MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Issue: 16.09.2016

SISALBOARD™

Section 1: Identification of the material and supplier

Product Name:	Sisalboard™
Product Use:	Foil faced expanded polystyrene insulation.
Supplier Name:	Fletcher Insulation Pty Ltd
Address:	600 Woodstock Avenue, Rooty Hill NSW 2766
Telephone Number:	1300 654 444
Emergency Telephone:	1300 654 444

Section 2: Hazards identification

NON HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

Risk:	None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient (common name)	Proportion	CAS Number
Expanded Polystyrene Sheets	100	-

Section 4: First aid measures

Inhalation:	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.
Ingestion:	Immediately give a glass of water. • First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs: • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). • Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eyes:	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. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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Section 5: Fire fighting measures

For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is available from any fire.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	• Water spray or fog. • Foam. • Dry chemical powder. • BCF (where regulations permit).
Firefighting Equipment:	• 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.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:	• Combustible. Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
Fire Incompatibility:	Not allocated.
Hazchem Code:	Not allocated.

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

Section 7: Handling and storage

Handling:	• No special handling procedures required.
Suitable Container:	• Check that containers are clearly labelled
Storage Incompatibility:	• None known. Should not be exposed to open flames or other ignition sources.
Storage Requirements:	• Keep dry. • Store under cover. • Protect containers against physical damage. • Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection exposure standards:

Exposure Controls:	-
Material Data:	• Generally not applicable.
Respiratory Protection:	• Particulate dust filter. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).
Eye Protection:	• No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. • Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin Protection:	• No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

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Hygienic Practices:	• Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.
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 toprovide this high level of 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.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties appearance:

Appearance:	Sheets faced both sides with a reflective foil laminate and one side with an anti glare coating; insoluble in water.
Physical properties:	Does not mix with water.
State	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not applicable
Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable
Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L)	Immiscible
pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability:	• Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11: Toxicological information toxicity

Potential health effects, acute health effects

Swallowed:	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.
Eye:	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting.
Skin:	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
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. Generated dust may be discomforting.
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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. • Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
Toxicity and Irritation:	• Generally not applicable.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:	Persistence	Persistence	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ingredient:	Water Soil	Air		
Fletcher Insulation Sisalboard™	No data available	No data available	-	No data available

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal Methods and Containers:	• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:	• Bury residue in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill..

Section 14: Transportation information

Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Hazchem Code:	Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule:	None
Regulations:	No data for Fletcher Insulation Sisalboard™ (CW: 31-5259)

Section 16: Other information

Additional Information and Reference Documents
• 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. • 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.