MAY 2021

Prime Melamine

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

Prime Melamine is a low-pressure laminate which is pressed onto wood-based substrates to produce a decorative and durable panel for use in interior cabinetry and paneling.

This MSDS should be read in conjunction with the Prime Melamine Technical Data Sheet.

Always refer to the Prime Panels website for the most up to date versions of these documents.

www.primepanels.co.nz

1. Identification

Product Name: Prime Melamine

Recommended Use: Construction of furniture and cabinetry, wall paneling and acoustic ceiling panels.

Description: Prime Melamine is manufactured by laminating resin impregnated printed or coloured décor paper onto either MDF or Particleboard, ranging in thickness from 6mm to 30mm.

Manufacturer: Prime Panels New Zealand Ltd.

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2. Hazard Identification

In panel form this product is not hazardous in New Zealand according to the HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

The machining of Prime Melamine panels generates wood dust and particles, i.e. cutting, drilling, sanding, etc., which is hazardous if inhaled. Dust should be contained and collected with extraction and vacuum equipment. High concentrations of airborne dust can present a dust explosion hazard.

MDF and Particleboard contains formaldehyde which may be released in low levels.

3. Composition & Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	Proportion	CAS Number
MDF or Particleboard substrate	95%	Not applicable
Polymerized Melamine/Urea Formaldehyde resin impregnated decorative paper	5%	Not applicable
Residual free formaldehyde	0.5mg/lt	50-00-0

Note: The above ingredients are bonded together under heat and pressure. This cures the resin, but small amounts of formaldehyde may be released from the product. The finished product contains less than 0.5mg/lt free formaldehyde.

4. First Aid Measures

First Aid should only be given by suitably trained individuals and only if it is safe to do so.

During the machining of this product i.e. cutting, drilling, sanding, etc. dust is generated. Follow the steps below if adverse effects occur following inhalation, ingestion, or eye contact.

Inhalation: Wood dust must not be inhaled. Immediately remove patient to fresh air if experiencing breathing difficulties or exhibiting asthma symptoms. Immediately seek medical advice if patient has a history of asthma and does not carry an inhaler. Wood dust and/or formaldehyde may cause nasal dryness and/or irritation. Exposure to wood dust can cause chronic obstructive lung disease.

Ingestion: Unlikely to occur however for ingestion of dust wash out mouth with water. If dust is swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe.

Eye contact: For dust, immediately flush open eye(s) with tepid water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Skin contact: Some individuals may have a sensitization to the wood resin or chemical preservative residues. Seek medical advice if a large area of redness or skin irritation develops. Protect skin from direct contact with treated wood or wood dust. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Prime Melamine panels are combustible but difficult to ignite.

Flash point: Not applicable. Product may ignite at temperatures over 185°C.

Suitable fire extinguishing agents: Water, Fog, Foam, Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) or dry chemical.

Hazards from the material: 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition of smoldering panels or dust may include Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Nitrogenous gases and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment including breathing apparatus equipment suitable for use in hazardous environments because of the thermal decomposition of the product. 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. Spillage & Accidental Release Measures

Panel form: Not applicable.

Dust: The machining of the panel will generate wood dust and particles, i.e. cutting, drilling, sanding, etc., which should be contained and collected with extraction and vacuum equipment and disposed of in a safe manner.

7. Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling: In panel form the product may present a manual handling risk due to the physical dimensions and weight of the panel. Sound lifting practices and procedures, should be adhered to at all times including the wearing of safety footwear and gloves.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash their hands after handling the product and before eating and drinking.

Conditions for safe storage: Storage and work areas should be well ventilated.

Avoid sources of radiant heat and flame and avoid sparks and sources of ignition from electrical equipment, including dust extraction units. All work with these panels should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of dust, gas and vapours. Work areas should be cleaned at least daily and dust removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping method. Wash hands after handling panels. Do not scratch or rub skin if it becomes irritated. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.

8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Ventilation: Under factory conditions cutting, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing dust at the source. Hand tools should be used in well ventilated areas.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Skin protection: Long sleeve shirts and trousers are recommended if skin irritation occurs. Comfortable work gloves should be worn (AS/NZS 2161).

Respiratory protection: A class P1 or P2 filter or disposable face mask or respirator should be worn when cutting, drilling, sanding etc. Respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716:2012 and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715:2009

Eye protection: Safety glasses or non-fogging goggles (AS/NZS 1337.1:2010) should be worn when cutting, drilling or sanding etc.

Occupational exposure limits:

Product	Exposure Limit Value
Wood dust - soft	TWA 2mg/m^3
Formaldehyde	WES-TWA 0.3ppm WES-STEL 0.6ppm

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance: Panel manufactured from wood fibres bonded together with resin, overlayed on both sides with a decorative melamine paper.

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

Dimensions: Dimensions will vary with product thickness, length, and width. Refer to Technical Data Sheet.

Density (kg/m3): Density will vary according to product type. Refer to Technical Data Sheet.

Flammability (solid): Combustible

Auto-ignition temperature: >185°c

Explosive hazard: N/A in solid state. High concentrations of airborne dust particles can present a dust explosion hazard.

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical stability: This product is chemically stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid: High temperatures and ignition sources.

Materials to avoid: Keep away from strong acids, oils and oxidising agents.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Nitrogenous gases and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

11. Toxicological Information

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

Eye: The dust can be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.

Skin: The dust 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 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. If however the work practices noted in this MSDS are followed and exposures to airborne dusts are kept low, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available.

Persistence/Degradability: No data available.

Mobility in Soil: No data available.

Bio accumulative potential: No data available.

Other Adverse effects: No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods: 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 local disposal authority guidelines. Dust should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

Precautions: MDF, MDF dust and Melamine off-cuts should not be burnt in BBQs, combustion stoves or open fires as irritating gases are emitted.

14. Transport Information

Not regulated for transport.

15. Regulatory Information

NOT hazardous according to the HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001

16. Other Information

Dated: May 2021

Contact us

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