

Laminex - Laminate Product

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 58017
Version No: 13.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 29/09/2020
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L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Laminex - Laminate Product |
| Synonyms | Laminex Redback; Laminex Redback Laminate; Laminex Chemical Resistant Laminate; Laminex Squareform Laminate; Laminex DiamondGloss; Laminex AbsoluteMatte; Laminex AbsoluteGrain; Laminex Formica Classic Collection; Alucci Apex |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Decorative surfacing of furniture, cabinets, bench tops, walls, ceilings, floors and doors |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Laminex Group Pty Ltd |
| Address | PO Box 407 Doncaster VIC 3108 Australia |
| Telephone | Not Available |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.laminexaustralia.com.au |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 1800 951 288 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

| | Min | Max | |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Flammability | 0 | | |
| Toxicity | 0 | | |
| Body Contact | 0 | | 0 = Minimum |
| Reactivity | 1 | | 1 = Low |
| Chronic | 0 | | 2 = Moderate |
| | | | 3 = High |
| | | | 4 = Extreme |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Not Applicable |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Laminex - Laminate Product

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| Not Available | | manufactured as a laminate |
| Not Available | | paper as |
| 9004-34-6 | 10-60 | <u>cellulose</u> |
| 9003-35-4 | <10 | <u>phenol/ formaldehyde resin</u> |
| Not Available | 10-60 | melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin |
| Not Available | <10 | plasticisers |
| 9004-34-6 | <10 | <u>cellulose</u> |
| 9003-35-4 | | <u>phenol/ formaldehyde resin</u> |
| 25036-13-9 | NotSpec | <u>melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin</u> |
| Not Available | | may be released |
| Not Available | | Chemtop laminate is coated with |
| Not Available | <15 | fully cured acrylate coating |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) and minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide</p> |

Laminex - Laminate Product

| | |
|----------------|---|
| | other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather. ▶ Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling. ▶ Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Clean up/sweep up area. ▶ Water may be required. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid generating and breathing dust ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Use good occupational work practices. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Australia Exposure Standards | cellulose | Cellulose (paper fibre) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Australia Exposure Standards | cellulose | Cellulose (paper fibre) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Laminex - Laminate Product | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| cellulose | Not Available | Not Available |
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| cellulose | Not Available | Not Available |

Laminex - Laminate Product

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin | D | > 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³ |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.36 (melamine/ formaldehyde resin)

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:


ClassOSF Description

- A 550 Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
- B 26-550 As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
- C 1-26 As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
- D 0.18-1 10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
- E <0.18 As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Exposure controls

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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 to provide 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> | |
| | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
| | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) |
| | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
| | Within each range the appropriate value depends on: | |
| | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
| | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only | |
| <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | | |

Laminex - Laminate Product

| <p>Personal protection</p> |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| <p>Eye and face protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Skin protection</p> | <p>See Hand protection below</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Hands/feet protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Body protection</p> | <p>See Other protection below</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Other protection</p> | <p>When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. <p>Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.</p> <p>WARNING: Wood dusts have been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p> <p>Wood dusts produce dermatitis and an increased risk of upper respiratory disease. Epidemiological studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst millwrights probably is associated with exposure to various components used in wood preservation.</p> <p>IARC has not limited this finding to any specific type of industry (e.g. furniture manufacturing) or wood dust source (hardwood vs. softwood). IARC's conclusions are based primarily on human carcinogenicity data from studies of various exposed worker populations.</p> <p>The softwood TLV-TWA reflects the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement amongst workers in the building industry. A separate TLV-TWA, for hard woods, is based on impaired nasal mucociliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.</p> <p>Allergic reactions are more common from handling green timber, less common for dried hardwood.</p> <p>Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m3 and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.</p> <p>Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnoea.</p> <p>ACGIH Exposure Standards for Wood dusts</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1249 1378 1413"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable fraction)</th> <th>Notations</th> <th>TLV Basis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Western red cedar (WRC)</td> <td>0.5 mg/m3</td> <td>Sensitiser, A4***</td> <td>May produce asthma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oak and beech</td> <td>1 mg/m3</td> <td>A1*</td> <td>May affect pulmonary function</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut</td> <td>1 mg/m3</td> <td>A2*</td> <td>May affect pulmonary function</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All other species</td> <td>1 mg/m3</td> <td>A4***</td> <td>May affect pulmonary function</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A1: Confirmed Human Carcinogen * A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen ** A3 Confirmed Animal Carcinogen A4 Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen *** A5 Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen</p> <p>Australian Exposure Standard: ES: 1 mg/m3 (certain hardwoods as beech and oak)</p> <p>The majority of the wood-dust mass was reported to be contributed by particles larger than 10 um in aerodynamic diameter; however, between 61% and 65% of the particles by count measured between 1 and 5 um in diameter.</p> <p>Wood-dust concentrations vary with type of dust extraction, amount of wood removed, and type of sander For electric belt sanders used to sand dowels, total dust concentrations ranged from 0.22 mg/m3 with external dust extraction to 3.74 mg/m3 without extraction, and concentrations of respirable dust ranged from 0.003 mg/m3 with extraction to 0.936 mg/m3 without extraction. Rotary sanders tested with flat wood samples produced total dust concentrations ranging from 0.002 mg/m3 with extraction to 0.699 mg/m3 without extraction; concentrations of respirable dust ranged from 0.001 mg/m3 with extraction to 0.088 mg/m3 without extraction. Comparable decreases in dust concentration were observed when dust extraction was used with electrical orbital sanders.</p> | | | Species | ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable fraction) | Notations | TLV Basis | Western red cedar (WRC) | 0.5 mg/m3 | Sensitiser, A4*** | May produce asthma | Oak and beech | 1 mg/m3 | A1* | May affect pulmonary function | Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut | 1 mg/m3 | A2* | May affect pulmonary function | All other species | 1 mg/m3 | A4*** | May affect pulmonary function |
| Species | ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable fraction) | Notations | TLV Basis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western red cedar (WRC) | 0.5 mg/m3 | Sensitiser, A4*** | May produce asthma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oak and beech | 1 mg/m3 | A1* | May affect pulmonary function | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut | 1 mg/m3 | A2* | May affect pulmonary function | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All other species | 1 mg/m3 | A4*** | May affect pulmonary function | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Laminex - Laminate Product

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | The products are manufactured as high pressure laminates, in sheet form and ranging in thickness from 0.5mm to 18mm. They are made from layers of resin-impregnated paper, which are bonded together under heat and pressure. Newly manufactured laminates and freshly cut surfaces may have an odour due to the resin. | | |
| Physical state | Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.1-1.5 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | >220 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Applicable | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Applicable |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Applicable | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Applicable | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Applicable | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Applicable | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | New boards or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine/wood/resin odour which will dissipate with ventilation. When cutting, wood dust will be created which is classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of NOHSC. Atmosphere should be checked and if necessary suitable arrangements made to reduce the level of vapours in the breathing zone for persons working in the area. 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. ▶ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. |
| Eye | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Laminex - Laminate Product | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| cellulose | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/l/4h ^[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |

Laminex - Laminate Product

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye(rabbit):40/110 mod - Draize |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 3/8 - mod - Draize |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| cellulose | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/l/4h ^[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye(rabbit):40/110 mod - Draize |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 3/8 - mod - Draize |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | | |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|--|--|
| CELLULOSE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. |
| PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN & MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. |
| PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Laminex - Laminate Product | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| cellulose | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 172mg/L | 2 |

Continued...

Laminex - Laminate Product

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| cellulose | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| phenol/ formaldehyde resin | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 172mg/L | 2 |
| melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| cellulose | LOW | LOW |
| cellulose | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|------------------------|
| cellulose | LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249) |
| cellulose | LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|----------------|
| cellulose | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| cellulose | LOW (KOC = 10) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |
|------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

cellulose is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) | International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) |
|---|---|

phenol/ formaldehyde resin is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2 | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) |
|---|---|

cellulose is found on the following regulatory lists

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) | International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS) |
|---|---|

phenol/ formaldehyde resin is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Laminex - Laminate Product

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AIIC | Yes |
| Australia - Non-Industrial Use | No (cellulose; phenol/ formaldehyde resin; cellulose; phenol/ formaldehyde resin; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (phenol/ formaldehyde resin; phenol/ formaldehyde resin; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (cellulose; cellulose) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin) |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | No (melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 29/09/2020 |
| Initial Date | 22/01/2006 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|----------|------------|--|
| 12.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 13.1.1.1 | 29/09/2020 | Classification, Synonyms |

Other information

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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