

LAMINEX STRUCTURAL MR E0

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Apr-2008
NC317ECP

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Version No:1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LAMINEX STRUCTURAL MR E0

PRODUCT USE

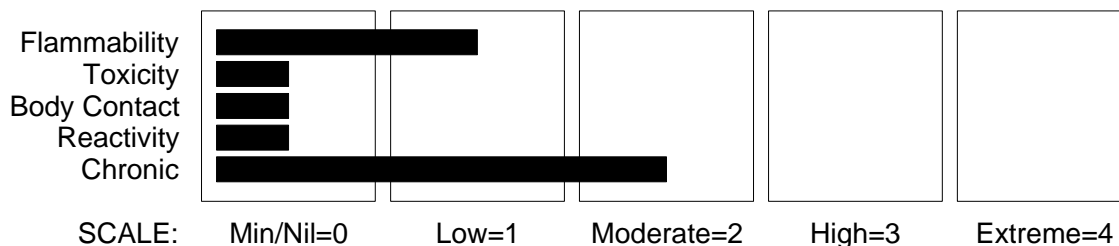
Used for the construction of furniture and cabinets and/or general purpose building board.

SUPPLIER

Company: The Laminex Group
Address:
PO Box 407
Doncaster
VIC, 3108
AUS

Company: The Laminex Group
Address:
90- 94 Tram Road
Doncaster
VIC, 3108
AUS
Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811
Fax: +61 3 9848 8158

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK

Risk Codes

R40(3)

R43

Risk Phrases

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36

S401

S13

S46

Safety Phrases

Wear suitable protective clothing.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|------------|-------|
| wood particles | | >83 |
| urea/ formaldehyde resin | 9011-05-6 | <15 |
| melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin | 25036-13-9 | <15 |
| residual bonding reactants not more than formaldehyde. | 50-00-0 | 0.01^ |
| wood working operations may produce wood dust softwood cured binder | Not avail. | |

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

Brush off dust.

In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.

INHALED

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible.

- Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.
- 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination/mixing of dust with oxidising agents as fire may result.

HAZCHEM: None

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Refer to major spills.

MAJOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.
Wear gloves and safety glasses.
Secure load if safe to do so.
Bundle / collect recoverable product.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

No special handling procedures required.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Not applicable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

· Keep dry.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Store in a well ventilated area.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m ³ |
|------------------------------|---|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | urea/ formaldehyde resin (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified)) | | 10 | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified)) | | 10 | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | formaldehyde. (Formaldehyde (h)) | 1 | 1.2 | 2 | 2.5 |
| Australia Exposure Standards | wood dust softwood (Wood dust (soft wood)) | | 5 | | 10 |

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

Wood dusts produce dermatitis and an increased risk of upper respiratory disease. Epidemiological studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst millwrights probably is associated with exposure to various components used in wood preservation.

Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m³ and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.

Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnoea.

The softwood TLV-TWA reflects the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement amongst workers in the building industry. A separate TLV-TWA, for hard woods, is based on impaired nasal mucociliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.

Safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection Factor | Half- face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1000 | 10 | BAX- AUS | - |
| 1000 | 50 | - | BAX- AUS |
| 5000 | 50 | Airline * | - |
| 5000 | 100 | - | BAX- 2 |
| 10000 | 100 | - | BAX- 3 |
| | 100+ | | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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.

If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.

Dust and vapour extraction system is recommended for static full time exposures.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Manufactured pressed boards ranging in thickness from 9mm to 33mm.

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 urea formaldehyde glue.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): >220
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.60 - 0.75
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.
The dust may be discomforting and abrasive if swallowed.

EYE

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
The dust may be discomforting.

SKIN

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
The material may be mildly discomforting and abrasive to the skin.
Sharp edges may abrade the skin

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Generated dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Formaldehyde vapour is irritating to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
The material will emit small amounts of formaldehyde which is irritating to the mucous membranes.
Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

None (None) None: None None

IRRITATION

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg

Somnolence, impaired liver function tests, changes in leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.

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.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h - SEVERE

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported [Manufacturer]

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

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.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Trade Essentials Structural MR E0.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

Slowly, but not readily biodegradable.

TOC - removal 28 days; 61% BOD28; 0.62 mg/mg substance.

Nitrification 28 days; 0.45 mg NO₃-N/mg substance.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Laminex Structural MR E0 (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9011-05-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 39327-95-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 25036-13-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

No data available for urea/ formaldehyde resin as CAS: 56779-89-6, CAS: 57608-68-1, CAS: 57657-45-1, CAS: 57762-61-5, CAS: 60267-46-1, CAS: 60831-80-3.

No data available for wood dust softwood as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

urea/ formaldehyde resin

CAS

9011- 05- 6, 39327- 95- 2, 56779- 89- 6,
57608- 68- 1, 57657- 45- 1, 57762- 61- 5,
60267- 46- 1, 60831- 80- 3

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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