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated	• Causes skin irritation • Causes serious eye irritation • May cause respiratory irritation • May cause damage to organs through	• Do not breathe dust. • Wash thoroughly after handling. • Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. • Wear eye/face protection and protective gloves.	DANGER	 Health Hazards/ Chronic Health Hazard

Exposure) Category 2	prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation	• If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. • If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. • If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. • Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell. • If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. • If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. • Take off contaminated clothing after use and wash before reuse. • Store in a well-ventilated dry place		
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3. Composition and information on ingredients

Chemical Name:	Synonyms	Proportions (%)	CAS Number
Calcium Silicate Hydrate		71 - 96	1334-96-3
Inorganic Admixture		0 - 20	
Cellulose		3 - 6	9004-36-6
Organic Admixture		1 -3	

4. First-aid measures

Problem	Treatment Required
Swallowed	Wash out residue from mouth with clean water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Eyes	Flush thoroughly with flowing clean water until dust is removed. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention

Irritated Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with clean water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Inhaled	Move victim to fresh air and let the victim rest in a posture easy to breath. Loosen tight clothing. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Note: This advice refers to exposure to the dust of this product caused by cutting or crushing.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing equipment	Use fire extinguisher suitable to surrounding flammable materials
Specific Hazards:	NILL
Special Protective equipment and precautions	As required to suit surrounding flammable materials
HAZCHEM Code	NILL

Note: This product is classified as a non-flammable substance

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Avoid generating dust. Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty.
Environmental precautions:	NILL
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	Dust is best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid making dust airborne. Wetting down before sweeping up dust may be a useful control measure.

7. Handling and storage

Safe Handling	Do not handle the product until having read and understood the approved instruction manual and safety precautions. Prepare personal-use protective equipment and ventilation equipment. (see section 8) Wash hands and remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment after use.
Safe Storage	Store in firm flat place. In construction sites, use pallets and fillers to avoid placing the products directly on the earth, put them on firm flat place, and be sure to store them covered with water-proof sheeting to prevent wetting.
Incompatibilities	NILL

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Exposure Standards	
Workplace Standards for Airborne Contaminants	Crystalline silica (quartz): TWA – 0.1 mg/m ³ respirable dust. (≤ 7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter) Calcium silicate dust: TWA - 10 mg/m ³ Cellulose (paper fibre): TWA - 10 mg/m ³ Total dust (of any type or particle size): TWA - 10 mg/m ³

Notes	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	NILL
Engineering Controls	
Ventilations	Ensure exposures to respirable crystalline silica (quartz) are maintained below WES. Work in the open air and 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.
Special Consideration for Repair &/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, wear eye and respiratory protection and clothing as listed below
Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)	
Personal Hygiene	Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilets, smoking and any time after handling product. Wash work wear after use of product.
Skin Protection	Wear loose comfortable clothing and gloves (standard duty leather or equivalent AS 2161).
Eye Protection	Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS 1336) or a face shield should be worn.
Respiratory Protection	None required if engineering and handling controls are adequate to minimize dust generation and dust exposure. Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimise exposure to dust, 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 1715 and 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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Note: This section refers to the hazardous dust created when cut, sawn, crushed or abraded. It does not reflect the products original/ solid form

Appearance	Solid sheets with various profiles and colours
Odour	None
Odour Threshold	Not applicable
pH	No data
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined

Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Vapour density	No data
Relative density	No data
Solubility	Not determined
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	No data
Viscosity	Not applicable

10. Stability and reactivity

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

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity Data:	
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No Data Available
Reproductive Toxicity	No Data Available
Aspiration Hazard	No Data Available
STOT- Single Exposure	Category 2 (Respiratory system)
STOT- Repeated exposure	Category 2 (Respiratory system, kidney)
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
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. The dust is not absorbed through the skin but, 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)	
Eyes	Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.
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	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). 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.
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.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No Data Available
Persistence and degradability	No Data Available
Bio-accumulative Potential	No Data Available
Mobility in soil	No Data Available
Other Adverse effects	No Data Available

13. Disposal considerations

CERACLAD can be treated as a common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines. Crushed product and dust should be kept out of storm water and sewer drains. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal, and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see Section 8 above).

14. Transport information

Pay attention to water wetting. Be sure to lay flat avoiding standing or stacking, and transport keeping levelness. Strong vibration or impact may cause breakage. After unpacking, carry the products vertically paying attention not to break corners by hitting or dropping

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule:	None Available
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Note: Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance (ASCC/NOHSC).

16. Other 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.

17. Authorization

Reason for Issue: Update to GHS format

Authorized by: Sumitomo Forestry Australia Pty Ltd.

Date of Issue: 13/11/2017

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