

Prime Acrylic MSDS

Acrylic and Acrylic Edging

Prime Acrylic is a high end multi-use panel suitable for a range of cabinetry and building applications. Prime Acrylic consists of extruded acrylic film glued and pressed onto MDF MR/EO or standard MDF board.

Prime Acrylic is supplied double-sided and comes in a range of on-trend colours together with matching edging in standard PVC or laser option.

Core options are offered in 16mm, 25mm and 30mm. This MSDS covers both the acrylic surface and the MDF core – these are detailed separately so please ensure you read both for completeness.

1. Material/Preparation and company name

- 1.1 Description of the material or preparation:
Co-extruded ABS/PMMA sheets with polymercoating based on polyacrylates
- 1.2 Company:
Senosan GmbH
Wilhelm-Klepsch-Str. 1, 5721 Piesendorf
Austria
- 1.3 Information origin department:
TS&D
Tel.: 06549-7444-60607 or 60612
Fax: 06549-7444-91632
e-mail: office@senco-rd.com
- 1.4 Emergency information: 0043 6549 7444-10381

2. Composition/component details:

<u>Chemical characteristics:</u>	Preparation of acrylnitrile-butadien-styrene co-polymer and polymethyl methacrylate, polyacrylate, lubrication medium, colourants
<u>Composition:</u>	ABS: Acrylnitrile-butadien-styrene-co-polymer, CAS Nr. 26657-42-1, CAS Nr. 9003-56-9 PMMA: Methyl methacrylate and ethyl acrylate co-polymer and acrylic-styrene-rubber, CAS Nr. 9010-88-2
<u>Form:</u>	Polymercoating: high cross-linked polyacrylate, solid; films or sheets as semi-finished product (possibly granulate/re-grind)
<u>Colour:</u>	Various, dependent on colouration
<u>Odour:</u>	odourless
<u>Dangerous content:</u>	to current knowledge, none

3. Possible dangers:

Not a dangerous product in the sense of EU criteria.

- 3.1 Dangerous decomposition: With thermal decomposition, traces of hydrocarbon materials (ethyl benzol, styrene, acrylnitrile) arise. Combustion products alongside smoke are carbon di- and monoxide. Irritation of air ways, coughing or breathlessness possible
- 3.2 Dangerous reactions: With oxidising material
- 3.3 Further details: Avoid overheating. At temperatures over 250°C, the plastic is broken down by the release of degradation products

4. First Aid measures:

- 4.1 After spillage, run-offs, gas emission: Not relevant for sheet semi-finished products.
Mechanically remove re-grind, granulate and dispose of correctly
- First Aid: No special measures necessary.
- 4.2 Further details:
- Inhalation: In a solid condition, no health-damaging effects are to be expected with correct handling. After breathing-in of decomposition products: rest, fresh air, medical help.

<u>Skin contact:</u>	Should melted material come into contact with the skin, cool under running water. Under no circumstances remove the material from the skin. Seek medical attention. Otherwise wash off under shower or running water. With this kind of exposure, no detrimental effect is to be expected.
<u>Eye contact:</u>	After contact with melted product, immediately cool eyes with cold water and take patient to hospital. In the case of a mechanical effect (plastic particle) and the onset of pain, contact doctor (eye specialist).
<u>Swallowing:</u>	Health-damaging effects are not expected in this respect when correct usage of material takes place.

5. Fire fighting measures

<u>Suitable extinguishing means:</u>	Water, (mist or spray), foam, dry extinguishing means, synthetic foam carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
<u>Non-suitable extinguishing means for safety reasons:</u>	None
<u>In the event of possible release of:</u>	Nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, methacrylate, acrylate, carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and steam.
<u>Additionally, small quantity of other products can arise:</u>	Traces of styrene and prussic acid. Monomers and other breakdown products.
<u>First Aid:</u>	With appearance of irritation by vapours in the case of fire : calm, fresh air and symptomatic treatment
<u>Special protection equipment:</u>	In event of fire, wear independent breathing protection equipment and fire protection clothing. If no protective clothing is available, fight fire from a safe distance or from a protected place.
<u>Further details:</u>	Burning class A (solid materials) cool with water and thoroughly saturate to prevent re-occurrence of fire. Remains of fire site and contaminated extinguishing water should be correctly disposed of to local authority guidelines.

6. Measures in event of unintentional release:

<u>After spillage/leakage (granulate/regrind):</u>	Mechanically pick up sheet parts or granulate/regrind, due to danger of slipping, leaking or spilled granules/regrind must be picked up mechanically, especially from a hard floor – or the area must be sealed-off by a cordon.
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7. Storage and handling

7.1 <u>Storage:</u>	Store in a cool and dry place, avoid effects of heat or wetness, and also avoid extreme cold/warm temperature changes due to condensation build-up. Do not expose to direct sunlight. With regrind/granulate avoid build-up of dust by using suitable ventilation or suction methods. Official regulations regarding dust explosion dangers must be adhered to.
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7.2	<u>Handling:</u>	Ensure good suction removal/ventilation on processing machinery. In the event of strong material overheating, gas forming decomposition products can be released.
	<u>Ventilation:</u>	General or localised room ventilation in accordance with industrial work practices should be sufficient for normal processing.
	<u>Breathing protection</u>	In event of dust build-up, use permitted particle filter (Type P2). Necessary for large quantities of free running regrind/granulate.
	<u>Eye protection:</u>	Wear safety glasses
	<u>Skin protection:</u>	Wear long-sleeved clothing covering the whole body
	<u>Hand protection:</u>	Wear work gloves to prevent physical injury
	<u>Work hygiene:</u>	Wash hands before breaks and at end of work

8. Exposure limitation and personal protection equipment

8.1 Further observations for the design of technical equipment:
Good, general ventilation should suffice. With processing at high temperatures, localised ventilation should be installed for the removal of arising fumes.

8.2 Components with work-place related threshold values to be observed:

During processing the following can be released:

MAK- / TRK-value:

Methyl methacrylate: CAS8062-6
Peak limited exceeding factor 1

MAK Value 1994: 210 mg/m³ = 85 mg/m³ (A)
S – the working material brings about allergic over-sensitive reactions which are much over average.

Styrene: CAS100-42-5 EG-Nr. 601-026-00-0

MAK: 20ml/m³ = 85 mg/m³ (A)

1,3 Butadien: CAS106-99-05 as section III A2 of MAK List (A)

TRK: 5ml/m³ = 11 mg/m³ (A)

Acrylnitrile: CAS107-13-1 as section III A2 of MAK List (A)

TRK: 2ml/m³ = 4,5 mg/m³ (A) EU-Category C2

Personal protection equipment

Ventilation : Ensure good suction removal/ventilation on the processing machine. If suitable ventilation measures are taken, one can assume safely staying within the MAK limit values.

Breathing protection: In event of dust build-up, use permitted particle filter (Type P2)

9. Physical and safety details

Form: Sheets as semi-finished product (possibly regrind/granulate)

Colour: Various, dependent on pigmentation

Odour: odourless

Condition change/Softening temperature: > 70°C

Melt temperature: > 80°C

Boiling temperature: n. a.

Density: ca. 1,05 (at 25°C) g/cm³ DIN53479

Bulk density (regrind/granulate): n. a.

Solubility in water: insoluble

Flashpoint: n. a.

Ignition temperature: > 300°C

Explosion limit: n. a.

Thermal decomposition: > 250°C

10. Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Chemical stability: Stable under normal handling and storage conditions
- 10.2 Conditions to be avoided: To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat. Decomposition from 250°C, beyond this temperature the polymer begins to break down into monomers and oligomers and into various oxidation products.
- 10.3 Materials to be avoided: Strong oxidising agents
- 10.4 Possible thermal Decomposition products: Monomers, other degradation products, fumes released can contain traces of hydrocarbons.

11. Toxicology details

- Swallowing: Is regarded as physiologically inactive. Oral toxicity/single intake of regrind or granulate is presumably very low. Swallowing of regrind/granulate can cause constipation.
- Eye contact: Solid material or dust can lead to irritation or injury to of the cornea due mechanical effects.
- Skin contact: Injury only due to mechanical effects, skin absorption is improbable due to physical properties.
- Breathing in: Dust can cause irritation of the upper air ways. Due to the physical properties, at room temperature, exposure to vapours is improbable; at higher temperatures, vapour concentrations can occur which can cause irritation and other effects. When handling under the influence of higher temperatures the relevant MAK value for styrene and methyl methacrylate is to be observed.

12. Details regarding ecology

The sheet product consists of a water insoluble solid polymer which under normal environmental conditions has no disadvantageous effects on plants, animals and micro-organisms.

- Details regarding elimination: No data available, insoluble in water
- Behaviour in environment Due to the consistency and the water insolubility of the product, a bio-availability is not probable.
- Mobility: Due to the consistency of the product, no dispersed distribution into the environment is possible
- Degradation: In the ground the product/polymer is potentially very difficult to degrade.

13. Details regarding disposal:

Waste: All efforts should be made to re-cycle the product (plastic waste) and to re-process it into films or sheets. When doing this, the guidelines contained in this data sheet should be observed. Clean, untreated material can be stored or passed on to re-cyclers. By-products and intermediate products and processing waste can be re-cycled. Contaminated or mixed product waste should be disposed of in accordance with regulations i.e. at suitable waste disposal sites or for incineration in an approved plant having regard to local authority regulations. Description and encoding in accordance with European Waste Catalogue (EAK) by the waste originator.

14. Transport details:

Not dangerous goods in the sense of transport regulations.

15. Regulations:

15.1 Marking in accordance with EU guidelines: The sheet products and regrind/granulate are not subject to marking according to Dangerous Materials Regulations and Guideline 67/548/EWG and 88/379/EWG in their current form at the time of Safety Data Sheet issue.

15.2 National Regulations - Germany Storage Class VCI: 11 = combustible solid materials

Water Endangering Class: WGK 0: generally not water endangering (self rating)
WGK-Catalogue Number 766

To be observed are the regulations of the Employee Protection Law (Austria) and the accompanying regulations in their relevant valid edition.

16. Other details:

Senosan GmbH requires every customer or consignee of the above product to read this Safety Data Sheet carefully and if necessary make the relevant specialist content available in order to recognise and understand the data contained in this Safety Data Sheet and the dangers associated with the product. The information contained in it is to our

best knowledge correct at the time of issue. However, no guarantee is given, either expressly or non-expressly. The regulations to be followed are subject to changes and can vary from one another. It lies therefore in the responsibility of the purchaser/user in his functions to observe the laws on federal, regional and local levels. The details contained here concern only the product as it is despatched or granulate or regrind which is produced from it. Since the use of the product is not within the control of the manufacturer, it is the duty of the purchaser/user to lay down the necessary conditions for safe contact with the product. Due to the increase in sources of information for manufacturer specific safety data sheets we do not see ourselves as responsible for safety data sheets which you have not received from us. If you have received safety data sheets from another source or if there is uncertainty regarding the relevance to the present of the safety data sheets, please make contact with us to receive the most up to date safety data sheets.

Our general Sale and Delivery Conditions apply for guarantees and liabilities

Source of the most important data contained here:

Product information sheets and safety data sheets of raw material manufacturers and suppliers.

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: GoldenEdge MDF

Other Names: GoldenEdge, Thinline, Liteboard, Regular, Superlite, HMR and MUF Mouldings.

Company: Nelson Pine Industries Ltd

Address: Lower Queen St
Richmond, NELSON
NEW ZEALAND
P O Box 3049

Telephone Number: 64-3-5438800

Fax Number: 64-3-5438890

Email: nelsonpine@nelsonpine.co.nz

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

UN Number: None allocated

Dangerous Goods Class: Not classified as hazardous under NZ HASNO.

Hazchem Code: None allocated.

Toxic Substances Schedule: Not scheduled.

3. COMPOSITION**Ingredients:**

<u>Substance</u>	<u>CAS No</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
Natural softwoods	None	>79%
Melamine/Urea		
Formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6 and 25036-13-9	<20%
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2	<1%
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<0.015%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: Drink a glass of water.

Eye: Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes and if symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash with mild soap and running water.

Inhaled: Leave the dusty area.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

The boards are flammable but difficult to ignite. Product may ignite at temperatures of over 200 °C

Dust can be explosive if suspended in the air at high concentrations.
Avoid a build-up of 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.

Use water, fog, foam, CO₂ or dry chemical to extinguish. When extinguishing dust fires do not use high energy methods that may lift dust in the air as this may result in a flare up and spread the fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURE

For boards – not applicable
For dust - Clean up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

The boards should be stored in dry and well ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flame or sparks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

The current New Zealand work place exposure standards and biological indices for wood dust, formaldehyde and paraffin wax are:

Wood dust (soft wood): 5mg/m³ (TWA)

Formaldehyde: 1.0ppm (1.2mg/m³) (ceiling)
It is also listed as a sensitizer and a suspected carcinogen

Paraffin wax (fume): 2mg/m³ time-weighted average (TWA)

Engineering Controls:

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

Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing dust, gas and vapour at source. Hand power tools should only be used in well ventilated areas so as to avoid the spread of dust, gas and vapours.

Storage and work areas should be well ventilated.

Work areas should be cleaned at least daily and dust removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping method.

Skin Protection:

Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts and trousers are recommended 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 separate from other clothes.

Comfortable work gloves should be worn (AS/NZS 2161).

Respiratory Protection:

A class P1 or P2 filter or disposable face piece respirator should be worn when sawing, drilling or sanding etc.

Respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716 and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715.

Eye Protection:

Safety glassed or non-fogging goggles (AS/NZS 1337) should be worn when sawing, drilling or sanding etc.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: The products are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 2.5mm to 32mm. They are made from wood fibres, which are bonded together with resin.

Odour: Newly manufactured board and freshly cut surfaces may have an odour associated with heat modification of wood compounds and small amounts of residual formaldehyde from the glue used to bond the panel

pH	Not Applicable
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Solubility in water:	Not soluble
Specific Gravity:	0.6 –0.9
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability Limits:	Not available
Auto-Ignition Temp:	Above 220 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Product is considered stable

11. TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Exposure to the dust, gas and vapour from the boards may result in the following health effects:

Acute:

Swallowed: Unlikely to occur, but swallowing the dust would result in abdominal discomfort.

Skin:	The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the skin, resulting in itching and occasional red rash. Allergic contact dermatitis may occur.
Inhaled:	The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the nose, throat and lungs, especially in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints. Asthma may occur.
Chronic:	Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled dust from these boards may increase the risk of allergic dermatitis, asthma or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. The risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers may also be increased under these conditions.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

MDF or MDF dust should not be burnt in BBQs combustion stoves or open fires as irritating gases are emitted

Dust should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No special transport requirements are considered necessary.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

New Zealand OSH workplace exposure standards for formaldehyde and wood dust.

Contact Us

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