



International Committee of the Decorative Laminates Industry

Technical Leaflet

Product Data Sheet

for

High Pressure Laminates (HPL)

August 2014



Preface

This information describes the composition of HPL and gives advice for their handling, processing, use, and disposal. It covers all HPL grades as described in EN 438. HPL are not classified as hazardous substances and therefore they do not require a special marking nor a description by a safety data sheet.

The technical leaflet is prepared for manufacturers, processing companies and retailers of decorative laminates.

It reflects the state of knowledge as of July 2014.

This document makes no claim of completion regarding listing the full details of any standards referred to in the text.

All information is based on the current state of technical knowledge, but it does not constitute any form of liability. It is the personal responsibility of the user of the products described in this information leaflet to comply with the appropriate laws and regulations.

For more than 50 years the ICDLI has been the international representative of the interests of European laminate manufacturers. Further information about the ICDLI and the data sheets published up to now can be found at www.icdli.com.

This application was compiled by the International Committee of the Decorative Laminates Industry. It considers the conditions of application technology in the European countries. If you have further questions, please contact us:

ICDLI aisbl - International Committee of the Decorative Laminates Industry

Rue de la presse 4, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgium

Head office:

Städelstraße 10, 60596 Frankfurt / Main, Germany, phone +49 69 2 71 05-31, fax +49 69 23 98 37,

E-Mail: info@pro-kunststoff.de



Contents

- 1 Description
- 2 Storage and Transportation
- 3 Handling and Machining of HPL
- 4 Environmental and Health Aspects in Use
- 5 Maintenance
- 6 HPL in Fire Situations
- 7 Energy Recovery
- 8 Waste Disposal
- 9 Technical Data



1. Description

The materials referred to are high pressure decorative laminates (HPL) according to the European Standard EN 438 and to ISO 4586.

HPL are sheets consisting of layers of cellulose fibrous material (normally paper) impregnated with thermosetting resins and bonded together in a high pressure process. The process, defined as a simultaneous application of heat ($\geq 120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) and high specific pressure ($\geq 5\text{ MPa}$), provides flowing and subsequent curing of the thermosetting resins to obtain a homogenous non-porous material ($\geq 1,35\text{ g/cm}^3$) with the required surface finish.

Basically more than 60 % of the HPL consist of paper and the remaining 30 to 40 % consist of cured phenol-formaldehyde resin for core layers and melamine-formaldehyde resin for the surface layer.

Both resins belonging to the group of thermosetting resins are irreversibly interreacted through cross linked chemical bonds formed during the curing process producing a non-reactive, stable material with characteristics which are totally different from those of its component parts.

HPL are supplied in sheet form in a variety of sizes, thicknesses and surface finishes.

Where improved fire retardance is required, the laminate core may be treated with an additive which does not contain halogens.

2. Storage and Transportation

Storage and transportation should be carried out in accordance with the General Processing Recommendations for HPL; no special precautions need to be taken.

For transportation, HPL is classified as a non-hazardous product; no labelling is required.

3. Handling and Machining of HPL

The usual safety requirements of fabrication and machining should be observed with regard to dust extraction, dust collection, and fire precautions.

Because of the possibility of sharp edges protective gloves should always be worn when handling laminates.

The contact with dust from HPL does not present any special problems, however a small percentage of personnel may be sensitive or even allergic to machining dust in general.

4. Environmental and Health Aspects in Use

Decorative laminates are cured and therefore chemically inert.

HPL formaldehyde emission level is far below the limit for wood based materials. Due to their very low permeability HPL bonded to wood based substrates act as a barrier against possible formaldehyde emissions coming from the substrates.

There is no migration affecting food and, consequently, HPL are approved for contact with foodstuffs.

The decorative surfaces are resistant to common household solvents and chemicals and have therefore been used for many years in applications where cleanliness and hygiene are important.

The non-porous HPL surface and edges are easy to disinfect with hot water, steam and common types of disinfectants used in hospitals and other commercial facilities.

HPL is an article and not a chemical substance and therefore REACH does not apply.

Never the less it is important to ensure an information exchange with the raw material suppliers on REACH relevant substance properties.



5. Maintenance

As HPL do not suffer from corrosion and oxidation, they do not need any further surface protection (lacquers or paints).

6. HPL in Fire Situations

Laminates are difficult to ignite, do not melt nor drip and have properties that retard "spread of flame", thus prolonging evacuating time.

Due to incomplete burning, as with many organic materials, hazardous substances are to be found in the smoke. However, HPL are capable of meeting the best performance for organic surfacing materials specified in the French standard NFF 16101 (= at least class F2 for smoke density and toxicity).

In dealing with fires involving laminates the same firefighting techniques should be employed as with other wood based building materials.

7. Energy Recovery

On account of their high calorific value (18 - 20 MJ/kg)*¹ HPL are ideal for thermal recycling. When burnt completely at 700 °C, HPL produce water, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. Therefore HPL comply e.g. with paragraph 8 of the economic law of circular flow (Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz, KrWG).

Well controlled burning processes are achieved in modern, officially approved industrial incinerators. Ashes of this process can be brought to controlled waste disposal sites.

8. Waste Disposal

HPL can be brought to controlled waste disposal sites according to current national and/or regional regulations.

9. Technical Data

9.1 Physical / chemical characteristics

9.1.1 Physical state	Solid sheets
9.1.2 Density	≥ 1,35 g/cm ³
9.1.3 Solubility	Insoluble in water, oil, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone
9.1.4 Boiling point	None
9.1.5 Evaporation rate	None
9.1.6 Melting point	HPL do not melt
9.1.7 Calorific value	18 - 20 MJ/kg
9.1.8 Heavy Metals	HPL do not contain toxic compounds of antimony, heavy metals, barium, cadmium, chromium ^{III} , chromium ^{VI} , lead, mercury, selenium.

9.2 Stability and reactivity data

9.2.1 Stability	HPL are stable; they are not considered to be reactive or corrosive.
-----------------	--

¹ For comparison: Calorific value of fuel oil: 39 - 42 MJ/kg, of hard coal: 28 - 31 MJ/kg

August 2014



9.2.2 Hazardous reactions	None
9.2.3 Material incompatibility	Strong acids or alkaline solutions will stain the surface
9.3 Fire and explosion data	
9.3.1 Ignition temperature	Approx. 400 °C
9.3.2 Flash point	None
9.3.3 Thermal decomposition	Possible above 250 °C. Depending on the burning conditions (temperature, amount of oxygen, etc.) toxic gases may be emitted, e.g. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia. HPL are classified safe when tested according to NF F 16 101
9.3.4 Smoke and Toxicity	HPL are classified F2 when tested according NF F 16 101.
9.3.5 Flammability	HPL are not considered to be flammable. They will burn only in a fire situation, in presence of open flames.
9.3.6 Extinguishing media	HPL are considered as class A material. Carbon dioxide, water spray, dry chemical foam can be used to extinguish flames. Water dampens and prevents rekindling. Persons in fire situations should wear self-breathing apparatus and fire protective clothing.
9.3.7 Explosion hazards	The machining, sawing, sanding and routing of HPL produce class ST-1 dust. Safety precautions and adequate ventilation must be observed to avoid airborne dust concentration.
9.3.8 Explosion limits	Dust levels should be kept below 5 mg/m ³
9.3.9 Protection against explosion and fire	In the case of fire HPL shall be treated as wood based materials.
9.4. Electrostatic behaviour	It minimizes the generation of charge by contact-separation or rubbing with another material. It does not need to be earthed. Surface resistivity is between 10 ⁹ – 10 ¹² ohms and a chargeability of V ≤ 2 kV according to CEI IEC 61340-4-1 so that HPL are considered as antistatic material.
9.5 Storage and transport	HPL are classified as non-hazardous for transportation purposes and there are no specific requirements.
9.6 Machining	Use gloves to protect from sharp edges and safety glasses to prevent eye injuries. No special working equipment is necessary, except protections to minimize dust exposure in case of sheet machining.
9.7 Disposal considerations	Waste material should be handled according to local regulations. Burning is permitted in approved industrial incinerators.

**9.8 Health information**

HPL are not considered to be dangerous for humans and animals. There is no evidence of HPL-induced toxicological effects and eco-toxicity. HPL surfaces are physiologically safe and approved for use in contact with foodstuff. HPL need to be at least verifiably in accordance with VO (EG) Nr. 1935/2004.

9.8.1 Working areas

General dust regulations are applicable.

9.8.2 Formaldehyde emission

< 0.4 mg/h m² (tested according to EN 717-2)
< 0.05 ppm (tested according to EN 717-1 (WKI chamber method))

9.8.3 Pentachlorophenol

HPL do not contain PCP (Pentachlorophenol).