Material Safety Data Sheet

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is written by Big River Group (BRG) in accordance with Worksafe Australia Guidelines. As such, the information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. BRG will issue a new SDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/regulations. BRG will not accept responsibility for any changes made to its SDS in content by any other person.

IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

Products:	LuxePanels Premier Matte
Supplier:	Specialist Laminators Ltd
UN Number:	None allocated
Registered Trade Name:	None allocated
Dangerous Goods Class:	None allocated
Hazchem Code:	None allocated
Poisons Schedule:	None allocated

Use: Residential, commercial & RV construction, joinery & cabinetry, furniture and fitments, or general purpose building materials.

LUXEPANELS PREMIER MATTE PRODUCTS

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

Appearance:

The products are manufactured as pressed boards of varying thickness. They are made from ***

Odour:

No distinctive odour.

Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not Applicable
Vapour Density	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable
Solubility in Water	Practically insoluble
Flash Point	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	1.3- 1.4
Flammability	Fine airborne dust, generated when the product is machined, can ignite spontaneously
Auto Ignition Temprature	>280°C

Components:

Substance Chemical Entity	CAS No.	Properties by weight
Copolyester (PET)	025038-59-9	92 - 89%
Acrylate	Trade Secret	2 - 3%
Pigments	Trade Secret	5 – 6%
Complex Stabilizer & Additives	Trade Secret	1%
Others	Trade Secret	1%

Note:
The above components are bonded together under heat and pressure. The process cures the resin. However, small amounts of formaldehyde may be released from the finished product. In newly manufactured plywood, which is the worst case scenario, formaldehyde emissions have been measured in the range 0.03-0.05ppm using the large scale chamber test material, the current emission levels tested and approved are Super Eo which are below 0.03ppm.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects:
This product in its natural form, is not classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

The known health effects of the constituents of the board are as follows;

Copolyester (PET)

Copolyester (PET) is generally regarded as safe under normal handling and use conditions. However, thermal degradation (above 300°C) can release small amounts of by-products like acetaldehyde, which can be irritating to the respiratory system, eyes, and skin. PET dust generated during processing can also cause mechanical irritation.

It is recommended to ensure proper ventilation in areas where PET is processed at high temperatures to avoid the buildup of fumes that could cause respiratory irritation.

The by-product acetaldehyde is considered a potential health concern when PET is heated above recommended temperatures, though the concentrations emitted are usually low. Under normal working conditions, PET poses no significant health risk, with occupational exposure levels of acetaldehyde typically remaining well below harmful limits.

Regulatory Classification:
While PET is not classified as hazardous by WorkSafe Australia, acetaldehyde, a potential degradation by-product of PET, has been classified as a Category 2 carcinogen by Safe Work Australia, meaning it is suspected to be carcinogenic to humans. However, exposure to acetaldehyde from PET degradation at normal operating conditions is minimal and considered not to pose significant health risks.
Thermal degradation experiments involving acetaldehyde have demonstrated that at concentrations far exceeding typical industrial exposure, the risk of carcinogenic effects increases. Nonetheless, in real-world conditions, with exposure limits controlled by ventilation and occupational safety measures, PET use is regarded as safe.

The occupational exposure standard for acetaldehyde in Australia is 20 ppm (TWA), which is well above the concentrations typically encountered in PET processing environments

Wood Dust:

When the boards are machined (sawn, sanded, drilled, routed, planed, etc.) wood dust is produced. Wood 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, both hardwood and softwood, may increase the risk of nasal and Para nasal sinus cancers.

Exposure to the wood dust produced from machining the boards may result in the following health effects.

Acute:
Ingestion: Unlikely to occur, but swallowing the wood dust may result in abdominal discomfort.
Eye: The wood dust may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.
Skin Contact: The wood dust may irritate the skin, resulting in itching and occasionally a red rash. Allergic contact dermatitis may occur.
Inhaled: The wood dust may irritate the throat & lungs especially in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints. Asthma may occur.

Chronic: Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled wood dust from these boards may increase the risk of allergies, dermatitis, asthma or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. The risk of nasal or Para nasal sinus cancers may also be increased. If the work practices noted in this SDS are followed, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

FIRST AID TREATMENTS

Ingestion: Drink a glass of water.
Eye: Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minute, and if symptoms persist seek immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact: Wash with mild soap and running water
Inhaled: Leave the dusty area
Advise to Doctor: Treat symptomatically

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards:
The Worksafe Australia Exposure Standards for soft wood dust, published October 1991, are:

5 mg/m3 time-weighted average (TWA)
10 mg/,3 short term exposure limit (STEL)

Hardwood is:
1 mg/m3 time-weighted average (TWA)
2 mg/,3 short term exposure limit (STEL)

Wood dust is also listed as a sensitizer and the Exposure Standard is under review. In the interests of maintaining a safe working environment, it is recommended that workplace exposures to wood dust should not exceed 1.0 mg/m3 TWA.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

All work with these boards should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of wood dust.

Under factory conditions, machining should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing wood dust at the source. Hand power tools should be fitted with dust bags.

Work areas should be well ventilated. They should be cleaned at least daily, and wood dust should be removed by vacuum cleaning or by the wet sweeping method.

Skin Protection:

Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts, trousers and comfortable work gloves (AS2161) should be worn if skin irritation occurs.

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 if possible separate from other clothes.

Respiratory Protection:

If wood dust exposures are not controlled when machining (sawing, routing, planing, drilling, sanding, etc.) a class P1 or P2 replaceable filter or disposable face piece respirator should be worn. Respirators should comply with AS/NZS1716, and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS1715.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses or non-fogging goggles complying with (AS/NZS1337) should be worn when machining.

Flammability:

These boards are flammable but difficult to ignite.

Avoid a build-up of wood dust and 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.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage & Transport:
The boards should be stored in well ventilated areas away from source of heat, flames or sparks.
No special transport requirements are considered necessary.

Spills & Disposals:
Offcuts and general waste material should be placed in containers & disposed of at approved landfill site, or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator, in accordance with disposal authority guidelines.

Wood dust should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
Early fire hazard properties for softwoods as determined in accordance with AS1530 Part 3.

Ignitability Index	14
Spread of Flame Index	8
Heat Evolved Index	8-10
Smoke Developed Index	2-3

Burning or smoldering boards or wood dust can generate carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Dry wood dust in high concentrations can be explosive. Use water or dry chemical powder fire extinguishers:

COMPANY DETAILS

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