



Floorboard

ORANGE · BURGUNDY · NAVY



Installation Guidelines and Material Safety Data Sheet

D&R Henderson Pty Ltd advise that no responsibility for damaged product or consequential damage will be accepted in the event of failure to comply with the guidelines herein. Users are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability of this information in relation to their particular purpose and specific circumstances. Since the information contained in this document may be applied under conditions beyond our control, no responsibility can be accepted by us for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of this information. This advise does not affect any patent or statutory rights or statute or regulation.

General Description

D&R Henderson have been manufacturing all purpose tongue and grooved particleboard flooring since 1987. Unlike many particleboards, Floorboard products have a wax solution incorporated into the resin mix, allowing for greater edge protection if sheets are cut. Floorboard meets all the requirements of the Australian standard AS/NZS 1860.1 and is suitable for domestic and commercial installations. It is available in 19mm, 22mm and 25mm thickness and is supplied in sheet sizes 3600mm x 900mm for 19mm and 22mm thickness and 3600mm x 600mm for 25mm thickness.

THICKNESS	PRODUCT	MAX JOIST SPAN
19mm	Orange Tongue	450mm
22mm	Burgundy Tongue	600mm
25mm	Navy Tongue	450mm*

*Dependant on nature of use and floor loading

SITE STORAGE

Although FLOORBOARD is resistant to moisture, packs must be protected from the weather until the particleboard is installed. Packs should be stored off the ground with supports about 600mm apart. Packs need to be protected on the top and sides with waterproof material such as plastic sheeting. (The covering should allow for air circulation during the storage period.)

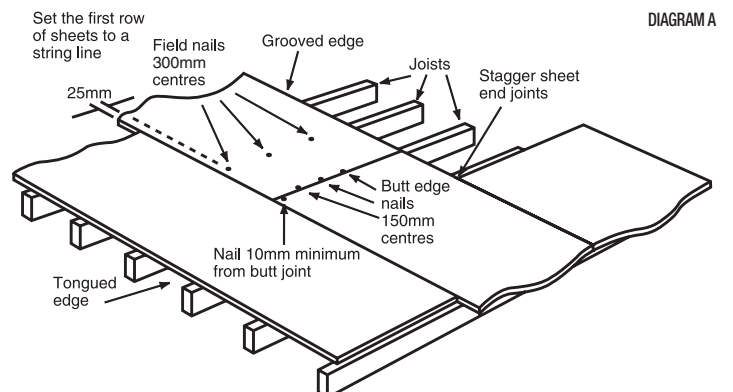
EFFECTS OF MOISTURE AND WETTING

FLOORBOARD is a wood-based product and will react to changes in moisture and direct wetting by expanding or shrinking in the length and width and swelling or shrinking in the thickness. Under unduly wet conditions, the open groove will close significantly and will open when dry to perhaps a wider groove than the original cut-out. For optimum performance it is best to keep the FLOORBOARD as dry as possible. Once it is laid FLOORBOARD may be exposed to the weather for up to three months in compliance with the requirements of AS/NZS 1859.1 for particleboard flooring. If water ponding occurs then drain holes can be provided where needed by drilling holes of 3mm maximum in diameter with no less than 1m spacing between them.

FLOORBOARD, like other wood-based products and many other building materials, will respond to changes in relative humidity or the surrounding air. Board dimensions are closely related to moisture content. The ex-factory moisture content is about 8.5% with a usual range of $\pm 1\%$. The highest potential for moisture movement exists when Particleboard Flooring is exposed to the weather as platform construction. Sheets which have been left exposed on a building site should be dried out before installation to avoid shrinkage gaps later.

SHEET LAYOUT AND NAILING

Sheets are laid with the long length across floor joists with ends butted over a joist. Sheet end joints are staggered as shown in Diagram A below. Set a string line at the ends of joists parallel to the perimeter of the building and at right angles to the joists. Position the first sheet with its tongued edge to the string line. Ensure that information printed on the sheets is followed to give the correct top surface. The minimum docked sheet length must span at least 3 consecutive joists. See AS/NZS1860 Section 10.1



INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

FIXING – In accordance with Local Council and State Regulations – Minimum requirements as per AS/NZS1860 Section 11.

FLOORBOARD should be fixed with construction-grade adhesive and mechanical fasteners in accordance with the Adhesive Manufacturer's instructions. A bead of continuous adhesive should be applied from the cartridge applicator to joists before positioning FLOORBOARD sheets. The bead should be 5-6mm across and must not be laid too far ahead as it may cure quickly. The adhesive bead must not be allowed to dry and become hard on the surface. The open time available will depend on weather conditions which may restrict advance adhesive application to the amount required for one sheet only.

An extra bead along the tongue should be applied before sheets are pressed together which should ensure a squeak-free floor system and increased protection against weather elements once laid. Any excess glue squeezed out should be cleaned off. When sheets are cut on site, the cut edge should be sealed with adhesive.

NAILING – Select an appropriate nail for the thickness of FLOORBOARD being used. Nails should be spaced at 150mm centres along sheet ends and at 300mm centres over the rest of the sheet. Nails should not be placed closer than 25mm to the long (grooved) edges and 10mm to the short butt joined edges (refer to diagram A in this brochure).

Nails may be applied by hand or by nailing gun. With gun nailing care should be taken to adjust air pressure for softwood or hardwood joists, so that nails do not penetrate the surface by more than 1mm. Do not allow nails to pull the board to the top of the joists – the fixer should use his body weight to ensure that the underside of the sheet is in firm contact with the joist before firing the nail.

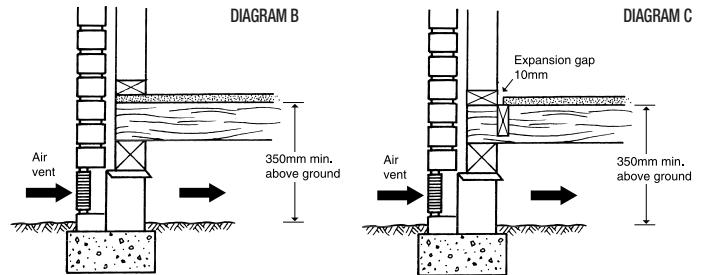
Use minimum 50 x 2.8mm galvanised nails for hardwood or Cypress pine joists and minimum 65mm x 2.8mm galvanised nails for softwood joists. Nails may have Bullet, Jolt, Flat or Countersunk heads. However, Bullet or Jolt head nails should be skewed to improve holding power. Nails should be driven flush initially and not punched until immediately prior to sanding. Power driven nails should be minimum 55mm x 2.5mm Tee Head or Finished Head for all timber joists. Use only galvanised or rust-resistant nails.

METAL JOISTS – Construction adhesive and extended point self-tapping screws (e.g. No 10 x 45mm CSK from W.A. Deuser or similar) are recommended. Screw spacing is the same as specified for nailing. Use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

CONSTRUCTION PLATFORM FLOORING – Methods described generally apply to Platform Construction (refer to diagram B) or AS/NZS1860 Section 7 for further details. Although an exposure period of 3 months maximum is permitted, efforts should be made to protect FLOORBOARD from excessive exposure. Any ponded water should be swept off as soon as possible. Drain holes can be provided by drilling holes of 3mm maximum in diameter, at not less than 1m spacing, through the floor where water ponding occurs. Roof cover should be provided as soon as possible. Excessive and differential drying can be caused by the hot Australian sun. This may result in cupping which could, in extreme cases, cause nail pull-out or pull-through of nail heads. In very severe cases, shading may be needed, or alternatively water should be sprayed onto the FLOORBOARD surface to recondition sheets back to uniform moisture content. In general, attempts should be made to keep the exposure time to a minimum. Damage may be caused by other tradesmen and attention is needed to avoid:

- wet trades using the floor as a mixing table
- excessive spillages of paint, plaster, concrete, etc.
- stacking of heavy materials such as bricks, cement-bags, sand.

FITTED FLOORING – Fitted floors are those installed after internal walls are constructed and usually after the roof and wall claddings are fixed. Fixing is basically as described. An expansion gap of 10mm must be left around all walls, this gap will later be covered by skirting boards. (Refer to diagram C.)



WET AREAS – For use in wet areas fixing must be in accordance with local council and state regulations with minimum requirements as per AS/NZS3740. The board must be covered with an approved impervious membrane and flashing must be carried out in strict accordance to local and state regulations and in accordance with the membrane manufacturer's instructions. FLOORBOARD should be laid on seasoned gauged bearers and joists. A moulded shower base or prefabricated shower tray should be used. Under floor ventilation must comply with local council regulations.

FINISHING – Depending upon the degree and duration of platform exposure, it may be necessary to sand FLOORBOARD at the completion of construction to maintain a clean smooth surface. Sanding should be carried out in accordance with AS/NZS1860 Section 13.

TILES (Ceramic, Slate, Quarry, Marble or similar) – It is necessary for tiles to be laid onto a suitably prepared underlay surface to avoid cracking around the joints of the sheets of particleboard, which are a wood product and are subject to expansion and contraction as are all wood products used in construction. Typical underlays for general living areas, kitchens, hallways and entrance foyers, include fibre cement sheeting or flexible levelling compounds. It is important that the supplier's recommendations be followed in relation to the selection and application of primers, underlay, adhesives and ceramic floor tiles. Expansion joints should be provided between tiles at approximately five metre intervals and at the perimeter of large floors. Failure to follow this procedure could cause varying degrees of cracking in both the tiles and joints.

SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS – The normal health and safety precautions should be taken when working with wood panel products. Machine tools should be fitted with dust extractors. If dust levels exceed the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission's Standards, the wearing of a dust mask (AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716) and safety glasses (AS/NZS 1337) is recommended. Storage and work areas should be adequately ventilated. Material Safety Data Sheets for particleboard is available on request from any branch of D&R Henderson.

Material Safety Data Sheet

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is written by D.&R. Henderson Pty. Ltd. in accordance with Worksafe Australia Guidelines. As such, the information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. D.&R. Henderson Pty. Ltd. will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/ regulations. D.&R. Henderson Pty. Ltd. will not accept any responsibility for any changes in content made to its MSDS by any other person.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	See other side of this card
CAS#:	-
Generic name:	Wood panel product
Formula:	Mixture
Chemical Name:	-
Manufacturer:	D.&R. Henderson Pty. Ltd.
ABN:	22 000 449 392
Telephone:	(02) 4577 4033
Address:	PO Box 199 Windsor NSW 2756
Emergency:	As above
Internet:	drhenderson.com.au
UN Number:	None Allocated
Dangerous Goods Class:	None Allocated
Hazchem Code:	None Allocated
Poisons schedule:	Not Scheduled

Appearance and Odour: These products are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 3mm to 43mm. They are made from wood particles/fibres which are bonded together with resin. Newly manufactured board and freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour.

Uses: Construction of furniture and cabinets and/or general purpose building boards.

INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS#	%
Wood particles or fibres from plantation softwoods	-	>85%
Phenol/melamine/urea formaldehyde resin	25212-25-3	<11%
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2	<2%
* Permethrin	52645-53-1	<0.2%
* Ethylene Glycol Mono Butyl Ether	111-76-2	<0.2%

Exposure Limits NOHSC[1003(1995)]

Not applicable for intact products.

WOOD PANEL PRODUCT

Ingredient Name	CAS#	%
Dust from this product contains:		
Soft wood dust	-	>85%
Cured binder	-	<15%

Exposure Limits NOHSC[1003(1995)]

There is no specific Exposure Standard for dust from wood panel products, but the following should apply:

- wood dust (softwood): 5.0 mg/m³ time-weighted average (TWA) - measured as inspirable particles. sen - sensitising to skin and respiratory tract
- formaldehyde: 1.0 ppm (1.2 mg/m³) TWA; 2.0 ppm (2.5 mg/m³) short term exposure limit (STEL). sen - sensitiser; Cat 3 (possible human) carcinogen

D&R Henderson Pty. Ltd. Recommendation: Keep exposures as low as practicable with the aim of keeping dust exposures below 1.0 mg/m³ measured as inspirable dust.

NOTE: The ingredients are bonded together under heat and pressure. The process cures the resin but small amounts of formaldehyde from the resin may be released from the finished product. The finished product contains less than 0.01% free formaldehyde by weight. Potential exposures to dust will occur only when power tools or wood working machinery is used on the product such as planing, sawing, drilling or sanding, or in poorly maintained workshops.

*Permethrin and Ethylene Glycol Mono Butyl Ether are included in this product as an anti-termite agent. Both are present in the boards at a concentration of less than 0.2% and as such, do not alter any health and safety hazards associated with the manufacture of this product.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OVERVIEW

Dust hazard: Occupational exposure to wood dust from any timber product has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC). Inhalation of excessive amounts of dust may cause temporary upper respiratory irritation and/or congestion; and irritation of the eyes and skin. Repeated inhalation of wood dust increases the risk of nasal cancer and may increase the risk of lung fibrosis.

Formaldehyde gas may be released under some conditions particularly when the boards are heated and laminated or cut by laser cutting machines. However, in well ventilated storage areas and workplaces, the concentration of formaldehyde is unlikely to exceed the World Health Organisation Standard of 0.1 ppm for the general environment and it will be well below the NOHSC Occupational Exposure Standard of 1.0 ppm.

Wood dust may be produced from machining the product, and formaldehyde gas may be produced from heating processes.

Explosion Hazard: Wood dust may ignite at temperatures greater than 204°C/400°F, and high concentrations-in-air (>60g/m³) may spontaneously explode.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute (short term) Health Effects:

Swallowed: Unlikely under normal conditions. Swallowing the dust may cause abdominal discomfort.

Eyes: Wood dust and the resin may be irritating to the eyes resulting in redness and watering.

Skin: Skin contact with wood dust and the resin may result in skin itching and redness, and dermatitis in some people.

Inhaled: Inhalation of wood dust and resin may be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs.

Chronic (long term) Health Effects: Repeated exposure over many years to uncontrolled wood dust increases the risk of nasal cavity cancer. Inhalation of wood dust may also increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring). There are also increased risks of respiratory and skin sensitisation from wood dust and resin resulting in asthma and dermatitis respectively. Wood dust has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 1, carcinogenic to humans. Formaldehyde has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans), and by the European Union (EU) as a category 3 carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic).

FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: If dust is swallowed, give water to drink. Seek medical attention if any abdominal discomfort.

Eyes: Irrigate eyes thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. Remove clothing contaminated with dust.

Inhaled: Leave the dusty area.

First Aid Facilities: Provide eye-wash facilities.

Notes to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air. Burning or smouldering boards or dust and boards cut by laser cutting machines can generate carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and other pyrolysis products which are irritating to the respiratory tract. Avoid breathing smoke from laser cutting machines and from burning or smouldering materials. Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn for fire fighting. Extinguish fire with water, fog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

THE INTACT PRODUCT AND DUST MUST NOT BE BURNT IN BARBECUES, COMBUSTION STOVES OR OPEN FIRES IN THE HOME, AS IRRITATING GASES ARE EMITTED.

Flammable Properties and Explosive Limits:

Flash Point:	Not Applicable
FP Test Method:	Not Applicable

Flame Classification:	Not determined
Flame Propagation:	Not determined
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL):	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL):	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature:	>220°C
Decomposition Temperature:	Not Applicable

ACCIDENTAL SPILL AND RELEASE MEASURES

Spills and Disposal: Off-cuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites or incinerated in accordance with local authority guidelines. Burning cannot be used as a means of disposal without specific local authority and EPA approval.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and Storage: No special transport or storage requirements are considered necessary. The boards should be stored in well ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flames or sparks.

EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Summary: Keep exposures as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining airborne dust levels below 1.0mg/m³ time-weighted average (TWA), measured as inspirable dust. All work with wood panel products must be carried out in such a way as to minimise exposure to dust. Under factory conditions, machining, sawing, drilling, routing, laser cutting or sanding of the wood must be done with equipment fitted with local exhaust ventilation devices capable of removing dust and smoke at source. Work areas should be kept clean by regular vacuuming or wet sweeping.

Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation should be provided at areas of cutting to remove airborne dust. General dilution ventilation should be provided as necessary to keep airborne dust below the applicable exposure limits and guidelines. The need for ventilation systems should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist, while the design of specific ventilation systems should be conducted by a professional engineer.

Special Considerations for Repair/Maintenance of

Contaminated Equipment: Use personal protective equipment as discussed above. Where possible, vacuum all equipment before repair/maintenance to remove excessive dust.

Eyes: Non-fogging, dust resistant safety goggles or glasses conforming with Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1336. *Recommended practices for occupational eye protection* should be worn if there is a risk of dust getting into the eye, such as when using power tools.

Skin: Wear standard duty gloves conforming with Australian Standards AS2161 Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens, loose comfortable clothing and boots. Long sleeved shirts and long trousers are recommended if skin itching occurs. Wash skin with mild soap and water after working with these products. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.

Respiratory: Avoid breathing dust. Wear a P1 or P2 particulate disposable or cartridge dust mask (respirator) conforming with Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715. Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices and AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory protective devices when exposed to dust. These Standards should be followed in the selection, fit-testing, use, storage and maintenance of the dust mask.

Smoking: Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of lung disease. All storage and work areas should be smoke free zones and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (°F/°C):	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable
pH:	Not Applicable
Saturation in Air (%):	Not Applicable
Solids Content:	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.5 - 0.85
Vapour Density (Air = 1):	Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure:	Not Applicable
Viscosity:	Not Applicable



STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

VOCs (g/litre):	Not Applicable
Volatile by Volume (%):	Not Applicable
Water solubility (%):	Insoluble
Reactivity:	This product is not reactive.

TOXICOLOGICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal-oxidative degradation of this and other wood products produces irritating and toxic smoke and gases. These include carbon monoxide, aldehydes, carbon particles and organic acids.

Any health hazards associated with these products have been evaluated on the basis of the individual ingredients, and these hazards should be assumed to be additive. The hazards described in this document have been evaluated based on a threshold of 1.0% for all hazardous ingredients and 0.1% for all carcinogens.

Acute Effects: The dust, which may be generated during manual or mechanical cutting, drilling, sanding or other abrading, and the smoke generated by heating or laser cutting, may cause temporary irritation of the eyes and upper respiratory system. The symptoms are expected to subside after exposure has stopped and are not expected to cause any long term effects. Allergic skin and lung reactions have been reported with exposure to various wood panels dusts due to the chemicals presented in wood and cured resin. These rashes resemble other allergic skin reactions caused by plants, and usually heal rapidly.

Chronic Effects: The risk of nasal cancer has been associated with wood dust exposure. In the 1960s, studies linking wood dust exposure in the furniture industry with nasal cancer, were first reported in England. The link was confirmed in several other European countries and furniture industries. The studies showing a link to nasal cancer have been primarily conducted in industries using hardwood. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluated dusts from both hardwood and softwood in 1995 and concluded that: "there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. There is adequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. Wood dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)".

The IARC also evaluated formaldehyde in 1995 and its summary of the health effects included: Epidemiological studies did not show excess risks for oropharyngeal, laryngeal or lung cancer among workers exposed to formaldehyde. The studies of industrial cohorts also showed low or no risk for lymphatic or haematopoietic cancers; however, the studies of embalmers, anatomists and other professionals who use formaldehyde tended to show excess risks for cancers of the brain, although they were based on small numbers. These findings are countered by a consistent lack of excess risk for brain cancer in the studies of industrial cohorts, which generally included more direct and quantitative estimates of exposure to formaldehyde than did the cohort studies of embalmers and anatomists.

Several studies in which formaldehyde was administered to rats by inhalation showed evidence of carcinogenicity, particularly induction of squamous-cell carcinomas of the nasal cavities, usually only at the highest exposure. Similar studies in hamsters showed no evidence of carcinogenicity. Studies in mice either showed no effect or were inadequate for evaluation. The concentration of endogenous formaldehyde in human blood is about 2-3mg/L; similar concentrations are found in the blood of monkeys and rats. Exposure of humans, monkeys or rats to formaldehyde by inhalation does not alter the concentration of formaldehyde in the blood. Occupational exposure to formaldehyde has been found to damage the nasal tissues; however, these findings may have been confounded by concomitant exposures. No data were available on the induction of cell proliferation in humans. There are no

conclusive data showing that formaldehyde is toxic to the immune system, to the reproductive system or to developing fetuses in humans. In rodents and monkeys there is a no-observable-effect level (2.5mg/m³) of inhaled formaldehyde with respect to cell proliferation and tissue damage in otherwise undamaged nasal mucosa. These effects are considered to contribute to subsequent development of cancer. Although these findings provide a basis for extrapolation to humans, conclusive data demonstrating that such cellular and biochemical changes occur in humans exposed to formaldehyde are not available.

The IARC concluded that: "There is limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of formaldehyde; There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of formaldehyde; and that overall, formaldehyde is probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A)". Whilst this product contains less than 0.01% free formaldehyde, people using the product may be exposed to low concentrations of formaldehyde if the boards are heated (as in laminating), are cut by laser cutting machines, and/or if dust particles come in contact with the moist mucous membranes lining the upper respiratory tract. Extensive literature searches and research carried out by independent occupational and environmental health specialists has not indicated any risks over and above those associated with wood dust without binder. This research includes the 1999 formaldehyde risk assessment carried out by US scientists in collaboration with the US EPA and Health Canada. The risk assessment concludes that if a nonsmoking worker were exposed to 0.004ppm of formaldehyde continuously for 80 years, and also to 0.1ppm for 40 years at work, then the predicted additional risk of respiratory tract cancer would be 4.1 per 1,000,000,000. The controls needed for minimising the potential for formaldehyde exposure from this product will be the same as those for the control of dust exposures.

References: ¹ IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans. Volume 62: Wood Dust and Formaldehyde. IARC, Lyon, France. 1995

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: This product should be used only for its designated purposes.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Summary: This product is not regulated as a hazardous waste by Australian environmental authorities. Local authority guidelines should be followed in the disposal of waste products and dust.

Burning must not be used as a means of disposal unless local authority and EPA approvals have been obtained.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transportation Summary: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good. No special transport requirements are necessary.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

D&R Henderson Pty. Ltd. has assessed this product in accordance with the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: NOHSC:1008(1999) and NOHSC:10005(1999), and the assessment is that occupational exposure to dust, smoke or fume from this product is hazardous according to the criteria of the NOHSC. No special State or Commonwealth regulations apply. The product is not listed in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.

Wood Dust - (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak), and **Wood Dust** - softwood are listed in the 1999 NOHSC list of Designated Hazardous Substances: NOHSC:10005(1999).

Formaldehyde - is listed in the 1999 NOHSC list of Designated Hazardous Substances: NOHSC:10005(1999) if present in concentrations of 0.2% or more (this product contains <0.01% formaldehyde).

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION TO USERS

D&R HENDERSON HEALTH AND SAFETY WARNING WOOD PANELS PRODUCT

Ingredients: Wood fibre or particles and heat cured resin.

Risk: Dust and smoke from this product are irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause sensitisation by inhalation (asthma) and skin contact (dermatitis). Repeated inhalation of the dust increases the risk of nasal cavity cancer and may increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring).

Safety: Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid breathing dust and smoke.
Wear suitable clothing, standard duty gloves (AS 2161), and dust resistant eye protection (AS/NZS 1336). If machining without adequate dust or smoke extraction or if dusty or smoky, respiratory protection (particulate dust mask) must be worn (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716). Keep work areas clean by wet sweeping and/or vacuuming.
Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.

First Aid: Irrigate eyes with plenty of water. Wash skin with soap and water.

Disposal: Follow above safety instructions and: Collect in containers for disposal as trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines. The intact product and dust must not be burnt in barbecues, combustion stoves, or open fires in the home as irritating gasses are emitted.

Fire: Dust may form an explosive mixture in air. Earth all exhaust equipment and prevent high dust concentration in confined spaces. Extinguish with water, CO₂, foam or dry chemical extinguishers. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Further information may be obtained by contacting your local branch or sales representative.

OTHER INFORMATION AND CONTACT POINT

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

Technical Sales Office - D.&R. Henderson Pty. Ltd.

P.O. Box 199, Windsor NSW 2756

Tel: (02) 4577 4033 Fax: (02) 4577 4352

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* Information applies to Termite Treated Flooring only.

MSDS Revision summary:

Date	Reason
03/01	Results from laser cutting research
MSDS ISSUE DATE:	September 2004