

**LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 8

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

**PRODUCT NAME**

LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

**PRODUCT USE**

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

**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

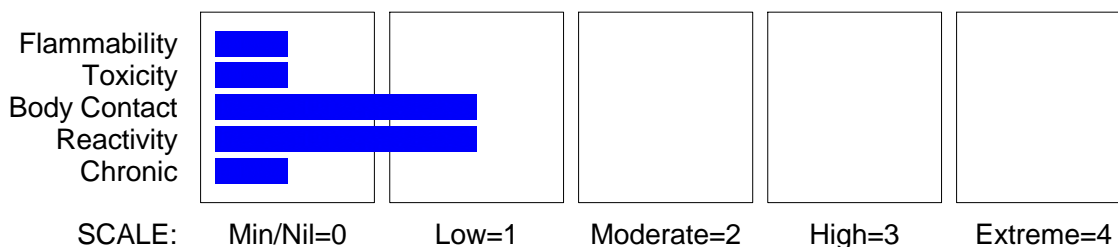
Website: www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

**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.

**SAFETY**

Safety Codes

S25

S39

Safety Phrases

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear eye/face protection.

# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 8

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S26 • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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 particles bonded together with thermosetting resins and coloured using water- based veneer dyes		>60
product does not contain any organic thinner, heavy metal or chlorine		NotSpec
dust from sawing and forming operations will contain wood dust softwood cured binder	Not avail.	NotSpec NotSpec

## 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.

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# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 8

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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.
- 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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

- - 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.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - 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 storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is

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# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 8

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

clearly labelled.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store away from incompatible materials.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood (Wood dust (soft wood))	5	10	Sen

### MATERIAL DATA

LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD:

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.

### 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 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].

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# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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/m<sup>3</sup> and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.

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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.

- 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

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# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

measures such as explosion venting.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Wood particle/fibres bonded together with resin.

Newly manufactured board or freshly cut surfaces may have a residual odour from the resin binder.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on 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)	5.0- 7.0
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)	0.460- 0.820
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

■ The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

##### 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.

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# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 7 of 8

## 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 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

LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD:

■ 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; 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		

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# LAMINEX MULTILAMINAR WOOD

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4749-78

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 8 of 8

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- - 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.

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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

#### No data for Laminex Multilaminar Wood (CW: 4749-78)

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

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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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Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

Print Date: 22-Nov-2011

*This is the end of the MSDS.*