

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

PRODUCT USE

Used for the construction of furniture and cabinets and/or general purpose 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

Company: The Laminex Group

Address:

PO Box 407

Doncaster

VIC, 3108

Australia

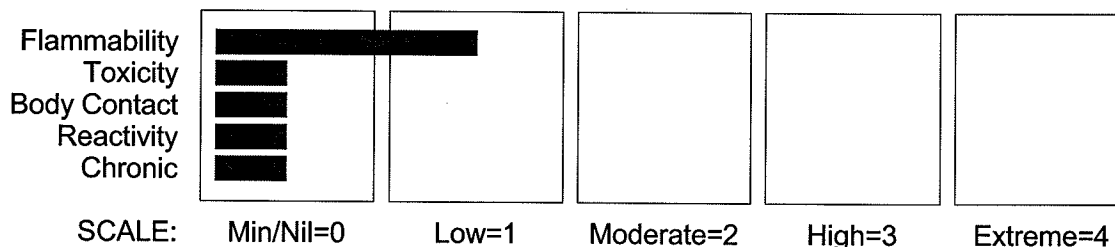
Website: www.thelaminexgroup.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

Dust generated from shaping, cutting and sawing operations carried out on this product will contain cured binder/wood particles and may contain wood dust without binder.

Wood dust is a hazardous substance according to the NOHSC criteria.

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

and "may cause Sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact" (R42/43) and "may cause cancer by inhalation" (R49)

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
wood particles		>83
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6	<15
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	25036-13-9	<15
residual bonding reactants not more than formaldehyde.	50-00-0	0.01^
wood working operations may produce wood dust softwood cured binder	Not avail.	NotSpec NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.
- 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.

SKIN

- Brush off dust.
- In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- 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.

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 10

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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

- Combustible.
- Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.
- Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.
- Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.
- Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.
- Wet dusts may ignite spontaneously.
- Solid fuels, such as wood, when subjected to a sufficient heat flux, will degrade, gasify and release vapours. There is little or no oxidation involved in this gasification process and thus it is endothermic. This process is referred to as forced pyrolysis but is sometimes referred to, wrongly, as smoldering combustion. This type of combustion, once initiated, can continue in a low-oxygen environment, even when the fire is in a closed compartment with low oxygen content.
- An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is frequently used as the lower explosive limit (L.E.L) of wood dusts.
- Thermal oxidative decomposition may produce vapours and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehydes (including formaldehyde), organic acids, cyanides, polycyclic aromatics, and other volatile organic fragments.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination/mixing of dust with oxidising agents as fire may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Refer to major spills.

MAJOR 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.
- Wear gloves and safety glasses.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- No special handling procedures required.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Generally not applicable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Keep dry.

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Store in a well ventilated area.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde. (Formaldehyde (h))	1	1.2	2	2.5	Sen
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood (Wood dust (soft wood))		5		10	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

MATERIAL DATA

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

- for formaldehyde:

Odour Threshold Value for formaldehyde: 0.98 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for formaldehyde, measuring in excess of 0.2 ppm are available commercially.

Formaldehyde vapour exposure:

Primary irritation is dependent on duration of exposure and individual susceptibility.

The following are typical symptoms encountered at various exposure levels.

0.1 ppm - Lower level of mucous eye, nose and throat irritation

0.8 ppm - Typical threshold of perception

1-2 ppm - Typical threshold of irritation

2-3 ppm - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat

4-5 ppm - Increased irritation, tearing, headache, pungent odour

10-20 ppm - Profuse tearing, severe burning, coughing

50 ppm - Serious bronchial and alveolar damage

100 ppm - Formaldehyde induced chemical pneumonia and death

Despite the intent of the TLV Ceiling recommendation it is believed that 0.3 ppm will not protect that portion of the workforce (up to 20%) reported to be responsive to low ambient concentrations. Because of the dose-related carcinogenic activity for rat and mouse inhalation of formaldehyde, the report of macromolecular adducts in the upper and lower respiratory tracts of nonhuman primates following inhalation of formaldehyde, the human case reports of upper respiratory tract malignant melanoma associated with

formaldehyde inhalation and the suggestive epidemiologic data on human cancer risk, the TLV Committee recommends that workplace formaldehyde air concentrations be reduced to the lowest possible levels that can be achieved using engineering controls.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.36 (FORMALDEHYDE).

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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.

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.

Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnoea.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ - Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.

- Safety footwear.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.

- Barrier cream.

- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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.

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL 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.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.

Dust and vapour extraction system is recommended for static full time exposures.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Manufactured pressed boards ranging in thickness from 9mm to 33mm.

Newly manufactured board and freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour.

Depending on age of board, formaldehyde odour may reappear on machining because of exposure of fresh surfaces by sawing, routing.

When cutting with blunt tools or when cutting speeds are low more formaldehyde is given off as heat developed starts to decompose the urea formaldehyde glue.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Available
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)	0.60 - 0.75
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133
Version No:4
CD 2011/4 Page 7 of 10

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SWALLOWED

- Overexposure is unlikely in this form.
The dust may be discomforting and abrasive if swallowed.

EYE

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
The dust may be discomforting.

SKIN

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
The material may be mildly discomforting and abrasive to the skin.
Sharp edges may abrade the skin

INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Generated dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Formaldehyde vapour is irritating to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- - Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
The material will emit small amounts of formaldehyde which is irritating to the mucous membranes.
Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

■ 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.

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg

IRRITATION

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

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 8 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m³/4h

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

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.

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported [Manufacturer]

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

■ 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.

Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.

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.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

■ Urea-formaldehyde (UF) resins cannot be made free of residual formaldehyde. Under ambient conditions and during curing, uncured resins can release free formaldehyde, at rates gradually decreasing over time (Formaldehyde Institute, 1984). In pressed wood products, under high load conditions, even traces of residual, unreacted formaldehyde from the UF resin can result in measurable off-gassing, causing discernible formaldehyde levels in indoor air. High temperatures and humidity, which hydrolyze formaldehyde, promote the release; they can triple or quadruple the rate of release.

Urea also strongly affects the release rate because of an equilibrium reaction in which hydrolysed formaldehyde is consumed, yielding monomethylol urea. Building materials, such as composition boards (e.g., particleboard), which consist of UF resins, can emit formaldehyde for several years after manufacture.

■ For Formaldehyde:

Environmental Fate: Formaldehyde is common in the environment as a contaminant of smoke and as photochemical smog. Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are unstable and oxidize slowly. In the presence of air and moisture, polymerization takes place readily in concentrated solutions at room temperature to form paraformaldehyde.

Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, formaldehyde both photolysis and reacts with reactive free radicals (primarily hydroxyl radicals). Reaction with nitrate radicals, insignificant during the day, may be an important removal process at night. Air Quality Standards : <0.1 mg/m³ as a 30 min. average, indoor air, non-industrial buildings (WHO guideline).

Aquatic Fate: Due to its solubility, formaldehyde will efficiently transfer to rain and surface water and will biodegrade to low concentrations within days. Adsorption to sediment and volatilization are not expected

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 9 of 10

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

to be significant routes of biodegradation.

Drinking Water Standard: Formaldehyde: 900 ug/L. (WHO guideline).

Terrestrial Fate: In soil, aqueous solutions of formaldehyde leach through the soil; at high concentrations adsorption to clay minerals may occur. Although biodegradable under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions the fate of formaldehyde in soil is unclear.

Ecotoxicity: Formaldehyde does not bioconcentrate in the food chain.

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

Slowly, but not readily biodegradable.

TOC - removal 28 days; 61% BOD28; 0.62 mg/mg substance.

Nitrification 28 days; 0.45 mg NO3-N/mg substance.

MELAMINE/ UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
melamine/ urea/ formaldehyde resin	No Data Available	No Data Available		
wood dust softwood	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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"

continued

LAMINEX VERTIBOARD E0

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 14-9133

Version No:4

CD 2011/4 Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for Laminex Vertiboard E0 (CW: 14-9133)

No data for wood dust softwood (CAS: , Not avail)

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

■ 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.

■ 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: 28-Oct-2011

Print Date: 22-Nov-2011

This is the end of the MSDS.