

**LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011  
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60  
Version No:4  
CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 9

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

**PRODUCT NAME**

LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

**PRODUCT USE**

Door

**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.

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)

# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 9

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
constructed door consisting of mdf board including urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6	NotSpec^
fully encapsulated by painting with polyurethane coating		NotSpec
dust from sawing and forming operation may contain wood dust softwood	Not avail.	NotSpec
cured binder		NotSpec
cured product contains formaldehyde.	50-00-0	

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- - Generally not applicable.

### EYE

- - Generally not applicable.

### SKIN

- In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.

### 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible. Will burn if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

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# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 9

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

Secure load if safe to do so.

Bundle/collect recoverable product.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Secure load if safe to do so.

Bundle/collect recoverable product.

**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

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

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

■ No restriction on the type of containers.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

■ - Store in original containers.

- Keep containers securely sealed.

- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.

- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations

For major quantities:

- Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).

- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood (Wood dust (soft wood))		5		10	Sen
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde. (Formaldehyde (h))	1	1.2	2	2.5	Sen

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• urea/ formaldehyde resin: CAS:9011- 05- 6 CAS:39327- 95- 2 CAS:56779- 89- 6 CAS:57608- 68- 1 CAS:57657- 45- 1 CAS:57762- 61- 5 CAS:60267- 46- 1 CAS:60831- 80- 3

continued...

# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 9

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised	IDLH
formaldehyde.	0	20

### MATERIAL DATA

LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR:

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/m<sup>3</sup> 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.

### FORMALDEHYDE.:

■ 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).

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# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 9

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.

#### HANDS/FEET

- However when cutting or sanding, light weight rubber gloves may be required.

#### OTHER

- Avoid breathing generated dust when cutting, finishing. If risk of dust inhalation exists wear dust mask/respirator.

#### 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Pre-painted door ready to hang

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
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 Available

## 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.

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# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 9

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### EYE

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

### SKIN

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

### INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Hazard relates to any dust which may be released during any finishing operations.

When cutting, wood dust will be created which is classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of NOHSC.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of exposure is by inhalation of generated dusts.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

- **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

- 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 MDF PAINTED DOOR:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

- 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; 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:** 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.

#### FORMALDEHYDE.:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (woman) LDLo: 108 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 643 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 203 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

##### IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d- I Mild

Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE

Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE

continued...

# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 7 of 9

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002].

### CARCINOGEN

Formaldehyde	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### FORMALDEHYDE.:

#### WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

### FORMALDEHYDE.:

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

#### 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/m<sup>3</sup> 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.

The material is classified as an ecotoxin\* because the Fish LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

\* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.

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# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 8 of 9

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
wood dust softwood	No Data Available	No Data Available		
formaldehyde.	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible

### 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

##### formaldehyde. (CAS: 50-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - disinfection by-products)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Exposure Standards Currently Under Review", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents - Category II", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

##### No data for Laminex MDF Painted Door (CW: 5132-60)

No data for wood dust softwood (CAS: , Not avail)

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
urea/ formaldehyde	9011- 05- 6, 39327- 95- 2, 56779- 89- 6, 57608- 68- 1, 57657- 45- 1,
resin	57762- 61- 5, 60267- 46- 1, 60831- 80- 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:

continued...

# LAMINEX MDF PAINTED DOOR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 5132-60

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 9 of 9

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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[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.*