

## Trade Essentials Green Tongue Flooring

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 4786-01

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Trade Essentials Green Tongue Flooring
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used for the construction of furniture and cabinet and/ or general purpose building board.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Laminex Group Pty Ltd
Address	90-94 Tram Road Doncaster VIC 3108 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9848 4811
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.laminexaustralia.com.au
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	0		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	0		

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

#### Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
		reconstituted wood panel containing
Not Available	>70	soft wood particles
		bonded together with
25036-13-9	<16	<u>melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin</u>
1401-55-4*	<16	<u>mimosa tannin extract</u>
8002-74-2	<2	<u>paraffin wax</u>
9003-07-0	<1	<u>polypropylene</u>
9010-79-1	<1	<u>ethylene/ propylene copolymer</u>
		dust from sawing and forming operations will contain
Not avail.	NotSpec.	<u>wood dust softwood</u>
		cured product contains
50-00-0	<0.01	<u>formaldehyde.</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Brush off dust. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.</li> <li>▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Combustible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Wood articles do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.</li> <li>· Wood dusts, however, may constitute an explosion risk where the mean particle size is less than 200 microns, and where as little as 10% of the mixture contains dust less than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood dust is considered to be explosive if ignition of part of a cloud of wood dust results in the propagation of flame through the rest of the cloud.</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

## Trade Essentials Green Tongue Flooring

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Use good occupational work practice.          Avoid generating and breathing dust.          Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact.          Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.          Avoid all ignition sources.          Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> <li>  Usually stored in bulk.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	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	paraffin wax	Paraffin wax (fume)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood	Wood dust (soft wood)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Sen
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1 ppm	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 2 ppm	Not Available	Sen

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**





Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffin wax	Paraffin, n-	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	66 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
polypropylene	Polypropylene	5.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	58 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
soft wood particles	Not Available	Not Available
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
mimosa tannin extract	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin wax	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene/ propylene copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde.	30 ppm	20 ppm

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area          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.</p>
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## Trade Essentials Green Tongue Flooring

<b>Personal protection</b>	   
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities <b>OTHERWISE:</b> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

\* 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-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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Manufactured pressed board made from wood particle/fibres bonded together with resin.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.60 - 0.85
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	>220
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable

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Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting [WARNING: Workers in timber industries with a history of exposure to wood]dust have shown increased occurrence of lung, liver, and vocal cavity cancer Furniture and cabinet making industry workers exposed to dust have shown increase in nasal adenocarcinoma
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Chronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</li> </ul> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Various woods are able to induce allergies, both of the immediate onset type in woodwork which causes a respiratory syndrome, and of the delayed type which results in eczema from exposure to dusts and direct contact. Cross-reaction is common.</p> <p>Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.</p> <p>[Note: Wood dust is classified as Hazardous by NOHSC Australia.</p>

Trade Essentials Green Tongue Flooring	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
mimosa tannin extract	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
paraffin wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
polypropylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
ethylene/ propylene copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde.	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 250 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild

Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE

**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

<b>MIMOSA TANNIN EXTRACT</b>	Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen by subcutaneous, intraperitoneal and intravenous routes in rodents. Considered an equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria
<b>PARAFFIN WAX</b>	<p>"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. produced no clinical signs of toxicity during the seven day observation period and growth rates were normal.</p> <p>Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids.</p> <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:</p> <p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is &gt;5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is &gt;2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to &gt;4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.</p> <p>Tumorigenic in rats</p>
<b>POLYPROPYLENE</b>	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD</b>	<p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.</p> <p>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.</p> <p>Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>For wood dusts:</p> <p>Wood dusts may cause respiratory symptoms including sensitisation and diminished respiratory function and may also be carcinogenic.</p> <p>OSHA has determined that the health evidence for the toxicity of wood dust cannot be separately distinguished for soft wood and hard wood. A final OSHA ruling however establishes an 8-hour TWA PEL of 2.5 mg/m3 for Western red cedar wood dust, based on its widely recognized ability to cause immune-system-mediated allergic sensitization. Evidence in the record demonstrates the seriousness of this effect.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>FORMALDEHYDE.</b>	<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 cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b></p> <p>Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen</p> <p>[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health &amp; Human Services 2002]</p>
<b>MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN &amp; FORMALDEHYDE.</b>	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.
<b>MIMOSA TANNIN EXTRACT &amp; ETHYLENE/ PROPYLENE COPOLYMER &amp; WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☒	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☒
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☒	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☒
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☒
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☒

Mutagenicity



Aspiration Hazard



Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 - Data available to make classification  
 - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
mimosa tannin extract	LC50	96	Fish	37mg/L	4
mimosa tannin extract	NOEC	72	Fish	0.96mg/L	4
polypropylene	LC50	96	Fish	12.237mg/L	3
polypropylene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	40.113mg/L	3
polypropylene	EC50	384	Crustacea	2.914mg/L	3
formaldehyde.	LC50	96	Fish	0.035mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.3mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.788mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.47mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	4

## Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

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

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6783)
formaldehyde.	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polypropylene	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
formaldehyde.	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

## 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 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Trade Essentials Green Tongue Flooring

## 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)

## MIMOSA TANNIN EXTRACT(1401-55-4\*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## PARAFFIN WAX(8002-74-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## POLYPROPYLENE(9003-07-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## ETHYLENE/ PROPYLENE COPOLYMER(9010-79-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

## FORMALDEHYDE.(50-00-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (wood dust softwood)
Canada - DSL	N (wood dust softwood)
Canada - NDSL	N (mimosa tannin extract; formaldehyde.; ethylene/ propylene copolymer; polypropylene; wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin; paraffin wax)
China - IECSC	N (wood dust softwood)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (ethylene/ propylene copolymer; polypropylene; wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
Japan - ENCS	N (mimosa tannin extract; wood dust softwood; paraffin wax)
Korea - KECI	N (wood dust softwood)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (wood dust softwood)
Philippines - PICCS	N (wood dust softwood; melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin)
USA - TSCA	N (wood dust softwood)
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
mimosa tannin extract	1401-55-4*, 93685-96-2
paraffin wax	8002-74-2, 12704-91-5, 105054-93-1, 105845-08-7, 115251-23-5, 115251-24-6, 12704-92-6, 12795-75-4, 160936-34-5, 37220-23-8, 37339-80-3, 39355-22-1, 39373-78-9, 51331-35-2, 54692-42-1, 57572-43-7, 57608-84-1, 58057-11-7, 64742-43-4, 64742-51-4, 68607-08-9, 68649-50-3, 70431-26-4, 72993-88-5, 72993-89-6, 72993-90-9, 8035-62-9, 8044-02-8, 8044-79-9, 9083-41-4, 92045-74-4
polypropylene	9003-07-0, 25085-53-4

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  
 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

Continued...



BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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