

## Trade Essentials - Whiteboard HMR

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 4031521

Issue Date: 18/01/2017

Version No: 8.1.1.1

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Trade Essentials - Whiteboard HMR
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used for the construction of furniture and cabinets and / or general purpose building boards.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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)

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	<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

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**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		wood panel containing
Not Available	>85	wood particles
Not Available		bonded together with
9011-05-6	<13	<u>urea/ formaldehyde resin</u>
25036-13-9	<13	<u>melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin</u>
8002-74-2	<2	<u>paraffin wax</u>
Not Available		dust from sawing and forming operations will contain
Not Available	NotSpec.	<u>wood dust softwood</u>
Not Available	NotSpec.	cured binder

**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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention.</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**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <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>	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited.</p> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

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See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<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 SDS.

**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>	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

**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	paraffin wax	Paraffin wax (fume)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood	Wood dust (soft wood)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffin wax	Paraffin, n-	6 mg/m3	66 mg/m3	400 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin wax	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	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> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<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

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<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> <p>Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.</p> <p>WARNING: Wood dusts have been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.</p>

**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 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-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**

<b>Appearance</b>	Manufactured pressed board ranging in thickness from 5mm to 40mm, made from wood particles/fibres, bonded together with resin. Newly manufactured board or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.65-0.75
<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>	>220
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

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<b>Inhaled</b>	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</li> </ul> [New boards or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine/wood/resin odour which will dissipate with ventilation.]When cutting, wood dust will be created which is classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of NOHSC. Atmosphere should be checked and if necessary suitable arrangements made to reduce the level of vapours in the breathing zone for persons working in the area.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	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).
<b>Chronic</b>	This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed

<b>Trade Essentials - Whiteboard HMR</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>urea/ formaldehyde resin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h -SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.167 mg/l/4hE <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>paraffin wax</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >3750 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>wood dust softwood</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN</b>	<b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Somnolence, impaired liver function tests, changes in leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.
<b>PARAFFIN WAX</b>	"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as "paraffinoma" have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes. Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. Tumorigenic in rats
<b>WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD</b>	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.

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	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/m <sup>3</sup> for Western red cedar wood dust, based on its widely recognized ability to cause immune-system-mediated allergic sensitization. Evidence in the record demonstrates the seriousness of this effect. 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.		
<b>UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN &amp; MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN</b>	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.		
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Reproductivity</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	<b>X</b>

Legend: **X** – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
**✓** – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Trade Essentials - Whiteboard HMR	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	178000mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3590000mg/L	3
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin wax	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
wood dust softwood	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW (LogKOW = -3.4014)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
urea/ formaldehyde resin	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Continued...

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- ▶ 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 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN(9011-05-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
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## MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN(25036-13-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## PARAFFIN WAX(8002-74-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	

## WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
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## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (wood dust softwood)
Canada - DSL	No (wood dust softwood)
Canada - NDSL	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin; paraffin wax)
China - IECSC	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
Japan - ENCS	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood)
Korea - KECI	No (wood dust softwood)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (wood dust softwood)
Philippines - PICCS	No (wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
USA - TSCA	No (wood dust softwood)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (wood dust softwood)
Mexico - INSQ	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
Vietnam - NCI	No (wood dust softwood)
Russia - ARIPS	No (melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
Thailand - TECI	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	18/01/2017
Initial Date	Not Available

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	18/01/2017	Classification

## Trade Essentials - Whiteboard HMR

**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6, 39327-95-2, 56779-89-6, 57608-68-1, 57657-45-1, 57762-61-5, 60267-46-1, 60831-80-3
paraffin wax	8002-74-2, 12704-91-5, 105054-93-1, 105845-08-7, 115251-23-5, 115251-24-6, 12704-92-6, 12795-75-4, 160936-34-5, 37220-23-8, 37339-80-3, 39355-22-1, 39373-78-9, 51331-35-2, 54692-42-1, 57572-43-7, 57608-84-1, 58057-11-7, 64742-43-4, 64742-51-4, 68607-08-9, 68649-50-3, 70431-26-4, 72993-88-5, 72993-89-6, 72993-90-9, 8035-62-9, 8044-02-8, 8044-79-9, 9083-41-4, 92045-74-4

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.

The 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.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.