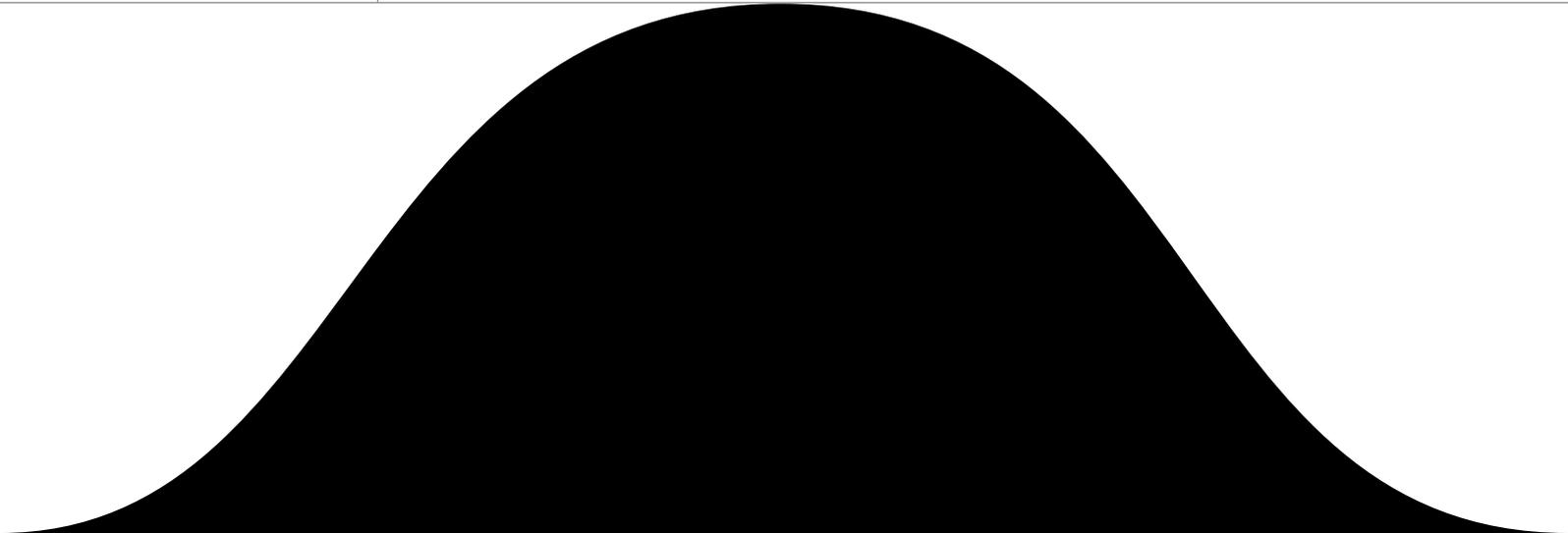


# CEWOOD MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



## SECTION ONE: IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

PRODUCT NAME:	Cewood all with MDF Substrate
RECOMMENDED USE:	Ceiling and wall panel systems
EMERGENCY PHONE:	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
POISONS INFO CENTRE:	13 11 26 (AVAILABLE IN AUSTRALIA ONLY)
SUPPLIER NAME:	Decor Systems Australia
ADDRESS:	6 Millennium Court, Silverwater NSW 2128, Australia
PHONE:	+612 9748 1800
FAX:	+612 9648 1800
EMAIL:	info@decorsystems.com.au
WEBSITE:	www.decorsystems.com.au

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from Safe Work Australia. 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 TWO: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:** Classified as Non-Hazardous as delivered, according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia. Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition.

Cutting, breaking, drilling, sawing, grinding and finishing the panels may generate dust (wood and cement dusts) which is Hazardous. Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed.

Cewood Acoustic 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 as delivered, 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 THREE: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	SYNONYMS	PROPORTION	CAS NUMBER
Wood (softwood)	Spruce	45-50%	-
Cement	Portland cement	-50%	65997-15-1
Sodium silicate	Waterglass	1-2%	1344-09-8
Water-based paint	8002-71-2	1-2%	-



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**SECTION FOUR:  
FIRST AID  
MEASURES**

THE FOLLOWING APPLIES TO DUST FROM THIS PRODUCT:

**SWALLOWED:** Rinse the lips and mouth with water, give water to drink, and seek medical attention if discomfort persists. **Eyes:** Flush with copious amounts of water. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

**SKIN:** Sluice with water and, if itching persists, seek medical attention.  
**Inhaled:** Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

**ADVICE TO DOCTOR:** This product is a mechanical irritant, and is not expected to produce any chronic health effects from acute exposures. Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary.

**SECTION FIVE:  
FIRE FIGHTING  
MEASURES**

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water mist to extinguish, as required for fire in surrounding materials. Do not use water stream, as it may spread the fire.

**SPECIFIC HAZARDS:** In the event of fire, decomposition products may include gases such as carbon monoxide.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:** As required for fire in surrounding materials.

**HAZCHEM CODE:** None

**SECTION SIX:  
ACCIDENTAL  
RELEASE  
MEASURES**

**PERSONAL PROTECTION (SEE SECTION 8 BELOW) SHOULD BE FOLLOWED DURING SPILL CLEAN-UP IF CONDITIONS ARE DUSTY.**

**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 SEVEN:  
HANDLING AND  
STORAGE**

**PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:** Handling, installing or removing the panels may generate small amounts of dust, particularly if the panels require cutting. Once installed, panels do not release dust or fibres. Manual handling should be in accordance with Manual Handling Regulations and Codes.

**CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:** Store in a dry area.

**INCOMPATIBILITIES:** None



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**SECTION EIGHT:  
EXPOSURE  
CONTROLS  
/ PERSONAL  
PROTECTION****WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS****WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS, SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA**

No exposure standard is applicable to this non-hazardous product, as delivered.

The following exposure standards apply only to dust generated from the product.

Wood dust (soft wood): TWA - 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL - 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; Sen Portland cement: TWA - 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Total dust (of any type, or particle size): TWA -10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**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.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

Sen Notice: Substance can cause specific immune response in some people ("sensitisation"), causing skin rash or asthma, even when exposure is minimal.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

**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.

**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, recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**PERSONAL HYGIENE:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly.

**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).



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**EYE PROTECTION:** Ventilated non-fogging goggles (dust resistant AS/NZS 1336) should be worn when working in a dusty environment.

**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, personal respiratory protection may be required. The type of respiratory protection required depends primarily on the concentration of the respirable 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 NINE: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Grey or white flat panels of varying length and thickness
ODOUR:	None
ODOUR THRESHOLD:	Not applicable
PH:	Not determined
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
VAPOUR PRESSURE:	Not applicable
VAPOUR DENSITY:	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (RELATIVE DENSITY):	Not determined. Bulk density = 0.35-0.43 g/ml
SOLUBILITY:	Insoluble
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (N- OCTANOL/WATER):	Not determined
VISCOSITY:	Not applicable
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not applicable
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined
% VOLATILES:	0%
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC) CONTENT: (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia)	0%

## SECTION TEN: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY:	Stable
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:	None
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Dust generation Incompatible Materials: None known Hazardous
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	None

**SECTION ELEVEN:  
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, and in some people may lead to skin sensitization. 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. In some people allergic asthma may arise from breathing in high levels of wood dust

**ADDITIONAL NOTES**

**SPECIAL TOXIC EFFECTS:** Inhalation of dust is considered by medical authorities to increase the risk of lung disease due to tobacco smoking.

**SECTION TWELVE:  
ECOLOGICAL  
INFORMATION**

**ECO-TOXICITY:** Product is non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Product is potentially biodegradable.

**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 THIRTEEN:  
DISPOSAL  
CONSIDERATIONS**

Cewood Acoustic 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).



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**SECTION  
FOURTEEN:  
TRANSPORT  
INFORMATION**

UN NUMBER: None allocated

UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME: None allocated

CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK: None allocated

PACKING GROUP: None allocated

MARINE POLLUTANT: No

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER: None

HAZCHEM CODE: None allocated

**SECTION FIFTEEN:  
REGULATORY  
INFORMATION**

POISONS SCHEDULE: Not scheduled

**SECTION  
SIXTEEN: OTHER  
INFORMATION**

For further information on this product, please contact:  
Decor Systems  
letstalk@decorsystems.com.au  
Building 3  
201-203 Power Street  
Glendenning 2761

**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) MODEL CODE OF PRACTICE	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances 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.



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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.

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