LAMINEX CRYSTALGLOSS SURFACES

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011
A317LP

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
LAMINEX CRYSTALGLOSS SURFACES

SYNONYMS
"CrystalGloss Surfaces Clear", "CrystalGloss Surfaces Metallic"

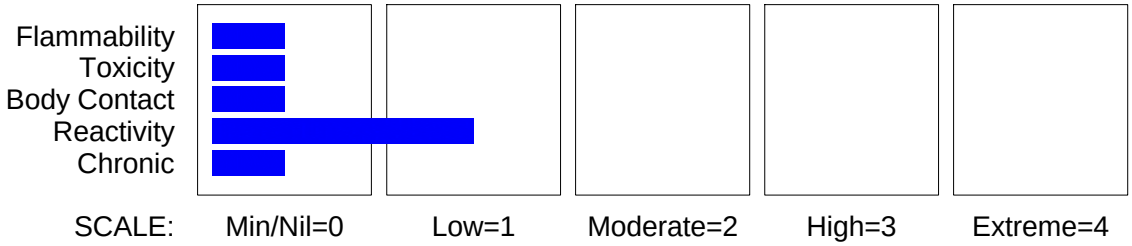
PRODUCT USE
■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Panels used for the manufacture of doors, cabinets, furniture, wall linings and feature panels.
Decorated melamine board finished on one or two sides with clear two pack polyurethane or clear coat over metallic base coat.
Supplied as panels or finished components.

SUPPLIER
Company: The Laminex Group
Address:
90- 94 Tram Road
Doncaster
VIC, 3108
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Fax: +61 3 9840 6513
Website: 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



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RISK
•None under normal operating conditions.

Dust generated from shaping, cutting and sawing operations carried out on this product will contain cured binder/wood particles and may contain wood dust without binder.
Wood dust is a hazardous substance according to the NOHSC criteria.
and "may cause Sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact" (R42/43) and "may cause cancer by inhalation" (R49)

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
wood panel containing		
wood fibre		>60
bonded together with		
resin, determined not to be hazardous		10-<30
cured coating		<10
formaldehyde.	50-00-0	trace
toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	trace
dust from sawing and forming operations will contain		
wood dust softwood	Not avail.	NotSpec
cured binder		NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE
In the event of eye contact with small particles from panel cutting and/or trimming -
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.

SKIN
Gently brush or vacuum off adherent particles
Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention if irritation exists and persists.

INHALED
■ Rinse mouth with water.
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.
If combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ - There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING
■ - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
■ Combustible. Will burn if ignited.
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, 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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ Refer to major spills.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
In the event of trimming, cutting or drilling panels -
Avoid contact of dust with eyes.
Wash and dry hands after using.
Use good occupational work practices.
Observe manufacturers storing and handling procedures

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.

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STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
■ Store away from incompatible materials.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m³	STEL mg/m³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood (Wood dust (soft wood))	5	10	Sen

MATERIAL DATA
LAMINEX CRYSTALGLOSS SURFACES:
Not available

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:
■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.
NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.
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.
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.
Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnoea.
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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE
The panel can be expected to be trimmed, cut or drilled.
When such operations are necessary - wear safety glasses

HANDS/FEET
Good industrial hygiene includes the use of appropriate gloves and safety boots when handling and using these panels.

OTHER
The panel can be expected to be trimmed, cut or drilled.
When such operations are necessary -
Avoid breathing dust by wearing an appropriate dust mask or by using dust removal equipment
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.

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RESPIRATOR
•Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (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
■ 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.

- 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Pressed board manufactured from wood fibres bonded together with resin.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Does not mix with water.

State	Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	I mmiscible
Flash Point (℃)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicab le
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A pplicable
Autoignition Temp (℃)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
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)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

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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

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Trimming. milling and sanding operations may be required. These operations may produce dust.

EYE
■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Trimming. milling and sanding operations may be required. These operations may produce dust.

SKIN
■ The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Trimming. milling and sanding operations may be required. These operations may produce dust.

INHALED
■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Trimming. milling and sanding operations may be required. These operations may produce dust.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
LAMINEX CRYSTALGLOSS SURFACES:
■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ 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.
Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.
Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type;

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cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.
WARNING: Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture and cabinet making industry has been related to nasal cancer [I.L.O. Encyclopedia] Use control measures to limit all exposures.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:
■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
wood dust softwood	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Recycle packaging if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

No data for Laminex CrystalGloss Surfaces (CW: 23-5141)
No data for wood dust softwood (CAS: , Not avail)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
toluene diisocyanate	26471- 62- 5, 584- 84- 9, 91- 08- 7

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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.

■ 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.