

**LAMINEX ABS EDGEBANDS**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 24-0773

Version No:3

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**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT NAME**

LAMINEX ABS EDGEBANDS

**PRODUCT USE**

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: The Laminex Group

Address:

PO Box 407

Doncaster

VIC, 3108

Australia

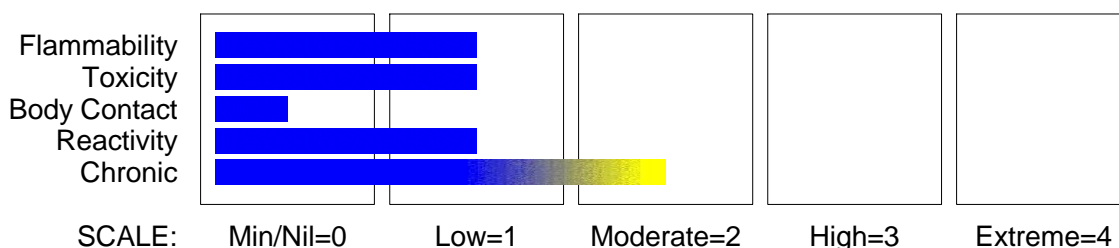
Website: [www.thelaminexgroup.com.au](http://www.thelaminexgroup.com.au)

**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



**RISK**

•None under normal operating conditions.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
extruded edging from styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	9003-56-9	100

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
- - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

### INHALED

- - If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

- - Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke.
  - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are an explosion hazard, with any ignition source, flame, spark.
- Accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Other combustion products include:  
aldehydes and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wash and dry hands after using.
- Use good occupational work practices.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Observe manufacturers storing and handling procedures.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

No restriction on type of containers  
Taped bundles Plastic / paper wrap  
Packing as used by manufacturer

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store flat in load designed racking.
- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Store in a well ventilated area.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer:

CAS:9003- 56- 9

### MATERIAL DATA

LAMINEX ABS EDGEBANDS:

Not available

STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER:

- For 1,3-butadiene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.45 ppm (detection), 1.1 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to provide significant protection for workers against systemic toxicity including cancer.

US rubber workers reached an accord in 1996 to limit exposure to 1 ppm with a 15-minute, short-term limit of 5 ppm. This TLV-TWA is currently under review in light of a report of animal carcinogenicity at 6.25 ppm.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=1.3 ("1,3-BUTADIENE").

for styrene:

Odour Threshold: 0.017 to 1.9 with a geometric average threshold of 0.32 ppm.

NOTE:Detector tubes measuring styrene at greater than 10 ppm are available.

The recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is based on the influence of styrene exposure on the central and peripheral nervous systems. At the TWA, total daily styrene exposure to the standard 70 kg medium-frame man who inhales 10 m<sup>3</sup> and who retains 70% of the inspired compound is 21 mg/kg with 0.5 mg/kg absorbed through the skin. The total absorbed dose can be increased six-fold with physical work and increased respiration rate.

Measurement of styrene and its metabolites in the urine can be an indication of recent exposure though this approach may be limited by factors such as the influence of alcohol consumption on styrene pharmacodynamics. Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against the significant risks of narcosis, neuropathies and irritation although other findings suggest that neuro-optical effects are

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

significant amongst workers exposed at 4 ppm.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=63 (STYRENE).

Odour Threshold Value for acrylonitrile: 1.6 ppm (detection), 22 ppm (recognition)

Odour threshold level 22 ppm (recognition) is well above exposure standard, hence odour gives no warning, rather it indicates severe overexposure.

NOTE: Detector tubes, for acrylonitrile, measuring concentrations in excess of 1ppm, are commercially available. Long-term (8 hrs) measurements may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 0.25 ppm.

The recommended TLV-TWA takes account of the consistent production of tumours in rats and the suspicion of cancer in humans.

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. Such surveillance should emphasise:

- (i) demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- (ii) physical examination if indicated
- (iii) records of personal exposure.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.12 (ACRYLONITRILE).

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- When sawing, machining or sanding use
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

### HANDS/FEET

- - Barrier cream and - Cotton gloves or - Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC
- Wear safety footwear.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

- Particulate dust filter. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- None under normal operating conditions.

OTHERWISE:.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools.

Wear a disposable dust mask AS 1715 (1991) class P1 or P2 when machining.

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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL 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.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Coloured extruded edging with a slight characteristic odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	>280	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

- Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The dust may be discomforting if swallowed and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

#### EYE

- Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity.

The dust may be discomforting and may be abrasive to the eyes.

The vapour from heated material is discomforting.

#### SKIN

- Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity.

and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis and may cause in some cases, sensitisation.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

It is not expected that the solid will cause skin irritation, although machined edges may be sharp.

Dust generated by machining or grinding is a possible skin irritant

#### INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

The dust may be highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The vapour from heated material is highly discomforting if inhaled and repeated exposure may cause sensitisation and/or allergic reactions.

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust.

inhalation of vapour from heated material and skin contact with the material.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

LAMINEX ABS EDGEBANDS:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 5010 mg/kg

Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 5010 mg/kg

- The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

#### IRRITATION

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### CARCINOGEN

Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER:

■ For Butadiene: Kow: 1.99; Koc: 72-228; Half-life (hr) air: 4.9; Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 2.57; Henry's atm: m<sup>3</sup> /mol; 7.24E-02; BCF: 19.1E

Atmospheric Fate: Butadiene will partition predominately to the atmospheric compartment where it is not expected to be adsorbed to particulate matter to any significant extent. 1,3-Butadiene will volatilize rapidly from either moist or dry soil to the atmosphere where it's most rapid reaction is with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Destruction by nitrate radicals is expected to be a significant night-time process in urban areas. Polluted urban atmospheres increase the rate of degradation somewhat during daylight hours. Reaction with ozone and nitrate radicals may also contribute to the degradation of the chemical. Washout may contribute to removal of 1,3-butadiene from the atmosphere with the compound returning to the atmosphere relatively quickly unless it leaches into the soil.

Aquatic Fate: Dissolved in water, 1,3-butadiene may leach through soil into ground water. 1,3-butadiene will volatilize rapidly from water with a half-life estimated to be several hours. It will not hydrolyze appreciably, but may be subject to biodegradation. 1,3-Butadiene should be biodegraded by biological sewage treatment, as long as suitable acclimatization is achieved. The estimated half-life for evaporation of 1,3-butadiene from rivers is 3.8 hours.

Terrestrial Fate: 1,3-butadiene will volatilize very rapidly from soil and will not hydrolyze appreciably but may be subject to biodegradation. 1,3-butadiene may display moderate mobility in soil; however, there is little potential for leaching into groundwater. Methane utilizing bacteria have been shown to epoxidize 1,3-butadiene under aerobic conditions. 1,3-butadiene is not expected to rapidly evaporate or appreciably adsorb in soils and sediments.

Ecotoxicity: 1,3-butadiene may be biodegradable in the environment with 1,2-epoxybutene being a potential product. 1,3-Butadiene is moderately toxic to aquatic life in the short term and slightly toxic in the long term. There is not enough information to predict additional short or long-term effects of 1,3-butadiene on plants, birds, or other animals. 1,3-Butadiene is not expected to accumulate in fish. Animal studies have reported development effects such as skeletal abnormalities and decreased fetal weights, and reproductive effects, including an increased incidence of shrinkage of the ovaries and testicles. Animal studies have also reported tumors at a variety of sites from inhalation of 1,3-butadiene.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer (CAS: 9003-56-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"

**No data for Laminex ABS Edgebands (CW: 24-0773)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*