

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## JAMES HARDIE FIBRE CEMENT SHEETS PRODUCTS

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Limited

### Section 1 - Identification

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**Product Identifier**

JAMES HARDIE FIBRE CEMENT SHEETS PRODUCTS

**Company Name**

James Hardie New Zealand Limited

**Address**

1 O'Rorke Road Penrose  
Auckland 1061 NEW ZEALAND

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Telephone: 0800 808 868

**Emergency Phone Number**

0800 154 666

**Recommended uses and any restrictions on use or supply**

Fibre cement sheet products are used as internal lining, external cladding, soffits and eaves lining, and internal/external flooring as per the relevant installation guides.

Precautions: Fibre cement sheet products listed are not classified as hazardous substances under HSNO. However these products contain crystalline silica, which may be released on cutting, grinding or drilling. For safe use of these products refer to the current Safe Working Practices in the relevant installation guide provided by James Hardie, which detail recommended Best Practice guidelines.

## Other Names

Name
Hardie™ Axent Trim
Axon™ Panel
Hardie™ CLD™ Structural Cavity Batten
ExoTec™ Façade Panel
Hardie™ Panel Compressed Sheet
HomeRAB™ Pre-Cladding
Hardie™ Plank Weatherboard
Oblique™ Weatherboard
Linea™ Weatherboard
Secura™ Interior Flooring
Stria™ Cladding
EasyLap™ Panel
RAB™ Board
Hardie™ Flex Sheet
Villaboard™ Lining
Hardie™ Groove Lining
Hardie™ Glaze Lining
Invibe™ Panel
Hardie™ Ceramic Tile Underlay
Eclipsa™ Eaves Lining
Hardie™ Flex Eaves Lining

## Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Carcinogenicity: Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 1

### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

### Hazard Statement (s)

H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.

H372 Causes damage to organs (lungs and respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

### Pictogram (s)

Health hazard



### Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 Do not breathe dust.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

#### Precautionary Statement – Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### IMPORTANT NOTE(S)

Approval

Fibre cement is a manufactured Article. The products are exempt under HSNO.

This classification applies to any respirable crystalline silica dust potentially released from James Hardie Fibre Cement products, e.g. during cutting, drilling, grinding or rebating in the course of installation and handling of this product. The intact fibre cement products are not expected to result in any adverse toxic effects.

#### Other Classifications

The dust and fibres of this substance may be irritating to the skin and respiratory tract as a result of physical (mechanical) reaction (i.e. scratch). The irritation is not a result of a chemical reaction and therefore does not trigger these classifications under HSNO.

## Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

### Chemical Characterization

Solid

### Information on Composition

The exact ratio of components will vary between specific products. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Quartz [Silica Crystalline]	14808-60-7	10-60 %
Calcium Silicate Hydrate	1344-96-3	10-50 %
Cellulose	9004-34-6	<15 %
Calcium Silicate	1344-95-2	<10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### First-aid Measures

#### General Information

You should call 0800 154 666 (24 hr, 7 days a week emergency response service) if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by the dust of this product. If shortness of breath or other health concerns develop after exposure to dust from the product, seek medical attention. If medical advice is needed, have this SDS or label at hand.

#### Inhalation

IF INHALED: Dusts may cause irritation. If experiencing irritation, remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat. If shortness of breath or wheezing develops, seek medical attention. Call 0800 154 666 (24 hr, 7 days a week emergency response service) or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

#### Ingestion

Due to the nature of the product, this route of exposure is not expected under normal conditions. Give a glass of water to drink. If a substantial quantity has been swallowed, call 0800 154 666 (24 hr, 7 days a week emergency response service).

#### Skin

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice if irritation occurs or persists.

## Eye

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. If eye irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

## First-aid Facilities

Ready access to running water is recommended.  
Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

## Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

## Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam, fog sprays, water jets.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product is non-combustible.

### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

### Precautions in connection with fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode.  
Fight fire from safe location.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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### Emergency Procedures

This product is not considered combustible or ecotoxic.

If a significant spill of dust occurs:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure to dusts.

Clear area of any unprotected personnel.

Avoid creating dust. If appropriate, use a gentle water spray to wet dust to minimise dust generation.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Containment: There is no current legal requirement for secondary containment of this product. Prevent dust formed from the product from entering environment as it may clog drains and cause excess sediment in waterways.

Clean-up method: If possible to wet the dust, wet and sweep up the solid. Dry sweeping should not be attempted. Vacuuming with an M or H class industrial vacuum is recommended. Do not wash material down stormwater drains.

### Spills and Disposal

Collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accordance with all regulations. See section 13.

### Personal Precautions

Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contamination and the inhalation of dusts. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

### Other Information

Fibre cement products in their intact state do not present a fire, health or environmental hazard. The mentioned precautions apply to spills and releases of dust generated during cutting, rebating, drilling, routing, sawing or abrading fibre cement.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Safe Handling

Keep exposure to crystalline silica dust to a minimum, and minimise the quantities of dust in work areas.

During installation and use of this product: Wherever possible, practices likely to generate dust should be carried out in well-ventilated areas (e.g.outdoors).

Minimise dust creation by using the recommended tooling and cutting methods. (refer to the relevant installation guide and James Hardie Best Practice Guide for tips on the safe handling of these products).

Work area should be cleaned regularly by wet sweeping or vacuuming with an M or H class vacuum.

Keep away from incompatible substances (section 10).

Avoid inhalation of dust, and skin or eye contact. Prevent the build up of dust in the work atmosphere. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not use until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.

Store all James Hardie building products in a dry location. Avoid mechanical damage to the product, such as chipping of the edges and corners of the sheets. The product must be laid flat under cover on a smooth surface clear of the ground to avoid exposure to water or moisture.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from incompatible materials. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

### Corrosiveness

Non corrosive

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Calcium silicate	NZ OELs List	TWA	10	mg/m3	
Calcium Silicate	NZ OELs List	TWA	10	mg/m3	
Quartz [Silica Crystalline]	NZ OELs List	TWA	0.05	mg/m3	(respirable dust); †
Cellulose	NZ OELs List	TWA	10	mg/m3	

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

The dust created when cutting, drilling, rebating or grinding fibre cement products using high speed tools is hazardous and should be carried out with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing solid/dust away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the ES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe airborne concentrations of dusts are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

Personal protection when handling products in a manner that may generate silica dust: 1) Refer to current James Hardie instruction and best practice guide to reduce or limit the release of dust. 2) Warn others in the area to avoid the dust. 3) When using mechanical saws or high speed cutting tools, work out doors and use a well maintained M or H class industrial vacuum & filter appropriate for capturing fine respirable dust. 4) Wear a correctly fitted, approved dust mask or respirator (see below). 5) Consider rotating personnel across the cutting task.

During clean-up, use a well-maintained M or H class vacuum and filter appropriate for capturing fine respirable dust or use wet clean-up methods, never dry sweep.

### Respiratory Protection

Always use appropriate and correctly fitted respiratory protection equipment when using high speed tooling on fibre cement products. Ideally, select respirators based on the level of exposure to crystalline silica as measured by dust sampling. Use respirators that offer protection to the highest concentrations of crystalline silica if the actual concentrations are unknown. Put in place a respiratory protection and monitoring program. Monitoring for exposure to hazardous chemicals. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

#### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### **Footwear**

Wear safety footwear, i.e. steel capped boots. Final choice will vary according to individual circumstances.

#### **Body Protection**

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where high quantities of product are cut and/or dust produced.

#### **Other Information**

Specific Handling instructions:

Cutting Outdoors:

Position cutting station so that wind will blow dust away from user or others in working area and allow for ample dust dissipation.

Use one of the following methods based on the required cutting rate and job-site conditions:

BEST - Score and snap using carbide-tipped scoring knife or utility knife.

- Fibre-cement shears (electric or pneumatic).

BETTER - Dust reducing circular saw equipped with Hardieblade™ saw blade and M or H class vacuum. Always wear an approved dust mask or respirator and warn others in the immediate area.

Cutting Indoors:

Cut only using score and snap method or with fibre-cement shears (manual, electric or pneumatic)

Position cutting station in well-ventilated area to allow for dust dissipation.

Sanding / Rebating / Drilling / Other Machining:

If sanding, rebating, drilling or other machining is necessary, you should always connect tool to a M or H class vacuum and wear an approved dust mask or respirator and warn others in the immediate area.

Clean-Up:

During clean-up of dust and debris, NEVER dry sweep as it may excite silica dust particles into the user's breathing area. Instead, wet debris down with a fine mist to suppress dust during sweeping, or use a M or H class vacuum to collect particles.

Important Notes:

For maximum protection (lowest respirable dust production), James Hardie recommends always using "Best" level cutting methods where feasible.

NEVER use a power saw indoors.

NEVER use a circular saw blade that does not carry the Hardieblade™ saw blade trademark, or is of equal or better performance at reducing risk of dust exposure.

NEVER dry sweep – use wet suppression methods or M or H class vacuum.

NEVER use a grinder or continuous rim diamond blade for cutting.

ALWAYS follow tool manufacturer's safety recommendations.

ES Additional Information

Not applicable.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Solid	Appearance	Solid usually grey sheets or planks with various dimensions according to the product profiles
Colour	Grey	Odour	No odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Specific Gravity	Not available
pH	Not available	Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Refer to Section 9: Kinematic Viscosity and Dynamic Viscosity
Volatile Component	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	Flammability	Not flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not available
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not available	Explosion Properties	Not available
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable	Particle Characteristics	Not available
Solubility	Not available	Corrosiveness	Non corrosive

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

Refer to Section 10: Possibility of hazardous reactions

### Chemical Stability

Product is non reactive and stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid the creation of dust during processing, handling and installation.

### Incompatible Materials

Incompatible groups:

Hydrofluoric acid will dissolve silica and can generate silicon tetrafluoride, a corrosive gas. Contact with strong oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride or oxygen difluoride may cause fires and /or explosions. Furthermore, limestone is incompatible with acids and ammonium salts.

Substance Specific Incompatibility:

May react with hydrofluoric acid to form toxic silicon tetra-fluoride gas.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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### Toxicology Information

#### Summary:

Fibre cement is non-toxic in its intact form. The following applies to respirable dust that may be generated during cutting, rebating, drilling, routing, sawing, crushing or otherwise abrading fibre cement.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

The estimated LD50 (oral, rat) for the mixture is > 5000 mg/kg. Calcium Silicate: 3400 mg/kg (rat).

#### Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

The substance is not considered acutely toxic if inhaled, however there may be irritation of the respiratory tract if dust is inhaled.

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

No evidence of dermal toxicity.

#### Ingestion

No adverse effects expected, however ingesting large amounts of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of dusts may irritate the respiratory system.

Chronic exposure to this material may aggravate existing respiratory disorders and lung disorders such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Onset and progression are related to dust concentrations and duration of exposure.

Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to silicosis, or other serious delayed lung injury. The onset of silicosis is usually slow and lung damage may occur even when no symptoms or signs of ill-health have occurred. Silicosis can develop to a more serious degree even after exposure has ceased, and may also lead to other diseases including heart disease and scleroderma. There is some evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica may be linked to an increased risk of kidney disease. Exposure by inhalation may aggravate pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disorders such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

Dusts may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, resulting in coughing and sneezing. Certain susceptible individuals may experience wheezing (spasms of the bronchial airways) upon inhaling dust during cutting, rebating, drilling, routing, sawing, crushing or otherwise abrading fibre cement, and when cleaning up, disposing of or moving the dust.

#### Skin

This product is not absorbed through the skin. Dust may dry out the skin. The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant. May cause abrasive irritation in contact with the skin, which can result in redness, itching and possible dermatitis.

#### Eye

Eye contact may cause mechanical irritation. May result in mild abrasion.

#### Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.

#### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation. Respirable crystalline silica is classified by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as carcinogenic to humans by inhalation (Group 1).

The carcinogenicity of silica is related to long term (e.g., 10 years) inhalation of very fine particulate. Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systemic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer.

#### Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.

#### STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### STOT - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs (lungs and respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.



### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

### **Other Information**

Systemic:

There may be some irritation of the respiratory tract. This product contains crystalline silica which if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust may cause silicosis in an occupational setting. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica may also affect the immune system and the kidneys.

Aggravation of existing conditions:

Medical conditions which may be aggravated: pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

Some studies suggest that cigarette smoking increases the risk of silicosis, bronchitis and lung cancer in persons also exposed to crystalline silica.

## **Section 12 - Ecological Information**

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### **Ecological Information**

Summary:

These products are not considered ecotoxic.

Supporting Data:

Aquatic: The mixture is not considered to be toxic in the aqueous environment.

Soil: The mixture is not considered to be toxic in the soil environment.

Biocidal: Not designed as a biocide.

Terrestrial vertebrate: This product is not considered harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. No LC50 (diet) data for ingredients are available and the classification is based on the LD50 (oral) – see section 11 – oral toxicity.

Terrestrial invertebrate: The mixture is not considered harmful to terrestrial invertebrates.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Not available

### **Mobility**

Not available

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

This product is not considered biopersistent.

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

### **Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

### **Hazardous to the Ozone Layer**

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## **Section 13 - Disposal Considerations**

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### **Disposal Considerations**

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

Restrictions: There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply.

Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. The product should be rendered non-hazardous before being sent to a licensed landfill facility.

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose directly into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Disposal of the dust of this product must comply with requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. Place dust in sealable plastic bags and label as construction waste.

Container Disposal:

The packaging can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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### Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

### Special Precautions for User

Not available

### UN Number

None Allocated

### Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

### Hazard Class

None Allocated

### Packing Group

None Allocated

### UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

None Allocated

### IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

### IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

None Allocated

### IATA/ICAO Packing Group

None Allocated

### IMDG UN Number

None Allocated

### IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

### IMDG Hazard Class

None Allocated

### IMDG Packing Group

None Allocated

### IMDG Marine pollutant

No

### Transport in Bulk

Not available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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### Regulatory Information

These products are Manufactured Articles. The products are exempt under HSNO.

Fibre Cement products are not classified as hazardous substances under HSNO. However these products contain crystalline silica, which may be released on cutting, grinding or drilling. Crystalline silica is an approved substance under the HSNO act as Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020, HSR002545.

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

All ingredients appear on the NZIoC.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix) for crystalline silica:

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS - Required if storing any quantity

Emergency plan - Required if storing > 1000 kg (dust).

Certified handler\* - Not required.

Tracking - Not required.

Bunding and secondary containment - Required if storing > 1000 kg (dust).

Signage - Not required.

Location compliance certificate - Not required

Flammable zone - Not required.

Fire extinguisher - Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act 1991 and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

#### **HSNO Approval Number**

Not applicable – Fibre Cement Sheet is a manufactured Article. The product is exempt under HSNO.

Fibre Cement Sheet Products contain crystalline silica, which is an approved substance under HSNO as Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020, HSR002545.

Approval description: Manufactured Article

#### **Tolerable exposure limit (TEL)**

Not available

#### **Environmental exposure limit (EEL)**

Not available

#### **Controlled Substance Licence Requirements**

Not available

#### **Montreal Protocol**

Not Listed

#### **Stockholm Convention**

Not Listed

#### **Rotterdam Convention**

Not Listed

#### **Agricultural Compounds, including Veterinary Medicines (ACVM)**

Not applicable

## **Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information**

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#### **Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: June 2022, Supersedes: June 2020

#### **Literature References**

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International

Trade.

Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods – Model Regulations.

Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.

Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017. (EPA Consolidation)

Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

### Contact Person/Point

**IMPORTANT ADVICE:** Although the information and recommendations set forth in this SDS are presented in good faith and are believed to be correct as of the date of this SDS, James Hardie, makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied on the conditions that the persons receiving and using it will make their own determination as to the suitability for their purpose prior to use. In no event will James Hardie or any affiliate thereof be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use or reliance on the information set forth in the SDS.

### Other Information

Abbreviations:

Approval Code - Crystalline silica dust: Approval HSR002545, Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020 Controls, EPA. [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz)

CAS Number - Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

Ceiling - Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.

Controls Matrix - List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).

EC50 - Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)

EPA - Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

HAZCHEM Code - Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters

HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

LEL - Lower Explosive Limit

LD50 - Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).

LC50 - Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)

MSDS (SDS) - Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemical

PES - Prescribed Exposure Standard means an ES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO (including group standards).

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded

TWA - Time Weighted Average – generally referred to ES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)

UEL - Upper Explosive Limit

UN Number - United Nations Number

ES - Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The ES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the workers breathing zone.

## END OF SDS

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