

Laminex Finished DTV - Sandblasted / Waxed - Panel

The Laminex Group

Chemwatch: **6614-21** Version No: **5.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 11/03/2014 Print Date: 29/10/2014 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Laminex Finished DTV - Sandblasted / Waxed - Panel
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Laminex Finished Designed Timber Veneer - Sandblasted / Waxed - Panel
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

Used for the construction of furniture and cabinets for interior use.#

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)

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	The Laminex Group
Address	90-94 Tram Road Doncaster 3108 VIC Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9848 4811
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.thelaminexgroup.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max ¦	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0		1 = Low
Reactivity	1		2 = Moderate 3 = High
Chronic	0		4 = Extreme

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Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

GHS Classification Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements

Not Applicable

SIGNAL WORD

NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
Not Available	10-30	timber veneer of nominated species		
Not Available	NotSpec.	backing substrate containing		
Not Available	1-10	paper		
Not Available	NotSpec.	adhered to base panel containing		
Not Available	30-60	wood particles		
Not Available	NotSpec.	bonded together with		
Not Available	NotSpec.	the panel will contain trace amounts of		
108-95-2	NotSpec.	phenol		
1330-20-7	NotSpec.	xylene		
108-88-3	NotSpec.	toluene		
Not Available	NotSpec.	dust from saawing and forming operations will contain		
Not avail.	NotSpec.	wood dust softwood		
Not Available	NotSpec.	cured binder		
hacking substrate co	ontaining adhered to base r	nanel containing		

backing substrate containing adhered to base panel containing

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	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.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

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.

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

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.

Other information

▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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		

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol	Phenol	4 mg/m3 / 1 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	191 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
timber veneer of nominated species	Not Available	Not Available
backing substrate containing	Not Available	Not Available
paper	Not Available	Not Available
adhered to base panel containing	Not Available	Not Available
wood particles	Not Available	Not Available
bonded together with	Not Available	Not Available
the panel will contain trace amounts of	Not Available	Not Available
phenol	250 ppm	250 [Unch] ppm
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
dust from saawing and forming operations will contain	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
cured binder	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.

Personal protection









Eye and face

- 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

protection

See Hand protection below

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Hands/feet protection

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.

Body protection

ion See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- tection ► P.V.C. apron.
 - ▶ Barrier cream.

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

Thermal hazards

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

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Material	СРІ
PE/EVAL/PE	A
VITON	A
TEFLON	В
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
CPE	С
HYPALON	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
PVDC/PE/PVDC	С
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	С
SARANEX-23	С
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	С
VITON/NEOPRENE	С

^{*} CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Multi-layer wood-based panel. Newly manufactured board or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine/wood odour		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

^{*} Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

ogical effects
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. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. In Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
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 (e.g 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).
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.
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).
This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed. [The sealer for the the final topcoat contains toluene diisocyanate, which is s skin sensitiser, but this is expected to be fully reacted. When cutting new sheets there is a miniscule possibility that free isocyanate may be available - care should be taken and correct safety procedures followed to minimise exposure.

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phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 850 mg/kg	Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 316 mg/m3	Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE
		Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
xylene	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
toluene	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
wood duot ooftwaad	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PHENOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.
XYLENE	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 skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Reproductive effector in rats
TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. For toluene: Acute Toxicity Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death.

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WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

For wood dusts:

Wood dusts may cause respiratory symptoms including sensitisation and diminished respiratory function and may also be carcinogenic.

OSHA has determined that the health evidence for the toxicity of wood dust cannot be separately distinguished for soft wood and hard wood. A final OSHA ruling however establishes an 8-hour TWA PEL of 2.5 mg/m3 for Western red cedar wood dust, based on its widely recognized ability to cause immune-system-mediated allergic sensitization.

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.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available

X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

CIZIN	phenol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
SKIN	toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phenol	LOW (BCF = 2.656)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 25.24)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	phenol	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	toluene	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

phenol(108-95-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"	
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"	
toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"	
wood dust softwood(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists		

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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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