

PARTICLEBOARD

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 5-May-2011
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 26-1577
Version No:3
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
PARTICLEBOARD

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PRODUCT USE

Untreated solid wood product used in cabinets, construction material, doors, furniture, laminating, veneering.

SUPPLIER

Company: Carter Holt Harvey CHH Woodproducts
Address:
Private Bag 92165
Auckland, 1142
New Zealand
Telephone: 0800 866 678
Fax: 0800 866 679

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Not hazardous

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
softwood		>70
resin bond/adhesive residual includes:		<20
paraffin wax	8002-74-2	
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6	
moisture		5-13
In use, may generate wood dust softwood	Not avail.	

THIS REPORT IS FOR ALL UNTREATED PRODUCT

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
 - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- Brush off dust.
- In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible. Will burn if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), formaldehyde.
- Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.
 - Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.
 - Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.
 - Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Pick up.
Refer to major spills.

MAJOR SPILLS

Pick up.
Secure load if safe to do so.
Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Generally not applicable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Keep dry.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	paraffin wax (Paraffin wax fume)	2	
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	wood dust softwood (Wood dust, soft)	2 mg/m ³ (8 hour shift); 2 mg/m ³ (12 hour shift)	
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	wood dust softwood (Wood dust, hard)	1	Sensitiser; confirmed/suspected carcinogen depending on hard wood type

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- When sawing, machining or sanding use
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pressed boards; insoluble in water.
THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR ALL UNTREATED PRODUCT.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Generated dust may be discomforting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Common chronic responses to wood dust exposures are dermatitis, simple bronchitis and non asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Wood is an organic substrate for growth of micro-organisms and fungal spores, these readily become airborne with wood dust and have caused a variety of respiratory infections. Various woods, mainly tropical varieties, are able to induce allergies in joiners, carpenters, cabinet makers and model-makers. Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PARAFFIN WAX:

TOXICITY

- "hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Tumorigenic in rats

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr- Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr- Mild

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg

- NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Somnolence, impaired liver function tests, changes in leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h - SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

■ Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

WARNING: Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture and cabinet making industry has been related to nasal cancer [I.L.O. Encyclopedia] Use control measures to limit all exposures.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
urea/ formaldehyde resin	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

paraffin wax (CAS: 8002-74-2,12704-91-5,105054-93-1,105845-08-7,115251-23-5,115251-24-6,12704-92-6,12795-75-4,160936-34-5,37220-23-8,37339-80-3,39355-22-1,39373-78-9,51331-35-2,54692-42-1,57572-43-7,57608-84-1,58057-11-7,64742-43-4,64742-51-4,68607-08-9,68649-50-3,70431-26-4,72993-88-5,72993-89-6,72993-90-9,8035-62-9,8044-02-8,8044-79-9,9083-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9011-05-6,39327-95-2,56779-89-6,57608-68-1,57657-45-1,57762-61-5,60267-46-1,60831-80-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for Particleboard (CW: 26-1577)

No data for wood dust softwood (CAS: , Not avail)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
paraffin wax	8002- 74- 2, 12704- 91- 5, 105054- 93- 1, 105845- 08- 7, 115251- 23- 5, 115251- 24- 6, 12704- 92- 6, 12795- 75- 4, 160936- 34- 5, 37220- 23- 8, 37339- 80- 3, 39355- 22- 1, 39373- 78- 9, 51331- 35- 2, 54692- 42- 1, 57572- 43- 7, 57608- 84- 1, 58057- 11- 7, 64742- 43- 4, 64742- 51- 4, 68607- 08- 9, 68649- 50- 3, 70431- 26- 4, 72993- 88- 5, 72993- 89- 6, 72993- 90- 9, 8035- 62- 9, 8044- 02- 8, 8044- 79- 9, 9083- 41- 4
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011- 05- 6, 39327- 95- 2, 56779- 89- 6, 57608- 68- 1, 57657- 45- 1, 57762- 61- 5, 60267- 46- 1, 60831- 80- 3

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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