

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 15-7362

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Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Product name | Formica Melamine Edgestrip |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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 | Decorative surfacing of furniture, cabinets, bench tops, walls, ceilings, floors and doors. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Laminex Group Pty Ltd |
| Address | PO Box 407 Doncaster VIC 3108 Australia |
| Telephone | Not Available |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.laminexaustralia.com.au |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone number(s) | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | +61 3 9573 3188 |


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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification ^[1] | Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H360D | May damage the unborn child. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------------------|---|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
|------------------|---|

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 | 40-50 | paper pigmented |
| 9003-08-1 | 40-50 | <u>melamine/ formaldehyde resin</u> |
| Not Available | | with residual |
| 50-00-0 | <0.5 | <u>formaldehyde</u> |
| Not Available | <15 | vulcanised fibre reinforcement |
| Not Available | | some grades may contain |
| 7429-90-5 | Not spec. | <u>aluminium powder coated</u> |
| Not Available | | No other ingredient information supplied. |
| 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 | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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 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. ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth out with plenty of water. |

Continued...

- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- ▶ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are an explosion hazard, with any ignition source, flame, spark.</p> <p>Accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited</p> <p>Other combustion products include:</p> <p>aldehydes and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p> |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contact with eyes. ▶ Wash and dry hands after using. ▶ Use good occupational work practices. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
| Other information | <p>Store flat in load designed racking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | No restriction on type of containers Taped bundles Plastic / paper wrap Packing as used by manufacturer |
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid storage with oxidisers |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | formaldehyde | Formaldehyde | 1 ppm / 1.2 mg/m ³ | 2.5 mg/m ³ / 2 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | aluminium powder coated | Aluminium (metal dust) | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | aluminium powder coated | Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al) | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | aluminium powder coated | Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al) | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| melamine/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| formaldehyde | 20 ppm | Not Available |
| aluminium powder coated | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.36 (melamine/ formaldehyde resin)

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:


OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

ClassOSF Description

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| A | 550 | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B | 26-550 | As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted |
| C | 1-26 | As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted |
| D | 0.18-1 | 10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18 | As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested |

Exposure controls

| <p>Appropriate engineering controls</p> | <p>None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid generating and breathing dust. ▶ Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools. Wear a disposable dust mask AS/NZS 1715:2009 class P1 or P2 when machining. <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are: 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="383 963 1484 1120"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="383 1164 1197 1344"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> | 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) | 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 |
|--|---|----------------------|------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p> |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Eye and face protection</p> | <p>When sawing, machining or sanding use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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]. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Skin protection</p> | <p>See Hand protection below</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Hands/feet protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Barrier cream and ▶ Cotton gloves <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing <p>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

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| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ 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:

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

| 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 long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Solid decorative / patterned strips of thermoset polymer / paper laminate. May range in thickness from 0.5 to 18 mm. Newly manufactured Laminates and freshly cut surfaces have an odour due to the resin. | | |
| Physical state | Manufactured | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.1-1.5 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Does not melt | 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) | Negligible |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Negligible | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |

Continued...

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|---------------|
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Applicable | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g) | Not Available | Ignition Distance (cm) | Not Available |
| Flame Height (cm) | Not Available | Flame Duration (s) | Not Available |
| Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3) | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. <p>The dust may be highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>The vapour from heated material is highly discomforting if inhaled and repeated exposure may cause sensitisation and/or allergic reactions</p> <p>Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>The dust may be discomforting if swallowed and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>It is not expected that the solid will cause skin irritation, although machined edges may be sharp. Dust generated by machining or grinding is a possible skin irritant</p> <p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity.</p> <p>and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis and may cause in some cases, sensitisation</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> |
| Eye | <p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity.</p> <p>The dust may be discomforting and may be abrasive to the eyes</p> <p>The vapour from heated material is discomforting</p> |
| Chronic | <p>The material contains residues of free phenol and formaldehyde which may irritate the eyes or mucous membranes and produce an allergic response if heated or if machined in a confined space.</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Formica Melamine Edgestrip | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| melamine/ formaldehyde resin | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| formaldehyde | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

Continued...

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Human): 1ppm/6M - Mild |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: <463 ppm4h ^[1] | Eye (Human): 4ppm/5M |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - mouse): 3% - Moderate |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 37% - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe |
| | | Skin (Human - man): 1%/2D |
| | | Skin (Human): 0.01% - Severe |
| | | Skin (Human): 150ug/3D (intermittent) - Mild |
| | | Skin (Human): 2%/48H |
| | | Skin (Rodent - mouse): 7% - Moderate |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.8% - Severe |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg/24H - Moderate |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 540mg - Mild |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rat): 7% - Moderate |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| aluminium powder coated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |

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

| | |
|--------------|---|
| FORMALDEHYDE | <p>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.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>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]</p> |
| | FORMALDEHYDE & ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |

Continued...

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

| Formica Melamine Edgestrip | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| melamine/ 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 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.034-1.984mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 3.26mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.727-9.193mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.375-0.579mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/l | 4 |
| aluminium powder coated | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.017mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.736mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.078-0.108mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 1 |
| 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 |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| formaldehyde | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------|---------------------|
| formaldehyde | LOW (LogKOW = 0.35) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------|--------------------|
| formaldehyde | HIGH (Log KOC = 1) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | Waste treatment methods |
|------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible . ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ 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

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| melamine/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available |
| formaldehyde | Not Available |
| aluminium powder coated | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| melamine/ formaldehyde resin | Not Available |
| formaldehyde | Not Available |
| aluminium powder coated | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

melamine/ 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

aluminium powder coated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (melamine/ formaldehyde resin; formaldehyde; aluminium powder coated) |
| China - IECSC | No (melamine/ formaldehyde resin) |

Continued...

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (melamine/ formaldehyde resin) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (aluminium powder coated) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| 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 | 28/06/2024 |
| Initial Date | 07/06/2008 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 8.1 | 10/03/2023 | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |
| 9.1 | 28/06/2024 | 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

- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- 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

Continued...

Formica Melamine Edgestrip

- ▶ 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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