SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to
HSNO Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product:	Laminex New Zealand Paper Edging
Product Use:	Decorative edging of furniture and cabinetry
Restriction of Use:	Refer to Section 15
New Zealand Supplier:	**Laminex New Zealand**
Address:	31 Rockridge Ave Penrose Auckland, 1642
Telephone:	0800 303 606
Emergency No:	**0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**
Date of SDS Preparation:	11 May 2021

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020 and considered a Manufactured Article.

If sawed and dust generated:

GHS Classification and Category	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
Carcinogenicity Cat. 1	H350	May cause cancer.

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P103	Read label before use.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response Code	Response Statement
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities

Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Paper Pigmented	40-50	Not Available
Melamine/ Formaldehyde Resin With Residual	40-50	9003-08-1
Formaldehyde	<=0.5	50-00-0
Vulcanised Fibre Reinforcement	<=15	Not Available

Some Grades May Contain Aluminium Powder Coated	Not spec.	7429-90-5
No Other Ingredient Information Supplied.	To 100	Not Available

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes — Generally not applicable.

If on Skin — Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.

If Swallowed — Immediately give a glass of water.
First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

If 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: May cause cancer.

Treatment: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Non Flammable
Hazards from combustion products	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Water spray or fog. Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
HAZCHEM CODE	**None Allocated**

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective gear as detailed in Section 8. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.

Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Dispose as per Section 13.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Use in well ventilated areas.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
- Store locked up.

<u>For aluminas (aluminium oxide):</u>

- Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.
- In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.
- -May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.
- -Produces exothermic reaction above 200 C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.

<u>Formaldehyde:</u>

- is a strong reducing agent
- may polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures will polymerize with active organic material such as phenol
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially a elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid
- is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesite, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver.
- acid catalysis can produce impurities: methylal, methyl formate

<u>Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde:</u>

- slowly oxidise in air to produce formic acid
- attack carbon steel

<u>Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are:</u>

- unstable, both oxidising slowly to form formic acid and polymerising; in dilute aqueous solutions formaldehyde appears as monomeric hydrate (methylene glycol) - the more concentrated the solution the more polyoxymethylene glycol occurs as oligomers and polymers (methanol and amine-containing compounds inhibit polymer formation)
- readily subject to polymerisation, at room temperature, in the presence of air and moisture, to form paraformaldehyde (8-100 units of formaldehyde), a solid mixture of linear polyoxymethylene glycols containing 90-99% formaldehyde; a cyclic trimer, trioxane (CH_2O_3), may also form
- Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitrides, and strong reducing agents
- *The empirical equation may be used to determine the concentration of bis(chloromethyl)ether (BCME) formed by reaction with HCl: log(BCME)ppb = -2.25 + 0.67• log(HCHO) ppm + 0.77• log(HCl)ppm
- Assume values for formaldehyde, in air, of 1 ppm and for HCl of 5 ppm, resulting BCME concentration, in air, would be 0.02 ppb. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
Formaldehyde 6.7A (2013) [50-00-0]	0.5ppm (8 hour shift) 0.33ppm (12 hour shift) Ceiling 1ppm			
Aluminium, as Al [7429-90-5]				
Metal dust	10			
Pyro powders	5			
Welding fumes	5			
Soluble salts	5			
Alkyls (not otherwise classified)	2			

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2019 11TH EDITION.

Engineering Controls
Ensure adequate ventilation.

Personal Protection Equipment

Eyes	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Hands	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Skin	Wear Overalls, P.V.C. apron, safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. Use barrier cream.
Respiratory	No special equipment required, unless cutting, grinding or sanding the product. Dust may be carcinogenic. Wear appropriate respiratory protection.

Section 9 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.
Colour	Not available
Odour	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Melting Point	Does not melt
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Negligible
Vapour Density	Not available
Relative Density (water=1)	1.1-1.5
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available

Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	This product is stable under normal conditions.
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

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	Not applicable.
Eye	Not applicable.
Skin	Not applicable.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	If dust generated: May cause cancer
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.

Individual component information:

Acute Toxicity:

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
melamine/ formaldehyde resin	>10000mg/kg (rat)	>10000mg/kg (Rabbit)	>2.06mg/L(Rat)
formaldehyde	100mg/kg (rat)	270 mg/kg (rabbit)	249.71475 mg/l/4H
aluminium powder coated	>2000mg/kg(Rat)	-	-

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not hazardous to the environment.

Product:	
Persistence and degradability	Ingredient: Formaldehyde Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air LOW (Half-life = 14 days) LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)
Bioaccumulation	Formaldehyde = LOW (LogKOW = 0.35
Mobility in Soil	Formaldehyde = HIGH (KOC = 1)
Other adverse effects	No data available

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:
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.

Precautions or methods to avoid: None known.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is NOT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020 and considered a Manufactured Article.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

EC_{50}	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD_{50}	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer
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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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