

Laminex - Metallic Laminates

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 04-0275

Version No: 7.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 30/12/2020

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L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Laminex - Metallic Laminates
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 metallic surfaces for vertical applications, doors, lift linings and public transport fitting.
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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 9840 4347
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.laminex.com.au
Email	Sant.quaremba@laminex.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132



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

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings


	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	0		
Reactivity	1		0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme
Chronic	3		

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Laminex - Metallic Laminates

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.
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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.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		aluminium sheet/foil as
7429-90-5	<10	<u>aluminium</u>
Not Available	>60	paper
9003-35-4	10-60	<u>phenol/ formaldehyde resin</u>
50-00-0	NotSpec	<u>formaldehyde.</u>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.
- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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
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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"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) aldehydes metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
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	Dust from the laminates should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. ▶ Flush spill area with water.

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 all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights/ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up; storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	None known

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	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	1 ppm / 1.2 mg/m3	2.5 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
formaldehyde.	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde.	20 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.


NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I

When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised"

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.	
	The basic types of engineering controls are:	
	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.	
	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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.	
	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	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 f/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 f/min.)
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		
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	
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		

	<p>extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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>																				
Personal protection																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 																				
Body protection	See Other protection below																				
Other protection	<p>When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. <p>Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.</p> <p>WARNING: Wood dusts have been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p> <p>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. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst millwrights probably is associated with exposure to various components used in wood preservation.</p> <p>IARC has not limited this finding to any specific type of industry (e.g. furniture manufacturing) or wood dust source (hardwood vs. softwood). IARC's conclusions are based primarily on human carcinogenicity data from studies of various exposed worker populations.</p> <p>The softwood TLV-TWA reflects the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement amongst workers in the building industry. A separate TLV-TWA, for hard woods, is based on impaired nasal mucociliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.</p> <p>Allergic reactions are more common from handling green timber, less common for dried hardwood.</p> <p>Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m³ and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.</p> <p>Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnoea.</p> <p>ACGIH Exposure Standards for Wood dusts</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1554 1485 1742"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable fraction)</th> <th>Notations</th> <th>TLV Basis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Western red cedar (WRC)</td> <td>0.5 mg/m³</td> <td>Sensitiser, A4***</td> <td>May produce asthma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oak and beech</td> <td>1 mg/m³</td> <td>A1*</td> <td>May affect pulmonary function</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut</td> <td>1 mg/m³</td> <td>A2*</td> <td>May affect pulmonary function</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All other species</td> <td>1 mg/m³</td> <td>A4***</td> <td>May affect pulmonary function</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A1: Confirmed Human Carcinogen * A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen ** A3 Confirmed Animal Carcinogen A4 Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen *** A5 Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen</p> <p>Australian Exposure Standard: ES: 1 mg/m³ (certain hardwoods as beech and oak)</p> <p>The majority of the wood-dust mass was reported to be contributed by particles larger than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter; however, between 61% and 65% of the particles by count measured between 1 and 5 µm in diameter.</p> <p>Wood-dust concentrations vary with type of dust extraction, amount of wood removed, and type of sander For electric belt sanders used to sand dowels, total dust concentrations ranged from 0.22 mg/m³ with external dust extraction to 3.74 mg/m³ without extraction, and concentrations of respirable dust ranged from 0.003 mg/m³ with extraction to 0.936 mg/m³ without extraction. Rotary sanders tested with flat wood samples produced total dust concentrations ranging from 0.002 mg/m³ with extraction to 0.699 mg/m³ without extraction; concentrations of respirable dust ranged from 0.001 mg/m³ with extraction to 0.088 mg/m³ without extraction. Comparable decreases in dust concentration were observed when dust extraction was used with electrical orbital sanders.</p>	Species	ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable fraction)	Notations	TLV Basis	Western red cedar (WRC)	0.5 mg/m ³	Sensitiser, A4***	May produce asthma	Oak and beech	1 mg/m ³	A1*	May affect pulmonary function	Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut	1 mg/m ³	A2*	May affect pulmonary function	All other species	1 mg/m ³	A4***	May affect pulmonary function
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All other species	1 mg/m ³	A4***	May affect pulmonary function																		

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	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-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	The products are manufactured as high pressure laminates, in sheet form and ranging in thickness from 0.5mm to 18mm. They are made from layers of resin impregnated paper which are bonded together under heat and pressure. Newly manufactured laminates and freshly cut surfaces may have an odour due to the resin.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.4
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	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	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 Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available

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Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	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	<p>When cutting, wood dust will be created which is classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of NOHSC. Atmosphere should be checked and if necessary suitable arrangements made to reduce the level of vapours in the breathing zone for persons working in the area.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled dusts from these laminates could result in allergic dermatitis or asthma in some people.</p> <p>This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.</p>

Laminex - Metallic Laminates	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/14h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye(rabbit):40/110 mod - Draize Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 3/8 - mod - Draize
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
formaldehyde.	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; <463 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 100 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[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	

ALUMINIUM	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause 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) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
FORMALDEHYDE.	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. 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. 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. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. 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]
PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN & FORMALDEHYDE.	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. 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.

Acute Toxicity	✘	Carcinogenicity	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✘	STOT - Single Exposure	✘
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

Laminex - Metallic Laminates

Laminex - Metallic Laminates	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aluminium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.024mg/l	2

phenol/ formaldehyde resin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	172mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	172mg/l	2

formaldehyde.	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.607mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.034-1.984mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.26mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.375-0.579mg/l	4

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*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
formaldehyde.	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
formaldehyde.	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Continued...

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

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

Product name	Group
aluminium	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available
formaldehyde.	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
aluminium	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available
formaldehyde.	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

aluminium 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)

phenol/ 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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (aluminium; phenol/ formaldehyde resin; formaldehyde.)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Laminex - Metallic Laminates

National Inventory	Status
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	30/12/2020
Initial Date	26/11/2007

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
7.1	30/12/2020	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
 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
 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.