

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to
HSNO Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: Seratone Aqua
 Product Use: Decorative Surface Covering
 Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: **Laminex New Zealand**
 Address: 31 Rockridge Ave
 Penrose
 Auckland, 1642

Telephone: 0800 303 606
Emergency No: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)

Date of SDS Preparation: 3 August 2020

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This product is not hazardous in New Zealand according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017.

Nuisance dust may be generated during cutting or sanding operations. Nuisance dust is considered as "Particulates Not Otherwise Classified" or "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated".

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Wood Fibre	>90%	None
Formaldehyde*	< 0.3mg/L	50-00-0

* Testing is in accordance with methods outlined in the Australian Standard Test Method's AS/NZS 2098.11 for Plywood or AS/NZS 4357.4 for LVL

Section 4. First Aid Measures (for construction uses)

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of dust remains (approximately 15 - 20 minutes). If irritation persists: seek immediate medical advice

If on Skin Wash affected area with soap and water to remove residual dust. If irritation persists: seek immediate medical advice.

If Inhaled Wood dust must not be inhaled. Immediately remove patient to fresh air if breathing difficulties or asthma symptoms. Immediately seek medical advice if patient has a history of asthma and does not carry an inhaler.

If ingested Treat symptomatically and supportively if dust is ingested.

OTHER:

The resin used to make this plastic contains small amounts of formaldehyde. The cured plastic may emit small amounts of formaldehyde during fabrication or if heating of the product occurs. Air testing of representative fabrication operations indicates that formaldehyde releases are minimal and formaldehyde air concentrations are below regulatory standards. Formaldehyde has been identified as a skin sensitizer in low concentrations and as a probable human carcinogen (IARC-2A, pharyngeal cancer excess in formaldehyde exposed workers).

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures
--

Hazard Type	Combustible timber product
Hazards from decomposition products	Thermal decomposition may release toxic and/or hazardous gases. May produce small amount of aluminum oxide if large quantity of dust is burning.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Dry chemical extinguishing agents should be used if material involved in a fire. If near a fire but not yet ignited, cool surface with a water spray.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus if there is a risk of exposure to smoke particulates and gaseous products from combustion. Minimize accumulation of dust from cutting or sanding operations through use of local ventilation systems. High airborne concentrations of combustible dusts may be explosive if contacted with an ignition source. Do not expose large amounts of dust to powerful oxidizers such as chlorate, bromates, iodates, etc. Vigorous burning may result.
HAZCHEM CODE	None allocated

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Dust Significant quantities of large surface area timber particles (sawdust, shavings, small off-cuts, machining dust) must not be left on a site where they can be washed away or buried in the subsoil.

Notify local pollution authority if large spill of timber particles occurs into a stream or waterway. Dispose of off cuts to authorised landfill. Consult Regional Council for disposal options

Section 7. Handling and Storage
--

HANDLING:

- Wear protective clothing.
- Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet
- Keep away from sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Do not use compressed air to remove dust from equipment.
- Sweep or wash dust from unit.

STORAGE:

- Store dust away from heat, ignition sources and oxidizing agents.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection
--

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS NZ WorkSafe New Zealand (provided for guidance only)

Substance

Wood dust (soft wood)

TWA
ppm mg/m³
2

Formaldehyde vapour (8 hour shift)
(12 hour shift)

0.5
0.33

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2019 11TH EDITION.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the exposure limits. Enclose fabrication operations, where possible, to minimize dust dispersion into other work areas.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:



Eyes	Wear goggles, full face shield, or safety glasses with side shields when using this product. If cutting or sanding with potential for dust generation, wear dust-proof goggles
Hands and Skin	Wear protective clothing such as overalls and shirt with sleeves, also closed in footwear and rubber gloves. Use hand lotion to moisten hands.
Respiratory	Where dust exposures may exceed the regulatory standards, respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respirator protection (Z88.2-1992).
General	Wear safety glasses or goggles in fabrication operations that may generate airborne dust. Wear gloves during exposure to dust or frequently wash hands to remove residual dust. Maintain airborne dust limits below the exposure limits. Minimize dust generation and accumulation from fabrication operations. Sweep up dust. Avoid blowing dust with compressed air. Avoid exposure of dust to open flame, oxidizers and ignition sources. Electrically ground and bond all equipment used for fabrication operations.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Laminated Panel
Odour	No discernible odour
Odour Threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable as product is solid.
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Density at 20°C	Not applicable
Solubility in water	Insoluble in water
Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable

% Volatiles	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage and use conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid exposure to open flame and strong oxidizers.
Incompatibility	Do not mix dust with strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable.
Dermal	Can dry out oils in skin if no protective gloves are used.
Inhalation/Respiratory	Dust from cutting or sanding operations can cause irritation to the respiratory system. Chronic exposure to levels above OSHA PEL may cause lung disease similar to pulmonary fibrosis.
Eye	Dust from cutting or sanding operations can cause irritation to the eyes. Particles in eyes can cause corneal abrasions
Skin	Dust from cutting or sanding operations can cause irritation to the skin. Prolonged skin exposure to dust may cause drying of the skin.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.

Long term exposure to wood dust or wood fumes from heat using power saws can cause chronic obstructive lung disease from wood terpenes and residual formaldehyde.

Individual component information:

Acute Toxicity:

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
Methylene, 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate-	2200 mg/kg (mouse)	> 5000 mg/kg	0.369 mg/l vapour (rat)
Formaldehyde	260 mg/kg (guinea pig)	270 mg/kg (rabbit)	0.497 mg/l mist (mouse)

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not known to be a hazard to the environment. Remove from waterways if possible.

Product:	
Persistence and degradability	No data available
Bioaccumulation	No data available
Mobility in Soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available

Individual component information (Please refer to www.epa.govt.co.nz for full details):
Formaldehyde (Cas No 50-00-0):

Route	Species	Duration	Value LC50/EC50
Acute aquatic, fish	Morone saxatilis (Channel catfish, fresh water)	96 hr	4.960 mg/L
Acute aquatic, Crustacean	Daphnia (Crustacea)	24 hr	40 mg/L
Bioaccumulative	No		
Rapidly Degradable	Yes		

Do not allow to enter waterways.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of off cuts to authorised landfill. Consult Regional Council for disposal options. DO NOT use off cuts for heating or cooking fires or for barbecues or spit roasts. Dispose of any ash safely.

Section 14 Transport Information

This substance is not classified as a dangerous good in NZ according to NZS5433: 2012

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This product is not hazardous in New Zealand according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

EC ₅₀	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by TCC (NZ) Ltd and serves as the suppliers Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to

TCC (NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC (NZ) have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC (NZ) Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS

The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied is made.

Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

Issue Date: 3 August 2020 Review Date: 3 August 2025