

# Laminex Vinyl Doors

## The Laminex Group

Chemwatch: **6614-32**  
Version No: **6.1.1.1**  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Issue Date: **01/01/2013**  
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Initial Date: **Not Available**  
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Laminex Vinyl Doors
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available
<b>CAS number</b>	Not Applicable

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	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)
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	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	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Applicable
<b>GHS Classification</b>	Not Applicable

### Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	Not Applicable
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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### 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
		PVC veneer, containing
9002-86-2	<10	<a href="#">polyvinyl chloride</a>
		adhered to reconstituted wood panel containing
Not Available	>60	softwood particles
		bonded together with
9011-05-6	<10	<a href="#">urea/ formaldehyde resin</a>
25036-13-9	10-30	<a href="#">melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin</a>
Not Available	<10	paper
		the encapsulated panel will contain trace amounts of
57-13-6		<a href="#">urea</a>
50-00-0		<a href="#">formaldehyde</a>
822-06-0		<a href="#">hexamethylene diisocyanate</a>
		dust from sawing and forming operation will contain
Not avail.	NotSpec.	<a href="#">wood dust softwood</a>
Not Available	NotSpec.	cured binder
		<i>adhered to reconstituted wood panel containing</i>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Foam.</li> <li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ BCF (where regulations permit).</li> <li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	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

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid generating and breathing dust</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde	Formaldehyde (h)	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1 ppm	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 2 ppm	Not Available	Sen
Australia Exposure Standards	hexamethylene diisocyanate	Hexamethylene diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Laminex Vinyl Doors	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyvinyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
softwood particles	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
paper	Not Available	Not Available
urea	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde	30 ppm	20 ppm
hexamethylene diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
cured binder	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> </ul>
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	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## 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	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

\* 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.

## Respiratory protection

Type BAX-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	BAX-AUS P2	-	BAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	BAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BAX-2 P2	BAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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	PVC coated wood-based panel. Newly manufactured board or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine/wood odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available

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Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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 Available	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

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.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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	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.
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).
Chronic	This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.

Laminox Vinyl Doors	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
polyvinyl chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h -SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Nil reported [Manufacturer]
	Not Available	Not Available
urea	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin (human): 22 mg/3 d (I)- mild
	Intratracheal (rat) LD50: 567 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 4600 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5300 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 11000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8471 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 9200 mg/kg		

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	Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 8200 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 203 mg/m3	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg	Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild
	Not Available	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 593 mg/kg	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 30 mg/m3	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 60 mg/m3/4h	
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 5.6 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 350 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 738 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	Somnolence, impaired liver function tests, changes in leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.
UREA	Altered sleep time, change in motor activity, antipsychosis, dyspnea, methaemoglobinaemia, convulsions, lymphomas recorded. Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.
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.
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE, UREA	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.
UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN, MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN, FORMALDEHYDE, HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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.

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

Legend:   
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available   
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification   
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	formaldehyde   Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens   2
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity****Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyvinyl chloride	HIGH	HIGH
urea/ formaldehyde resin	HIGH	HIGH
urea	HIGH	HIGH
formaldehyde	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)
hexamethylene diisocyanate	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (BCF = 3.548)
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW (BCF = 3.162)
urea	LOW (BCF = 3.162)
formaldehyde	LOW (BCF = 3.162)
hexamethylene diisocyanate	LOW (BCF = 57.63)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
urea/ formaldehyde resin	HIGH (KOC = 1)
urea	LOW (KOC = 4.191)
formaldehyde	HIGH (KOC = 1)
hexamethylene diisocyanate	LOW (KOC = 5864)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

**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	urea	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	formaldehyde	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	hexamethylene diisocyanate	Y

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

polyvinyl chloride(9002-86-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs"
urea/ formaldehyde resin(9011-05-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin(25036-13-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
urea(57-13-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
formaldehyde(50-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
hexamethylene diisocyanate(822-06-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "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](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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