Trade Essentials Plywood

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **0**

Chemwatch: **4772-91**
Version No: **3.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Trade Essentials Plywood
Synonyms	Trade Essentials Birch Plywood B/B Grade, Trade Essentials Formply F14, Trade Essentials Hoop Plywood AC Interior, Trade Essentials Lauan Plywood BB/CC Grade, Trade Essentials Marine Plywood BS1088 (Pink Species), Trade Essentials Non-Structural CD Plywood, Trade Essentials Plywood Bracing F22 D/D, Trade Essentials Plywood Bracing H2 Treated, Trade Essentials Structural CD Plywood F8, Trade Essentials Structural Grade Flooring F11
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Panel sheets used in residential, commercial, and industrial construction, and/or as a general purpose building material.

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 9848 4811
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.laminexaustralia.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	**0**	
Toxicity	**0**	
Body Contact	**0**	
Reactivity	**0**	
Chronic	**0**	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	**NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>90	wood veneer (softwood or hardwood)
40798-65-0	<10	phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt
		or
9011-05-6	<10	urea/ formaldehyde resin
		residual bonding reactants not more than
50-00-0	0.01	formaldehyde.
		H2 treated grade contains
82657-04-3	0.003	bifenthrin
		wood working operations may produce
Not avail.	NotSpec.	wood dust softwood
Not avail.	NotSpec.	wood dust hardwood
Not Available	NotSpec.	cured binder

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	Brush off dust. In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
Inhalation	▸ 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.
Ingestion	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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	· Wood articles do not normally constitute an explosion hazard. · Wood dusts, however, may constitute an explosion risk where the mean particle size is less than 200 microns, and where as little as 10% of the mixture contains dust less than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood dust is considered to be explosive if ignition of part of a cloud of wood dust results in the propagation of flame through the rest of the cloud.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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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	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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required.
Other information	▸ Keep dry. ▸ Store under cover. ▸ Store in a well ventilated area. ▸ Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Generally not applicable.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Keep dry

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	formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	1.2 mg/m3 / 1 ppm	2.5 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Sen
Australia Exposure Standards	wood dust softwood	Wood dust (soft wood)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Sen

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
wood veneer (softwood or hardwood)	Not Available	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde.	30 ppm	20 ppm
bifenthrin	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust softwood	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust hardwood	Not Available	Not Available
cured binder	Not Available	Not Available

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. 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.

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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing ▸ Safety footwear
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:
Trade Essentials Plywood

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

* 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	Manufactured pressed boards.|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 glue.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
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

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Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	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	Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. ▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. |Generated dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.|Formaldehyde vapour is irritating to the upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Overexposure is unlikely in this form. |The dust may be discomforting and abrasive if swallowed.
Skin Contact	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
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Chronic	This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed |The material will emit small amounts of formaldehyde which is irritating|to the mucous membranes.|Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

Trade Essentials Plywood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h -SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.167 mg/L/4hr[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg[2]	
formaldehyde.	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 250 ppm/4hr[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg[2]	Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE
bifenthrin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritant *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 54.5 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritant *
wood dust softwood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
wood dust hardwood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

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*

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UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	**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.
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 cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. **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*]
BIFENTHRIN	For bifenthrin: Bifenthrin is moderately toxic if swallowed. Large doses may cause inco-ordination, tremor, excessive saliva production, vomiting, diarrhoea, and irritability to sound and touch. It is much less toxic by skin contact, and it does not inflame or irritate human skin, although it can cause a temporary tingling sensation. Animal testing shows that it has very little irritating effect on the eyes. NOEL (dogs) 1.5 mg/day/1y * ADI 0.02 mg/kg * Non-teratogenic in rats (< 2 mg/kg/day) and rabbits (8 mg/kg/day)* 2="" mg/kg/day)="" and="" rabbits="" (8="">No skin sensitisation (guinea pigs) *
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. 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.
WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	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 good occupational work practices to limit all exposures.
PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT & WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD & WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
UREA/ 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.
FORMALDEHYDE. & WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	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.
WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD & WOOD DUST HARDWOOD	For wood dusts: Wood dusts may cause respiratory symptoms including sensitisation and diminished respiratory function and may also be carcinogenic. OSHA has determined that the health evidence for the toxicity of wood dust cannot be separately distinguished for soft wood and hard wood. A final OSHA ruling however establishes an 8-hour TWA PEL of 2.5 mg/m3 for Western red cedar wood dust, based on its widely recognized ability to cause immune-system-mediated allergic sensitization. Evidence in the record demonstrates the seriousness of this effect.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LC50	96	Fish	1.50363mg/L	3
urea/ formaldehyde resin	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2140.75364mg/L	3
urea/ formaldehyde resin	EC50	4	Algae or other aquatic plants	3915.10163mg/L	3
formaldehyde.	LC50	96	Fish	0.035mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.3mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.788mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.47mg/L	4
formaldehyde.	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	4
bifenthrin	LC50	96	Fish	0.00015mg/L	4
bifenthrin	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0016mg/L	4

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bifenthrin	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00145mg/L	3
bifenthrin	EC50	96	Crustacea	>0.00215mg/L	4
bifenthrin	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.000004mg/L	4
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*				

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW (LogKOW = -3.4014)
formaldehyde.	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
bifenthrin	LOW (LogKOW = 8.1524)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
urea/ formaldehyde resin	HIGH (KOC = 1)
formaldehyde.	HIGH (KOC = 1)
bifenthrin	LOW (KOC = 3228000)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT(40798-65-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN(9011-05-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

FORMALDEHYDE.(50-00-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

BIFENTHRIN(82657-04-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

WOOD DUST HARDWOOD(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (wood dust hardwood; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood)
Canada - DSL	N (wood dust hardwood; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood)
Canada - NDSL	N (formaldehyde.; wood dust hardwood; urea/ formaldehyde resin; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
China - IECSC	N (wood dust hardwood; urea/ formaldehyde resin; wood dust softwood)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (wood dust hardwood; urea/ formaldehyde resin; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Japan - ENCS	N (wood dust hardwood; urea/ formaldehyde resin; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Korea - KECI	N (wood dust hardwood; wood dust softwood)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (wood dust hardwood; wood dust softwood)
Philippines - PICCS	N (wood dust hardwood; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
USA - TSCA	N (wood dust hardwood; bifenthrin; wood dust softwood)
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
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
bifenthrin	82657-04-3, 92880-79-0

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
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