



Material Safety Data Sheet

Activiors™ Antimicrobial

PANELS | DOORS | TOPS | BESPOKE PRODUCTS

Your Defense Against
Harmful Microorganisms



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product:	Activior Antimicrobial Sheet
Recommended Use:	Used as a decorative surface for hygienic building applications.
Supplier Information:	Premier Solution by BLD LG-118, EME Sector, Multan Road, Lahore (0342) 0042-042

SECTION II – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:	Not applicable – Non-hazardous.
GHS Signal Word	Not applicable – Non-hazardous.
GHS Pictograms	Not applicable – Non-hazardous.
Hazard Statement	Not applicable – Non-hazardous.
Precautionary Statement	May form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means.

SECTION III – COMPOSITION INFORMATION

This material does not contain regulated levels of hazardous materials.

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove from the contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Eye Contact:	Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes, and if symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin Contact:	Wash with mild soap and running water. Remove clothing contaminated with laminate dust. Get medical attention if rash or irritation persists or dermatitis occurs.
Ingestion:	Unlikely to occur, give water to drink. If abdominal discomfort occurs, seek medical attention
Recommendations for Immediate Medical Care/Special Treatment:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION V – FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability

These laminates are flammable but difficult to ignite. Fine airborne dust can ignite so avoid a build-up of dust, 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.

Fire & Explosion

Dry laminate dust in high concentrations-in-air and at the temperatures $> 204^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($>40\text{g}$ of dust per m^3 of air) may spontaneously explode. Burning or smoldering laminates or dust can generate carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material, which are irritating to the respiratory tract.

Extinguishing

Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use water, CO_2 , foam or dry chemical fire extinguishers and avoid breathing smoke from burning or smoldering material. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

DO NOT BURN in barbeques, combustion stoves or any open fires in the home as irritating gases are emitted.

Dust from the boards should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Storage The laminates should be stored in well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flame or sparks.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROL /PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits:

None listed.

Ventilation controls:

When dust is created use local ventilation where required to maintain airborne levels below OSHA PELs

Hand protection:

Gloves may be worn to prevent contact with rough laminate edges.

Eye protection:

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when machining this material.

Respiratory protection:	None should be required during normal operations. When dust is generated a NIOSH approved respirator may be used when exposure levels to dust are thought to be above regulated values.
Body protection:	No special precautions are required. If exposed to dust wash with soap and water to remove any material from the skin.
Foot protection:	Safety shoes.
General Hygiene/Safety Measures:	Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Wash soiled clothing immediately.

SECTION IX – PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance:	The products are manufactured as high-pressure laminates ranging in thickness from 2mm to 30mm. Compact Laminate is essentially a thick sheet of HPL and known as Solid Phenolic". They are made from layers of phenol formaldehyde resin impregnated papers surfaced with decorative papers impregnated with melamine formaldehyde resin that are bonded together under heat and pressure with black core.
Odor:	Odorless.
Odor Threshold:	Not applicable.
pH:	Not applicable.
Melting Point:	Not applicable.
Boiling point:	Not applicable.
Flash Point:	Not applicable.
Flammability:	Not applicable.
Lower Explosion Limit:	Not available.
Upper Explosion Limit:	Not available.
Autoignition:	>232° C
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available.
Vapor pressure:	Not applicable.
Specific gravity (Water: 1):	1.1 – 1.5
Vapor density:	Not applicable.
Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Solubility in water (% by weight):	Insoluble.
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1):	Not applicable.

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	None Known.
Conditions to Avoid:	Exposure to moisture. Storage at low or high temperatures.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	None Known.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Combustion of the material can release phenols, formaldehyde, and oxides of nitrogen and carbon.

SECTION XI- TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Formaldehyde gas may be released under some conditions. However, in well- ventilated storage areas and workplaces, the concentration of formaldehyde is unlikely to exceed the World Health Organization standard of 0.1 ppm for the general environment.

Laminate dust will be given off from machining the product, and gas and vapor may be produced from heat processing. The known health effects from laminate dust and formaldehyde are as follows:

Laminate 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 laminate dust may increase the risk of nasal and para nasal sinus cancer.

Formaldehyde gas and dilute solution of formaldehyde in water are irritating to the nose and throat, eyes and skin. The solutions are also sensitizers and contact dermatitis has been reported.

There are adequate data available from humans for an increased risk of nasopharyngeal cancer” and that formaldehyde should now be classified as Group 1, carcinogenic to humans.

Exposures to laminate dust produced from machining the products, and gas and vapor from heat processing with inadequate ventilation may result in the following health effects:

HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute

Ingestion Unlikely to occur but swallowing the dust may result in abdominal discomfort.

Inhalation The dust, gas and vapor may irritate the nose, throat and lungs, especially in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints such as asthma. Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources in the work environment, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of contracting the lung disease associated with exposure to dust from this product. BLD thus recommends that all work and storage areas be well ventilated, smoke free zones and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

Eye Contact The dust, gas and vapor may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.

Skin Contact The dust, gas and vapor may irritate the skin, resulting in itching and occasionally a red rash.

Chronic

Repeated exposure over many years to uncontrolled laminate dust may increase the risk of nasal cavity cancer. Inhalation of laminate dust may also increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring). There are also increased risks of respiratory and skin sensitization from laminate dust and formaldehyde resulting in asthma and dermatitis, respectively.

If the work practices noted in this SDS are followed and exposure to airborne dust are kept to a minimum, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFO

Environment Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal method:	Reuse where possible. Off-cuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator in accordance with disposal authority guidelines. Do not burn in barbeques, combustion stoves or open fires in the home as irritating gases may be evolved.
Container disposal:	Do not discharge substances/product into sewer system.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

It is the responsibility of the transport organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations, and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

ABBREVIATIONS

CAS No. Chemical Abstract Service number – used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS Central Nervous System.

HPL High Pressure Laminate.

M Moles per liter, a unit of concentration.

MF Melamine Formaldehyde. mg/m³ Milligrams per cubic meter. PF Phenol Formaldehyde.

ppm Parts Per Million.

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit. The time-weighted average maximum airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15-minute period.

TWA/ES Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard. The maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

DISCLAIMER:

Revision Date: 13/04/2024

The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. The buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations. Premier Solutions by BLD makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. The implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are specifically excluded. Premier Solutions by BLD will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.