



SAFETY DATA SHEET
Decorative Walls & Ceilings

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name Australian Panels Pty Ltd

Address 2 Wella Way, Somersby, NSW, Australia, 2250

Telephone 1300 300 547 / 02 4340 9800

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Synonyms easyVJ, easyGROOVE, easyREGENCY, easyASCOT classic/vogue, easyLINING & expression series

Use Easycraft General Purpose Interior is designed for Interior walls & ceiling linings

2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia Criteria.

Dust from the product is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

UN Number None Allocated

Hazchem Code None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated

Emergency Response Guide No. None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class None Allocated



Signal Word WARNING

3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
Soft Wood	N Av	N Av	< 70%
Melamine Urea Formaldehyde (MUF) Resin	N Av	25036-13-9	< 20%
Paraffin Wax	N Av	8002-74-2	< 2%
Limestone	N Av	1317-65-3	< 0.5%

Talc	N Av	14807-96-6	< 0.2%
Titanium Dioxide	N Av	13463-67-7	< 0.2%
2-(Methoxymethylethoxy) Propanol	N Av	34590-94-8	< 0.02%

Ingredients not listed above have been determined not to be hazardous at the level of their concentrations in the product mixture.

Notes: Melamine urea formaldehyde resin is used in MDF boards. The above ingredients are bound together under heat and pressure. The process cures the resin, but small amount of formaldehyde from the resin may be released from the finished product. Formaldehyde content in the finished product complies with the Australian Standard (AS/NZS 1859) EO requirement when tested to AS/NZS 4266.16 (Desiccator test). The product is surfaced with water-based coating.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

General In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia wide) or a doctor (at once). Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

Eye Flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes continuously with running water, holding the eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Wash with mild soap and running water. Remove clothing contaminated with wood dust. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from the contaminated area to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If any effects apparent seek medical attention

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

Other Information For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26) or doctor at once.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability These boards are flammable but difficult to ignite. Fine airborne dust can ignite so avoid a build-up of dust, keep all storage, and work areas well ventilated.

Avoid sources of radiant heat and flame; and avoid sparks and sources of ignition in all electrical equipment, including dust extraction equipment. People must not smoke in storage or work areas.

Fire and Explosion Dry wood dust in high concentrations-in-air and at the temperatures >204°C (>40g of dust per m³ of air) may spontaneously explode. Burning or smouldering boards or dust can generate carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material, which are irritating to the respiratory tract.

Extinguishing Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use water, CO₂, foam or dry chemical fire extinguishers and avoid breathing smoke from burning or smouldering material. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem Code None Allocated.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills and Disposal Off-cuts, general waste material and protective plastic film should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites, or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator, in accordance with disposal authority guidelines.

DO NOT BURN in barbecues, combustion stoves or any open fires in home as irritating.

gases are emitted. Dust from the boards should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping

7 STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage The panels should be stored in well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flame or sparks

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

Exposure Standards The Work safe Australia Exposure Standards, published in 2016 are

Ingredient	TWA		STEL		Notices
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
Wood dust (softwoods)	N Av	5	N Av	10	It is also listed as a sensitiser
Formaldehyde	1	1.2	2	2.5	It is also listed as a sensitiser. Category 2 carcinogen (probable human carcinogen).
Paraffin Wax	N Av	2	N Av	N Av	-

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These Exposure Standards should not be used as a fine dividing line between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standards. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Controls All work with these boards should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of, and exposure to dust. Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing wood dust, at source. Hand power tools should be fitted with dust bags and used in well ventilated areas. Work areas should be well ventilated. They should be cleaned at least daily, and dust removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping method. It is recommended that all work and storage areas are smoke free and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection Wear safety glasses and should comply with AS/NZS 1337

Skin Protection Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts and trousers are recommended to prevent skin irritation. After handling boards, wash with mild soap and water. Do not scratch or rub the skin if it becomes irritated. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes. Comfortable lightweight leather or equivalent work gloves (AS 2161) should be worn during mixing and application.

Respiratory Protection No respiratory equipment is required when use in well ventilated areas and spray booths that will maintain vapour levels below the recommended standards. In confined spaces, or areas with limited ventilation where any exposure standard may be exceeded, wear a cartridge respirator fitted with a cartridge suitable for organic vapours and particulates in accordance with AS/NZS 1716.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance The boards are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 5.5mm. They are made from plantation wood fibres or flakes, which are bonded together with resin (glue). The product is surfaced with water based coating in Black or White.

Odour Newly manufactured and freshly cut surfaces may have a paint pine and resin odour.

Boiling Point (°C) Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure Not Applicable

Flashpoint Not Applicable

Solubility in Water Negligible

Melting Point (°C) Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1) 0.6 – 0.8

Flammability Limits Not Applicable

Autoignition Temperature°C Does not auto ignite in its intact state

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under normal storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

Conditions to Avoid Avoid heat, open flames and other ignition sources

Incompatible Materials Strong acids, bases and oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products When exposed to high temperatures, may evolve toxic gases such as carbon/nitrogen oxides and smoke.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerisation is not expected to occur.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Formaldehyde gas may be released under some conditions. However, in well-ventilated storage areas and workplaces, the concentration of formaldehyde is unlikely to exceed the World Health Organisation standard of 0.1 ppm for the general environment and it will be well below the Worksafe Australia occupational Exposure Standard of 1.0 ppm. Wood dust will be given off from machining the product, and gas and vapour may be produced from heat processing.

The known health effects from wood dust and formaldehyde are as follows:

Wood Dust Dust and splinters may cause irritation of the nose and throat, eyes and skin. Some woods may also be sensitizers, and some people may develop allergic dermatitis or asthma. Inhalation of wood dust may increase the risk of nasal and Para nasal sinus cancer. Wood dust has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 1, carcinogenic to humans.

Formaldehyde Formaldehyde gas and dilute solution of formaldehyde in water are irritating to the nose and throat, eyes and skin. The solutions are also sensitizers and contact dermatitis has been reported. Formaldehyde has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 2A, probably carcinogenic to humans. The IARC again evaluated formaldehyde in June 2004 and concluded that: "There are adequate data available from humans for an increased risk of nasopharyngeal cancer" and that formaldehyde should now be classified as Group 1, carcinogenic to humans.

Worksafe Australia has listed Formaldehyde as Sensitizer and Category 2 carcinogen (probable human carcinogen) as "those substances for which there is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure may result in the development of cancer. This evidence is generally based on appropriate long term animal studies, limited epidemiological evidence or other relevant information"

Exposures to wood dust produced from machining the products, and gas and vapour from heat processing with inadequate ventilation may result in the following health effects:

ACUTE EFFECTS

Swallowed Unlikely to occur but swallowing the dust may result in abdominal discomfort.

Eye The dust, gas and vapour may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.

Inhalation The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the nose, throat and lungs, especially in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints such as asthma. Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources in the work environment, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of contracting the lung disease associated with exposure to dust from this product. Australian Panels thus recommends that all work and storage areas be well ventilated, smoke free zones and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

Chronic Repeated exposure over many years to uncontrolled wood dust may increase the risk of nasal cavity cancer. Inhalation of wood dust may also increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring). There are also increased risks of respiratory and skin sensitisation from wood dust and formaldehyde resulting in asthma and dermatitis respectively. But if the work practices noted in this SDS are followed and exposure to airborne dust are kept to a minimum, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment No data is available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the drains or water courses.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Reuse where possible. Not regulated as a hazardous waste by Australian environmental authorities. Off-cuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator in accordance with disposal authority guidelines. Do not burn in barbecues, combustion stoves or open fires in the home as irritating gases may be evolved.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG) by Road and Rail (7th edition)

No special transport requirements are considered necessary.

UN No. None Allocated

Shipping Name None Allocated

DG Class None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated

Subsidiary Risk(s) No. None Allocated

Hazchem Code None Allocated

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Respirators In general, the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn, ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

Combustible - Explosive Carbonaceous Dust Carbonaceous/organic dusts have the potential, with dispersion, to present an explosion hazard if an ignition source exists. All equipment used to handle, transfer or store this product MUST BE cleaned thoroughly prior to cutting, welding, drilling or exposure to any other form of heat or ignition sources. If bulk stored, containers should be ventilated on a routine basis to avoid vapour accumulation (where applicable, eg for flocculants).

Health Effects from Exposure It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product would depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that, it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report, which would encompass all possible scenarios,

it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Personal Protective Equipment Guidelines The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

ABBREVIATIONS

BCA Building Code of Australia

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Meter

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

TWA/ES Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard

CONTACT

For further information on this product, contact:

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