

Surfaces creating inspiration.



PlyLine

Material Safety Data Sheet

Thin and lightweight, PlyLine is popular in motorhomes and caravan construction. With a durable white, mechanically embossed, melamine finish on a plywood substrate it is easy-clean and anti-scratch. Very practical!
In P70, white.

This sheet should be read in conjunction with all other PlyLine specifications.

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Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Ensure correct equipment is worn when handling/machining panels, including safety footwear, eyewear, gloves, and dust masks. Machine panels in well-ventilated areas and remove excess dust from the area as soon as possible.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

- Wood Dust = TWA 2mg/m³
- Formaldehyde = WES-TWA 0.3ppm / WES-STEL 0.6ppm

Accidental Release Measures

Remove machine dust using dust extraction or vacuum equipment. Dispose of dust and discarded panels in a safe manner according to local council regulations.

Hazard Identification

GHS classification: MDF is not classified. Wood/laminate dust is classified. In their intact, inert state, HPL laminated panels are not hazardous.

Wood/laminate dust may be hazardous, and studies show overexposure may cause cancer. Dust and air may form explosive mixtures.

This product contains and may release formaldehyde. Formaldehyde has been evaluated by IARC as group 1, carcinogenic to humans.

Smoke from this product is hazardous and may cause respiratory system irritation.

Panel edges and broken panels can cut skin.

First Aid Measures for Exposure to Dust or Gases:

Emergency Services Contact: Dial 111 (Fire, Ambulance, Police)

New Zealand Poisons & Hazardous Chemicals National Information Centre: Phone 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766

Inhalation - Move to fresh air and a comfortable breathing position. If the respiratory system is affected, contact NZ Poison Centre, or seek medical attention.

Skin Contact - Wash affected skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

Eyes - Remove contact lenses/glasses and rinse with water for several minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion - If ingested, drink a glass of water, and contact NZ Poison Centre for advice.

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Fire Fighting Measures

Plyline Panels can ignite at temperatures above 185 °C. Avoid accumulations of dry dust in small areas as this can be explosive. To extinguish, use water or fire-fighting foam.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Plyline panels consist of a wood substrate overlayed with a melamine finish and are manufactured with a wide range of thicknesses (4mm to 25mm) and varying lengths, widths, and densities.

Boiling Point/Melting Point: Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 0.3 to 1.0

Flash Point: Not Applicable

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Ignition Temperature: >185°C

Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage, use and handling. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.

Reactivity: Incompatible with oxidizing agents (e.g. nitrates) and acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid). May evolve toxic gases (carbon/nitrogen oxides, ammonia, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May evolve hydrogen cyanide.

Toxicological Information

Acute/Short Term Health Effects of Wood/Laminate Dust Include:

- Swallowed: May cause abdominal discomfort
- Eyes: Irritation resulting in redness and watering
- Skin: May result in itchiness and dermatitis in some people
- Inhaled: Irritation of the throat, nose, and lungs.

If the panels are heated to more than 120 °C or are burning or smouldering, vapours may be irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

Chronic/Long-Term Health Effects of Wood/Laminate Dust and Formaldehyde Include:

Repeated inhalation of wood/laminate dust may increase the risk of nasal and Para nasal sinus cancer and lung fibrosis. May also lead to increased sensitivity of skin and the respiratory system.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has labelled wood and laminate dust in Group 1, carcinogenic to humans. It has been labelled Formaldehyde in Group 1, carcinogenic to humans. For more information on the effects of wood/laminate dust and formaldehyde exposure go to <https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/>.

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Disposal:

Reuse where possible. Offcuts and general waste should be stored in closed containers and disposed of according to local council regulations. Do not burn as a household fuel. Raw board can be incinerated or mulched for compost.

Regulatory Information:

Refer to New Zealand Work Safe Exposure Standards.