

material safety data sheet

MDF MR

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

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product name	Trade Essentials Craftwood MR EO
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Relevant identified uses

- Used for the construction of furniture and cabinets. Moisture resistant building board.#
- Dust generated from shaping, cutting and sawing operations carried out on this product will contain cured binder/wood particles and may contain wood dust without binder.
- Wood dust is a hazardous substance according to the NOHSC criteria and "may cause Sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact" (R42/43) and "may cause cancer by inhalation" (R49).

DETAILS OF THE MANUFACTURER/IMPORTER

Registered company name	The Laminex Group
Address	90-94 Tram Road Doncaster 3108 VIC Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9848 4811
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0
Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable

GHS Classification^[1] Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4

^[1] 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

LABEL ELEMENTS

GHS label elements



Signal Word

WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H332	Harmful if inhaled

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S): PREVENTION

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S): RESPONSE

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P304+P340	F INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S): STORAGE

Not Applicable

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S): DISPOSAL

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES

See section below for composition of Mixtures

MIXTURES

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	NotSpec.	wood panel containing -
Not Available	>60	soft wood particles
Not Available	NotSpec.	bonded together with
25036-13-9	10-30	melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin
8002-74-2	<2	paraffin wax
Not Available	NotSpec.	dust from sawing and forming operations will contain
Not Available	NotSpec.	wood dust softwood
Not Available	NotSpec.	cured binder
Not Available	NotSpec.	cured product contains
50-00-0	NotSpec.	formaldehyde.

wood panel containing - cured product contains

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

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5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTRATE OR MIXTURE

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

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Combustible. Will burn if ignited, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Minor Spills

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

Major Spills

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Safe handling

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Use good occupational work practices.

Other information Store away from incompatible materials.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Suitable container No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data

Ingredient	Paraffin wax
Source	Australia Exposure Standards
Material name	Paraffin wax (fume)
TWA	2 mg/m ³
STEL	Not Available
Peak	Not Available
Notes	Not Available

Ingredient	Formaldehyde
Source	Australia Exposure Standards
Material name	Formaldehyde (h)
TWA	1.2 mg/m ³ / 1 ppm
STEL	2.5 mg/m ³ / 2 ppm
Peak	Not Available
Notes	Sen

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Trade Essentials Craftwood MR E0
TEEL-0	Not Available
TEEL-1	Not Available
TEEL-2	Not Available
TEEL-3	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Wood panel containing	Not Available	Not Available
Soft wood particles	Not Available	Not Available
Bonded together with	Not Available	Not Available
Melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
Paraffin wax	Not Available	Not Available
Dust from sawing and forming operations will contain	Not Available	Not Available
Wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
Cured binder	Not Available	Not Available
Cured product contains	Not Available	Not Available
Formaldehyde	30 ppm	20 ppm

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Appropriate engineering controls

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
- The basic types of engineering controls are:
 - Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
 - Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

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Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
	NOTE:
	- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
	- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- Overalls. - P.V.C. apron. - Barrier cream. When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

RECOMMENDED MATERIAL(S)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
- The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection: Trade Essentials Craftwood MR E0

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

- Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
- Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
- Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required

Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	BAX-AUS P2	-	BAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	BAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BAX-2 P2	BAX-PAPR-2 P2 [^]

[^] - Full-face

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(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).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Manufactured pressed board made from wood particle/fibres bonded together with resin. Newly manufactured board or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour.
Physical state	Solid
Odour	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable
Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>204
Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Taste	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Vapour density (Air =1)	Not Available
Oxidising properties	Not Available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Gas group	Not Available
pH as a solution (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

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Inhaled

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
 - Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
- 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.

Ingestion

The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Skin Contact

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Eye

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

Chronic

This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Trade Essentials		
Craftwood MR EO	Not Available	Not Available
Melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg Not Available	Nil reported [Manufacturer] Not Available
Paraffin wax		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild Not Available
Wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
Formaldehyde	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: 203 mg/m ³ Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg Not Available	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PARAFFIN WAX

- "Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested.
- The widespread use in cosmetic and in cosmetic surgery over many years demonstrates the low toxicity of refined waxes and many guidelines exist for their safe use. Notwithstanding this, there are occasional reports of adverse effects with these products. Subcutaneous deposits often referred to as paraffinoma, have been described frequently following injection of these materials under the skin but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes.
- Paraffin wax and microcrystalline were each administered orally as a solution in arachis oil to groups of 5 male and 5 female rats at dose levels of 1000 and 5000 g/kg bw.
- Tumorigenic in rats

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

For wood dusts:

- Wood dusts may cause respiratory symptoms including sensitisation and diminished respiratory function and may also be carcinogenic.
- OSHA has determined that the health evidence for the toxicity of wood dust cannot be separately distinguished for soft wood and hard wood. A final OSHA ruling however establishes an 8-hour TWA PEL of 2.5 mg/m³ for Western red cedar wood dust, based on its widely recognized ability to cause immune-system-mediated allergic sensitization.
- **WARNING:** Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture and cabinet making industry has been related to nasal cancer [I.L.O. Encyclopedia] Use control measures to limit all exposures.

MELAMINE/ UREA/FORMALDEHYDE RESIN, FORMALDEHYDE.

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

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

Legend: ✓ Data required to make classification available

✘ Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✘ Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN Formaldehyde – Australia Exposure Standards – Carcinogens – 2

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Formaldehyde	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Formaldehyde	LOW (BCF = 3.162)

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Ingredient	Mobility
Formaldehyde	HIGH (KOC = 1)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LABELS REQUIRED

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
- Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
- Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
- Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
- Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code	

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Paraffin wax	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Formaldehyde	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS / LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde

resin (25036-13-9) is found
on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

Paraffin wax(8002-74-2) is found
on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory
of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous
Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

wood dust softwood (Not avail.) is

found on the following regulatory lists

-

formaldehyde.(50-00-0) is found
on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency
for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified
by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of
Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous
Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
- A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.
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