Trade Essentials Plywood

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **4772-91**
Version No: **6.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **10/12/2021**
Print Date: **10/03/2022**
L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Trade Essentials Plywood
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Trade Essentials Structural CD Plywood F8; Trade Essentials Non-Structural CD Plywood; Trade Essentials Structural Grade Flooring F11; Trade Essentials Formply F14; Trade Essentials Lauan Plywood BB/CC Grade; Trade Essentials Plywood Bracing F22 D/D; Trade Essentials Plywood Bracing H2 Treated; Trade Essentials Marine Plywood BS1088 (Pink Species); Trade Essentials Birch Plywood B/B Grade; Trade Essentials Hoop Plywood AC Interior
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Panel sheets used in residential, commercial, and industrial construction, and/or as a general purpose building material.

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 9840 4347
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.laminex.com.au
Email	Sant.quaremba@laminex.com.au

Emergency telephone number

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

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable

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Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

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)

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>90	wood veneer (softwood or hardwood)
40798-65-0	<10	phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt
Not Available		or

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9011-05-6	<10	urea/ formaldehyde resin
Not Available		residual bonding reactants not more than
50-00-0	0.01	formaldehyde.
Not Available		H2 treated grade contains
82657-04-3	0.003	bifenthrin
Not Available		wood working operations may produce
Not Available	NotSpec	wood dust softwood
Not Available	NotSpec	wood dust hardwood
Not Available	NotSpec	cured binder

Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*

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.
Skin Contact	Brush off dust. In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
Inhalation	▸ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▸ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▸ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract ▸ 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

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination/mixing of dust with oxidising agents as fire 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. ▸ **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	· Wood articles do not normally constitute an explosion hazard. · Wood dusts, however, may constitute an explosion risk where the mean particle size is less than 200 microns, and where as little as 10% of the mixture contains dust less than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood dust is considered to be explosive if ignition of part of a cloud of wood dust results in the propagation of flame through the rest of the cloud. The vigour of flame propagation will vary from dust cloud to dust cloud and not all flammable dusts are equally explosive.

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	· The burning of an unconfined wood dust cloud produces a flash fire. However, if the wood dust is contained within a full or partial enclosure, the pressure build-up can produce a destructive explosion. Its severity will depend on the type and concentration of the dust, particle size distribution, moisture content, the size of the source of ignition and the strength of the enclosure. · Generally, the larger the volume of the exploding dust cloud, the more widespread its effects will be. It is important to ensure that wood dust does not escape from collection systems and be allowed to build up within workrooms. If dust does accumulate, any primary explosion which occurs in a collection unit may stir up dust deposits within the building which houses the plant. Burning particles from the primary explosion can ignite the dust cloud resulting from it, leading to a secondary explosion that is usually more destructive than the first. · Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. · Hot humid conditions may result in ***spontaneous combustion*** of accumulated wood dust. · Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air. · Wet dusts may ignite spontaneously. · Solid fuels, such as wood, when subjected to a sufficient heat flux, will degrade, gasify and release vapours. There is little or no oxidation involved in this gasification process and thus it is endothermic. This process is referred to as ***forced pyrolysis*** but is sometimes referred to, wrongly, as smoldering combustion. This type of combustion, once initiated, can continue in a low-oxygen environment, even when the fire is in a closed compartment with low oxygen content. · An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is frequently used as the lower explosive limit (L.E.L) of wood dusts. · Thermal oxidative decomposition may produce vapours and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehydes (including formaldehyde), organic acids, cyanides, polycyclic aromatics, and other volatile organic fragments. Common ignition sources include naked flames, faulty or unsuitable electrics and impact sparks. The sanding or hogging of off-cuts containing metal may produce friction sparks, which can cause sawdust to smoulder and subsequently be fanned into fires or explosions. Use dedicated collection systems for these operations. Consider spark detection and extinguishing devices where there are significant risks.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Refer to major spills.
Major Spills	Wear gloves and safety glasses. ▸ 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required.
Other information	▸ Keep dry. ▸ Store under cover. ▸ Store in a well ventilated area. ▸ Store away from sources of heat or ignition. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Generally not applicable.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Keep dry

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	1 ppm / 1.2 mg/m3	2.5 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood	Wood dust (soft wood)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust hardwood	Wood dust (certain hardwoods such as beech & oak)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
formaldehyde.	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde.	20 ppm	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust hardwood	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
urea/ formaldehyde resin	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
bifenthrin	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I
When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised"
European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Dust and vapour extraction system is recommended for static full time exposures. 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 measures such as explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

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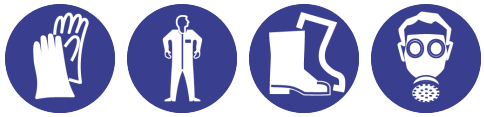
	Type of Contaminant: / Air Speed: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) / 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). / 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min) Within each range the appropriate value depends on: Lower end of the range / Upper end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture / 1: Disturbing room air currents 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only / 2: Contaminants of high toxicity 3: Intermittent, low production. / 3: High production, heavy use 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion / 4: Small hood-local control only Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ 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. 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]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing ▸ Safety footwear
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.

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:
Trade Essentials Plywood

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	A
TEFLON	A

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 =

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VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	B

* 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.

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	Manufactured pressed boards. Newly manufactured board and freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour. Depending on age of board, formaldehyde odour may reappear on machining because of exposure of fresh surfaces by sawing, routing. When cutting with blunt tools or when cutting speeds are low more formaldehyde is given off as heat developed starts to decompose the glue.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
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 Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (Not Available%)**	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

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Inhaled	Generated dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Formaldehyde vapour is irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). ‣ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
Ingestion	The dust may be discomforting and abrasive if swallowed. Overexposure is unlikely in this form.
Skin Contact	The material may be mildly discomforting and abrasive to the skin. Sharp edges may abrade the skin Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Chronic	The material will emit small amounts of formaldehyde which is irritating to the mucous membranes. Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation. This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.

Trade Essentials Plywood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h -SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.167 mg/L4h[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 6361 mg/kg[2]	
formaldehyde.	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; <463 ppm4h[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 100 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
bifenthrin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritant *
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 54.5 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritant *
wood dust softwood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust hardwood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	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*	

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	**NOTE:** 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.
FORMALDEHYDE.	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. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

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	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [*National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002*]
BIFENTHRIN	NOEL (dogs) 1.5 mg/day/1y * ADI 0.02 mg/kg * Non-teratogenic in rats (< 2 mg/kg/day) and rabbits (8 mg/kg/day)* No skin sensitisation (guinea pigs) * For bifenthrin: **Acute Toxicity:** Bifenthrin is moderately toxic to mammals when ingested. Large doses may cause incoordination, tremor, salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, and irritability to sound and touch . The dose at which half of the test animal die, the LD50, for bifenthrin is about 54 mg/kg in female rats and 70 mg/kg in male rats. The LD50 for rabbits whose skin is exposed to bifenthrin is greater than 2,000 mg/kg . Bifenthrin does not sensitize the skin of guinea pigs . Although it does not cause inflammation or irritation on human skin, it can cause a tingling sensation which lasts about 12 hours. It is virtually non-irritating to rabbit eyes . **Chronic Toxicity:** No information Available. **Reproductive Effects**: The dose at which no toxic effect of bifenthrin is observed on the mother (maternal toxicity NOEL) is 1 mg/kg/day for rats and 2.67 mg/kg/day for rabbits. At higher doses, test animals had tremors . The dose at which no toxic effect is observed on development (developmental toxicity NOEL) is 1 mg/kg/day for rats and is greater than 8 mg/kg/day for rabbits. **Teratogenic Effects:** Bifenthrin does not demonstrate any teratogenic effects at the highest levels tested (100 ppm, approximately 5.5 mg/kg/day) in a two-generational study in rats . **Mutagenic Effects:** Evidence of mutagenic effects from exposure to bifenthrin are inconclusive. Studies of mouse white blood cells were positive for gene mutation. However, other tests of bifenthrin's mutagenic effects, including the Ames test and studies in live rat bone marrow cells, were negative . **Carcinogenic Effects**: There was no evidence of cancer in a 2-year study of rats who ate as much as 10 mg/kg/day of bifenthrin. However, an 87 week feeding study of mice with doses of 7, 29, 71, and 86 mg/kg showed a significantly higher, dose related trend of increased tumor incidence in the male urinary bladder. The incidence was significantly increased at 86 mg/kg/day. Also, females had higher incidences of lung cancer than the controls at doses of 7 mg/kg and higher. The EPA has classified bifenthrin as a class C carcinogen, a possible human carcinogen. **Organ Toxicity**: Pyrethroids are poisons that affect the electrical impulses in nerves, over-stimulating nerve cells causing tremors and eventually causing paralysis. **Fate in Humans and Animals**: Bifenthrin is absorbed through intact skin when applied topically. It undergoes similar modes of breakdown within animal systems as other pyrethroid insecticides. In mammals, bifenthrin is rapidly broken down and promptly excreted. Rats treated with 4 to 5 mg/kg, excreted 70 % in the urine and 20% in the faeces within 7 days. After 7 days, the remaining bifenthrin was found accumulated in tissues with high fat content such as the skin and fat in males and females and the ovaries of females . Bifenthrin is less toxic to warm-blooded animals, such as mammals, than to cold-blooded animals
WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD	Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens). Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. 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. 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.
WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	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 good occupational work practices to limit all exposures.
PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT & WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD & WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN & FORMALDEHYDE. & BIFENTHRIN	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. 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.
FORMALDEHYDE. & WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent

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	disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.
WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD & WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	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. Evidence in the record demonstrates the seriousness of this effect. Wood dust is defined as any wood particles arising from the processing or handling of woods. Hard woods derive from the deciduous broad-leaved flowering species of trees, and soft woods include the coniferous species that do not shed their leaves in the winter. The distinction between hard woods and soft woods is purely botanical. Many so-called "softwoods" are actually hard (i.e., Douglas fir as a softwood is harder than the hardwood birch) and one of the softest woods in existence (balsa) is botanically a hardwood. Some commentators were of the opinion that many other woods, such as Douglas fir, pine, red and white oak, redwood, walnut, spruce, boxwood, cocobolo, teak, mahogany, and others, should also be designated by OSHA as allergenic in this rulemaking. However, OSHA finds that "it is unlikely that species other than WRC are responsible for large numbers of cases of respiratory allergies". Other commonly used woods such as oak, birch, redwood, pine, teak, alder, and hemlock, produce pulmonary effects that are less well described than the asthma responses to Western red cedar. OSHA is establishing a PEL of 5 mg/m3 as an 8-hour TWA and 10 mg/m3 as a 15-minute STEL for hard and soft wood dust, with the exception of Western red cedar. OSHA concludes that promulgation of these exposure limits will substantially reduce the significant risk of material impairment in the form of pulmonary dysfunction (including changes in peak flow, interference with mucociliary clearance, respiratory symptoms, and chronic effects) that is associated with exposure to wood dust at the higher levels that would be permitted in the absence of any limit. **Carcinogenicity** The association between occupational exposure to wood dust and various forms of cancer has been explored in many studies and in many countries. In 1987, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified furniture manufacturing in Category I (confirmed human carcinogen) and carpentry in Category 2B (suspected human carcinogen). IARC concludes that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. (Group 1) Wood dust causes cancer of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses and of the nasopharynx. IARC also concludes that there is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. In 1998, IARC issued the results of its detailed analyses of the combined results from 17 studies of nasal cancers and wood dust exposures. These analyses supported IARC s earlier conclusions and led to the following findings: • Excess sino-nasal cancers were seen primarily in studies of European furniture makers • The degree of risk was increased in workers with the highest level and length of exposure • Observed risk levels were lower in studies of U.S. populations, possibly due to differences in the types of exposures that had occurred (e.g., exposures to different types of wood). Based on its analyses, IARC has concluded that wood dust may cause “adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses”. This is a specific type of cancer in a specific region in the respiratory tract. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate wood dust exposure with other types of cancer of the nasal cavities (e.g., squamous cell carcinomas) or cancers in other parts of the body, such as the oropharynyx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and haematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum. Dust particles may act as carriers for genotoxic agents. Chromium compounds are often present in oak and beech dusts as they are frequently used in the wood-processing industry, particularly as potassium dichromate in stains as well as fixing agents in wood preservatives. Stained furniture is made largely from oak and beech as they contain enough tannic acid to allow for chemical staining Direct genotoxic effects of wood dust extracts were summarized by IARC (1995). Dust particles may act as carriers for genotoxic agents. Chromium compounds are often present in oak and beech dusts as they are frequently used in the wood-processing industry, particularly as potassium dichromate in stains as well as fixing agents in wood preservatives. Stained furniture is made largely from oak and beech as they contain enough tannic acid to allow for chemical staining. Direct genotoxic effects of wood dust extracts were summarized by IARC (1995). Dust particles may act as carriers for genotoxic agents. Chromium compounds are often present in oak and beech dusts as they are frequently used in the wood-processing industry, particularly as potassium dichromate in stains as well as fixing agents in wood preservatives. Exposure to hexavalent chromium has been associated with the development of sinonasal cancers. NIOSH (Ex. 8-47) considers both hard and soft wood dust to be potentially carcinogenic in humans; for soft wood dust, NIOSH recommends a separate 6(b) rulemaking (Ex. 8-47, Table N6B). NIOSH concurred, however, with the proposed PEL of 1 mg/m3 TWA for hard wood dust. Several chemicals were isolated from wood extracts, but only quercetin and delta-3 -carene were shown to be mutagenic (IARC, 1995) Summary of evidence for nasal and sinus cavity cancers. NIOSH (1987a/Ex. 1-1005) concluded that the literature clearly demonstrates an association between occupational wood dust exposure and nasal cancer. English studies first identified this link by showing a 10- to 20-times-greater incidence of nasal adenocarcinoma among woodworkers in the furniture industry than among other woodworkers and 100 times greater than in the general population. In the United States, three studies have reported a fourfold risk of nasal cancer or adenocarcinoma in furniture workers, and another study noted a similar relationship between nasal cancer and wood dust exposure. One other study failed to find such an association for furniture workers, but did find an increase among logging and timber industry workers. The association between lung cancer and occupational wood dust exposure is inconclusive, although several epidemiological studies have reported increases in lung cancer among wood-dust-exposed workers. A significant excess of malignant tumours of the bronchus and lung in carpenters and joiners. Only construction workers showed a statistically significant increase in lung cancer rate.

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Although the data are conflicting, several epidemiological studies of U.S. workers do report increases in the incidence of Hodgkin's disease among woodworkers. This excess is particularly apparent among carpenters.
Data on the relationship between occupational exposure to wood dust and the development of cancers other than nasal, Hodgkin's disease, or lung cancers are insufficient and inconclusive.
Copper chrome arsenic (CCA) is used widely to treat timber in both industrial and domestic situations. CCA is a water-borne preservative and contains copper, chromium and arsenic salts dissolved in water. Exposure to CCA is considered a potential health risk mainly because some arsenic and chromium compounds are known to cause cancer. It is recommended practice that freshly treated timber is stored at the treatment plant for at least two weeks (and up to 6 weeks) to ensure fixation and surface drying of the CCA. Timber for domestic or playground use should also be surface washed prior to distribution.
Exposure to wood dust has long been associated with a variety of adverse health effects, including dermatitis, allergic respiratory effects, mucosal and non-allergic respiratory effects, and cancer. The toxicity data in animals are limited, particularly with regard to exposure to wood dust alone; there are, however, a large number of studies in humans. There are a large number of case reports, epidemiological studies, and other data on the health effects of wood dust exposure in humans. Dermatitis caused by exposure to wood dusts is common, and can be caused either by chemical irritation, sensitization (allergic reaction), or both of these together. As many as 300 species of trees have been implicated in wood-caused dermatitis.
Allergic respiratory responses are mediated by the immune system, as is also the case with allergic dermatitis. Asthma is the most common response to wood dust exposure, and the allergic nature of such reactions has been demonstrated by the presence of IgE antibodies and positive skin reactions on patch testing. The best-studied of the allergic reactions to wood dust is Western red cedar (WRC) asthma; it is estimated that 5 percent of the workers handling this species are allergic to it.
The symptoms of sensitization are redness, scaling, and itching, which may progress to vesicular dermatitis and, after repeated exposures, to chronic dermatitis. The parts of the body most often affected are the hands, forearms, eyelids, face, neck, and genitals. This form of dermatitis generally appears after a few days or weeks of contact.
The chemicals associated with allergic reactions are generally found in the inner parts of a tree, e.g., the heartwood, and the workers most prone to these reactions are those involved in secondary wood processing (e.g., carpenters, joiners, and finishers).
Cereal flours are used in the wood industry to improve the quality of the glues necessary to produce veneer panels and are a potential source of sensitising substances. Cereal alpha-amylase inhibitors have been previously described as important occupational allergens responsible for baker's asthma. IgE proteins belong to the cereal alpha-amylase inhibitor family have been identified in the sera of several wood workers.
Exposure to microorganisms that grow on wood can also cause potential health effects. Endotoxins from bacteria and allergenic fungi growing on wood are the main biohazards found in wood processing workplaces. Exposure to these biohazards can cause adverse health effects such as organic dust toxic syndrome (ODTS), bronchitis, asthma, extrinsic allergic alveolitis (EAA), and mucous membrane irritation. The fungi predominantly associated with EAA and ODTS are dry spored species such as Aspergillus and Penicillium.
A large number of studies have demonstrated that occupational exposure to wood dust causes both statistically significant and non-significant increases in respiratory symptoms at exposure levels as low as 2 mg/m3. These symptoms range from irritation to bleeding, wheezing, sinusitis, and prolonged colds. In addition, chronic wood dust exposure causes mucociliary stasis (i.e., the absence of effective clearance) in the nose and, in some workers, also causes changes in the nasal mucosa. Several studies have demonstrated decreased pulmonary function among wood-dust-exposed workers, although other studies have not confirmed these findings. One study relates exposure level to ventilatory function. In that study, exposure to concentrations of 2 mg/m3 of WRC dust caused significant decreases in forced vital capacity and forced expiratory volume. Exposures to concentrations above 3 mg/m3 produced eye irritation.
Mucosal and non-allergic respiratory effects have also been demonstrated. These changes include nasal dryness, irritation, bleeding, and obstruction; coughing, wheezing, and sneezing; sinusitis; and prolonged colds. These symptoms have been observed even at wood dust concentrations below 4 mg/m3. Workers (carpenters, sawmill workers, woodworkers) exposed from 3 to 24 years to the dust of several different hard woods showed radiologic evidence of pulmonary abnormalities. In all of these workers, mucociliary movement was markedly depressed, leading these authors to conclude that exposure to wood dust in the furniture industry for 10 years or more can impair mucociliary clearance. A respiratory survey in pulp and paper mill workers showed that workers exposed to wood dust at a mean total dust concentration of 0.5 mg/m3 had a slight but statistically significant decrease in pulmonary function values compared with controls. The authors concluded that the chemical preservatives used to treat the wood could also have been responsible for these adverse effects.
A further study found that exposure to higher (10+ mg-years/m3), as compared with lower (0 to 2 mg-years/m3), dust concentrations was associated with a statistically significant and higher incidence of decreased pulmonary function. However, dose-response effects were observed only for soft wood (i.e., pine) dusts. Yet another study found no correlation between years of exposure to pine wood dust and pulmonary function.
A study of Italian woodworkers showed that the number of wood-dust-exposed workers who had developed anosmia (loss of smell) was significantly higher than in a control group of non-exposed workers. This confirmed was confirmed in other workers exposed to hardwood dusts.
Exposure to wood dust can cause chronic obstructive lung disease. Exposure to saw fumes containing terpenes, which is a constituent of wood, also causes chronic obstructive impairment in lung function.
Medium density fibre boards (MDF) is widely used in the joinery and furniture industry as well as in building and housing construction. The major constituents of MDF particle boards are pulverised softwood and urea-formaldehyde resin, both of which are recognised as potential health hazards in the working environment. MDF produces very fine dust during processing and the dust particles act as a carrier of absorbed formaldehyde to the lower airways of the lungs. Wood dust and formaldehyde together have been reported to cause respiratory irritation with symptoms of dryness of the throat, rhinitis and eye irritation as well as occupational skin disease.
Groups of male guinea pigs were injected intratracheally with suspensions containing 75 mg of sheesham or mango wood dust or of hemp or bagasse fibers, or 20 mg of jute fiber. Lung examination revealed that, at 90 days, Grade I fibrosis of the lungs had occurred in the guinea pigs injected with mango or jute, while those treated with sheesham or hemp had developed Grade II pulmonary fibrosis.
In another experiment involving guinea pigs, animals were exposed by inhalation to average respirable dust concentrations of 1143 mg/m3 for 30 minutes/day, 5 days/week for 24 weeks. Histopathological examination showed lung changes, described as moderate to severe, in all exposed guinea pigs. The changes seen included an increase in septal connective tissue components

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	and aggregation of lymphocytes; however, no pulmonary fibrosis or extensive destruction of the parenchymal tissue occurred. The study concluded that exposure to fir bark dust may cause inflammatory changes in the lung. Two studies examined the effect of exposing Syrian golden hamsters to beech wood dust by inhalation, with or without concurrent administration of the known carcinogen diethylnitrosamine (DEN). In Study I was given the DEN doses only (positive control), and the fourth group was given no exposure at all (negative control). Four hamsters exposed to wood dust and DEN exhibited squamous cell papillomas of the trachea, as did three animals in the positive control group and one in the negative control group. No differences in organs other than the respiratory organs were seen between the treated and control groups. In Study II, there were 24 animals in each of four groups. Two groups of animals were exposed to fresh beech wood dust at a mean total dust concentration of 30 mg/m3 for six hours/day, five days/week for 40 weeks. All DEN-exposed hamsters had nasal lesions ranging from hyperplasias and dysplasias to papillomas. In addition, half of all DEN-exposed hamsters developed nasal adenocarcinomas, whether or not they had also been exposed to wood dust. Half of the DEN-exposed animals also had papillomas of the larynx and trachea. In the wood-dust-exposure-only group, two of the animals had nasal lesions, one of which was an unclassifiable malignant nasal tumor and the other of which consisted of focal metaplasia with mild dysplasia. The study concluded that exposure to wood dust did not increase the tumour incidence in DEN-exposed animals but did affect the respiratory tract of all exposed animals.

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Trade Essentials Plywood

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt

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
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

formaldehyde.

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	1.607mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.034-1.984mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.26mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.375-0.579mg/l	4

bifenthrin

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.002mg/L	4

wood dust softwood

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

wood dust hardwood

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW	LOW
formaldehyde.	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)
bifenthrin	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW (LogKOW = -3.4014)
formaldehyde.	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
bifenthrin	LOW (LogKOW = 8.1524)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
urea/ formaldehyde resin	HIGH (KOC = 1)
formaldehyde.	HIGH (KOC = 1)
bifenthrin	LOW (KOC = 3228000)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available
formaldehyde.	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Group
wood dust softwood	Not Available
wood dust hardwood	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available
formaldehyde.	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available
wood dust softwood	Not Available
wood dust hardwood	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

urea/ formaldehyde resin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

formaldehyde. is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

bifenthrin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

wood dust softwood is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

wood dust hardwood is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bifenthrin)
Canada - DSL	No (bifenthrin)
Canada - NDSL	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; urea/ formaldehyde resin; formaldehyde.; bifenthrin)
China - IECSC	No (urea/ formaldehyde resin)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; urea/ formaldehyde resin; bifenthrin)
Japan - ENCS	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; bifenthrin)
USA - TSCA	No (bifenthrin)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; urea/ formaldehyde resin)
Vietnam - NCI	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Russia - FBEPH	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; bifenthrin)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2021
Initial Date	12/01/2012

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	15/04/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
6.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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.

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

Continued...

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS