

PARTICLEBOARD

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



SECTION 1

CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product	
Product Name	Particleboard
Product Use	Untreated solid wood used in flooring panels, cabinets, construction material, doors, furniture, laminating and veneering.
Supplier	Company: Kopine Limited Address: PO Box 712, Thames, New Zealand Telephone: 0800 866 678 Fax: 07 867 9810

SECTION 2

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature	This preparation is classified as a health or environmental hazard according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.
Hazard Classification	DANGER  6.5A, 6.5B
Hazard Statements	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Prevention Statements	Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Read Safety Data Sheet before use. Avoid breathing dust. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

SECTION 3

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS RN	%
Softwood		>70
Paraffin Wax	8002-74-2	0.75
Urea/ Formaldehyde Resin	9011-05-6	13
Moisture	7732-18-5	5-13

SECTION 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

New Zealand Poisons information centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Swallowed	<p>Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</p> <p>Immediately give a glass of water First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</p>
Eye	<p>Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <p>Wash out immediately with water If irritation continues, seek medical attention Removal or contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by a skilled personnel</p>
Skin	<p>Brush off dust Wash with plenty of soap and water If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice or attention Wash contaminated clothing before reuse</p>
Inhaled	<p>If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing If experiencing respiratory symptoms, call a poison centre or doctor/physician</p>
Notes to Physician	<p>Treat symptomatically</p>

SECTION 5

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media	<p>Water spray or fog Foam Dry chemical powder BCF (where regulations permit)</p>
Fire Fighting	<p>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</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>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</p>
Fire Incompatibility	<p>Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire</p>
Personal Protective Equipment	<p>Gas tight chemical suit Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins</p>

SECTION 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills	Collect spillage Refer to major spills
Major Spills	Collect spillage and place in sealable container for disposal Secure load if safe to do so Wear protective gloves. Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation. Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Requirements	Before use carefully read the product label Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in work areas Wear protective gloves In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
Storage Requirements	Store in original containers in a cool, dry place Keep containers securely sealed Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards

Ingredient	CAS Number	TWA
Paraffin Wax (fume)	8002-74-2	2mg/m ³
Wood Dust (hard)		1mg/m ³
Wood Dust (soft)		2mg/m ³

Personal Protection

Respirator	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields should be worn
When sawing, machining or sanding use:	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 of use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and absorption of 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	Wear protective gloves 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.

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
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 under normal conditions Hazardous polymerisation will occur
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SECTION 11

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects | Acute Health Effects

Swallowed	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of the product Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments	
Eye	The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking	
Skin	May cause an allergic skin reaction	
Inhaled	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	
Chronic Health Effects	Hazard relates to dust released in sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Common chronic response 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.	
Particleboard	Not available. Refer to individual constituents.	
Paraffin Wax	Irritation: Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr - Mild Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr - Mild "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 to rats.	
Urea / Formaldehyde Resin	<p>Toxicity: Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LD50: >167 mg/kg Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg</p>	<p>Irritation: Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr - Severe Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24 hr - Severe</p> <p>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 to leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.</p>

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 the 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 and onset up to four hours following exposure. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Warning: This substrate 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 exposures.

SECTION 12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

Ingredient	Persistence:			
	Water/Soil	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	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007.
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SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulations for ingredients	All ingredients are listed on the NZIoC. Group Standard – Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 HSNO Approval Number – HSR002544
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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"

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 www.emanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with Multiple CAS numbers

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
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No data for Particleboard (CW: 26-1577)

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

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review of 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.

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 Poison (0800 764 766)

NZ Emergency Services: 111

Current Version: 26 September 2017

REVISION INFORMATION

SDS may be revised from time to time, please ensure you have a current copy.

This revision: Updated with new HSNO classifications.

Previous revision dated: 5 May 2011

This safety data sheet attempts to describe as accurately as possible the potential exposures associated with normal use of the product described herein. Health and safety precautions in the data sheet may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. Users have the responsibility to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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