

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017
Version No:6
CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

PRODUCT USE

Decorative surfacing of furniture, cabinets, bench tops, walls, ceilings, floors and doors.

SUPPLIER

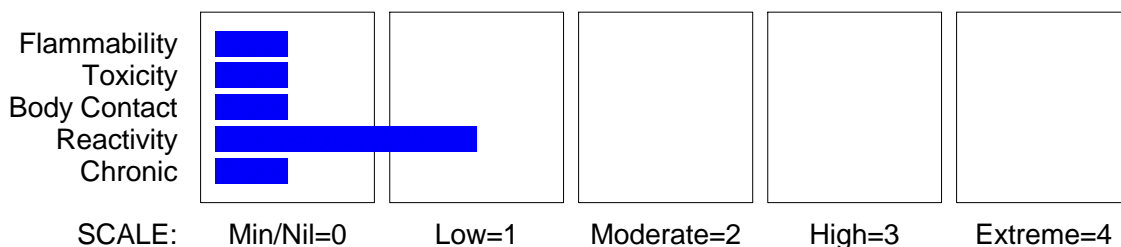
Company: The Laminex Group
Address:
90- 94 Tram Road
Doncaster
VIC, 3108
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Fax: +61 3 9840 6513
Website: www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 11

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
manufactured as a laminate		
paper as		
cellulose	9004-34-6	10-60
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	9003-35-4	<10
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin		10-60
plasticisers		<10
cellulose	9004-34-6	<10
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	9003-35-4	
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	25036-13-9	NotSpec
may be released		
Chemtop laminate is coated with		
fully cured acrylate coating		<15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
 - 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

- 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 fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 11

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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

- Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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

- - 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

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact 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.
- Minor hazard.
- 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 MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Avoid generating and breathing dust
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Use good occupational work practices.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store away from incompatible materials.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	cellulose (Cellulose (paper fibre) (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- phenol/ formaldehyde resin: CAS:9003- 35- 4
- melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin: CAS:25036- 13- 9

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:

Class	OSF	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

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

- for formaldehyde:

Odour Threshold Value for formaldehyde: 0.98 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for formaldehyde, measuring in excess of 0.2 ppm are available commercially.

Formaldehyde vapour exposure:

Primary irritation is dependent on duration of exposure and individual susceptibility.

The following are typical symptoms encountered at various exposure levels.

0.1 ppm - Lower level of mucous eye, nose and throat irritation

0.8 ppm - Typical threshold of perception

1-2 ppm - Typical threshold of irritation

2-3 ppm - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat

4-5 ppm - Increased irritation, tearing, headache, pungent odour

10-20 ppm - Profuse tearing, severe burning, coughing

50 ppm - Serious bronchial and alveolar damage

100 ppm - Formaldehyde induced chemical pneumonia and death

Despite the intent of the TLV Ceiling recommendation it is believed that 0.3 ppm will not protect that portion of the workforce (up to 20%) reported to be responsive to low ambient concentrations. Because of the dose-related carcinogenic activity for rat and mouse inhalation of formaldehyde, the report of macromolecular adducts in the upper and lower respiratory tracts of nonhuman primates following inhalation of formaldehyde, the human case reports of upper respiratory tract malignant melanoma associated with

formaldehyde inhalation and the suggestive epidemiologic data on human cancer risk, the TLV Committee recommends that workplace formaldehyde air concentrations be reduced to the lowest possible levels that can be achieved using engineering controls.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.36 (FORMALDEHYDE).

CELLULOSE:

■ Cellulose is considered a nuisance dust which has little adverse effect on lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when appropriate controls are applied.

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

- Odour Threshold Value for phenol: 0.060 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for phenol, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Systemic absorption by all routes may induce convulsions with damage to the lungs and central nervous system.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker from respiratory, cardiovascular, hepatic, renal and neurological toxicity. Workers or volunteers exposed at or below 5.2 ppm phenol have experienced no ill-effects. Because phenol as a vapour, liquid or solid can penetrate the skin causing systemic effects, a skin notation is considered necessary. Although ACGIH has not recommended a STEL it is felt that ACGIH excursion limits (15 ppm limited to a total duration of 30

minutes with brief excursions limited to no more than 25 ppm) and NIOSH Ceiling values are sufficiently similar so as to provide the same margin of safety.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=25 (PHENOL).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- - 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 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

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- 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.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.

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.

When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.

RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (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.

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.

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 7 of 11

Section 9 - 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 PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.1- 1.5
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	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

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ 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 (eg. 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.

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).

SKIN

■ 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.

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 8 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

■ 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.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

■ 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.

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CELLULOSE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

■ 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:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 3/8 - Moderate - Draize

Eye(rabbit):40/110 Moderate - Draize

[Manufacturer Mon]

■ 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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 9 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported [Manufacturer]

SENSITISER

phenol/ formaldehyde resin

Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers

Recommended for Hazard Classification (R43)

No

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

■ For Formaldehyde:

Environmental Fate: Formaldehyde is common in the environment as a contaminant of smoke and as photochemical smog. Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are unstable and oxidize slowly. In the presence of air and moisture, polymerization takes place readily in concentrated solutions at room temperature to form paraformaldehyde.

Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, formaldehyde both photolysis and reacts with reactive free radicals (primarily hydroxyl radicals). Reaction with nitrate radicals, insignificant during the day, may be an important removal process at night. Air Quality Standards : <0.1 mg/m³ as a 30 min. average, indoor air, non-industrial buildings (WHO guideline).

Aquatic Fate: Due to its solubility, formaldehyde will efficiently transfer to rain and surface water and will biodegrade to low concentrations within days. Adsorption to sediment and volatilization are not expected to be significant routes of biodegradation.

Drinking Water Standard: Formaldehyde: 900 ug/L. (WHO guideline).

Terrestrial Fate: In soil, aqueous solutions of formaldehyde leach through the soil; at high concentrations adsorption to clay minerals may occur. Although biodegradable under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions the fate of formaldehyde in soil is unclear.

Ecotoxicity: Formaldehyde does not bioconcentrate in the food chain.

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

CELLULOSE:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

CELLULOSE:

■ Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish.

Sugar-based compounds (saccharides), including polysaccharides are generally easily decomposed by biodegradation. Not all polysaccharides decompose with equal rapidity, and polysaccharides are also synthesised by microorganisms during, for example, the compost maturation phases. Water-insoluble species such as cellulose take longer to decompose and those with a significant degree of branching also take longer.

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

■ For Phenols:

Ecotoxicity - Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms however; the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates. Hazard information for these groups is not generally available.

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

■ Urea-formaldehyde (UF) resins cannot be made free of residual formaldehyde. Under ambient conditions and during curing, uncured resins can release free formaldehyde, at rates gradually decreasing over time (Formaldehyde Institute, 1984). In pressed wood products, under high load conditions, even traces of residual, unreacted formaldehyde from the UF resin can result in measurable off-gassing, causing discernible

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 10 of 11

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

formaldehyde levels in indoor air. High temperatures and humidity, which hydrolyze formaldehyde, promote the release; they can triple or quadruple the rate of release.

Urea also strongly affects the release rate because of an equilibrium reaction in which hydrolysed formaldehyde is consumed, yielding monomethylol urea. Building materials, such as composition boards (e.g., particleboard), which consist of UF resins, can emit formaldehyde for several years after manufacture.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
cellulose	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - 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 - 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

cellulose (CAS: 9004-34-6,68442-85-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

phenol/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9003-35-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 25036-13-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for Laminex - Laminate Product (CW: 58017)

continued...

LAMINEX - LAMINATE PRODUCT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 1-Jul-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 58017

Version No:6

CD 2011/4 Page 11 of 11

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
cellulose	9004- 34- 6, 68442- 85- 3
cellulose	9004- 34- 6, 68442- 85- 3

■ 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.