

## TRADE ESSENTIALS - WHITEBOARD HMR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Jul-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 24-1302  
Version No:2.0  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

TRADE ESSENTIALS - WHITEBOARD HMR

#### PRODUCT USE

Used for the construction of furniture and cabinets.  
Moisture resistant building board.

#### SUPPLIER

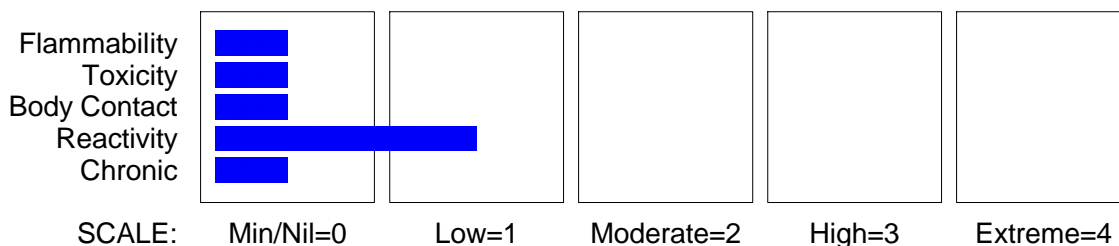
Company: The Laminex Group  
Address:  
90- 94 Tram Road  
Doncaster  
VIC, 3108  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811  
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008  
Fax: +61 3 9840 6513  
Website: www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

#### SAFETY

Safety Codes  
S24

Safety Phrases  
• Avoid contact with skin.

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
wood panel containing wood particles bonded together with urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6	<13
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	25036-13-9	<13
paraffin wax	8002-74-2	<2
formaldehyde.	50-00-0	0.0001
dust from sawing and forming operations will contain soft wood dust >85%		
cured binder <15%		

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

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

#### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
    - Wash out immediately with water.
    - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
    - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Not applicable.

#### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - 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.

#### INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

#### FIRE FIGHTING

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

#### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible. Will burn if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

#### HAZCHEM

None

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:  
Type BAX- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 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

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store away from incompatible materials.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin wax (Paraffin wax (fume))		2			
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde. (Formaldehyde (h))	1	1.2	2	2.5	Sen

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- urea/ formaldehyde resin: CAS:9011- 05- 6 CAS:39327- 95- 2 CAS:56779- 89- 6 CAS:57608- 68- 1  
CAS:57657- 45- 1 CAS:57762- 61- 5 CAS:60267- 46- 1 CAS:60831- 80- 3
- melamine/ urea/  
formaldehyde resin: CAS:25036- 13- 9

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.

Wood dusts produce dermatitis and an increased risk of upper respiratory disease. Epidemiological studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer.

Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.

When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Manufactured pressed board ranging in thickness from 5mm to 40mm, made from wood particles/fibres bonded together with resin.  
Newly manufactured board or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>220	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.65- 0.75
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.  
*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

FORMALDEHYDE.:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

- 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.

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

PARAFFIN WAX:

FORMALDEHYDE.:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h  
Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg  
Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg

- NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

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

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h - SEVERE

### MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported [Manufacturer]

### PARAFFIN WAX:

#### TOXICITY

- "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.

Tumorigenic in rats

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr- Mild  
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr- Mild

### FORMALDEHYDE.:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (woman) LDLo: 108 mg/kg  
Oral (man) TDLo: 643 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg  
Inhalation (man) TCLo: 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 203 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.<</>.

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.

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.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d- I Mild  
Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE  
Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m  
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE

### CARCINOGEN

Formaldehyde

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

Group

1

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW		LOW	HIGH
formaldehyde.	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

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### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9011-05-6,39327-95-2,56779-89-6,57608-68-1,57657-45-1,57762-61-5,60267-46-1,60831-80-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**paraffin wax (CAS: 8002-74-2,12704-91-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**formaldehyde. (CAS: 50-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - disinfection by-products)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Exposure Standards Currently Under Review", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents - Category II", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN" List ("Substitute It Now!") 1.0", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**No data for Trade Essentials - Whiteboard HMR (CW: 24-1302)**

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011- 05- 6, 39327- 95- 2, 56779- 89- 6, 57608- 68- 1, 57657- 45- 1, 57762- 61- 5, 60267- 46- 1, 60831- 80- 3
paraffin wax	8002- 74- 2, 12704- 91- 5

• 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](http://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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*