

Safety Data Sheet

CUSTOMpine Raw Particleboard Board

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name Porta Products Pty Ltd

Address 2 Wella Way, Somersby, NSW, Australia, 2250

Telephone 1300 300 547 / 02 4340 9800

Facsimile 1300 320 547 / 02 4340 5841

Emergency 1300 300 547

Synonyms CUSTOMpine®, CUSTOMpine® Raw Particle Board

Use Construction of furniture, cabinets and doors.
General purpose building boards

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia Criteria.

Dust from the product is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

UN Number None Allocated

Hazchem Code None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated

Emergency Response Guide No. None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class None Allocated



Signal Word WARNING

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
Paraffin Wax	N Av	8002-74-2	<2%
Softwood(s)	N Av	N Av	>80%
Melamine/Urea/Formaldehyde (MUF) Resin	N Av	25036-13-9	<15%
Moisture	N Av	N Av	<15%

Notes: The above ingredients are bound together under heat and pressure. The process cures the resin, but small amount of formaldehyde from the resin may be released from the finished product. Formaldehyde content in the finished product complies with the Australian Standard (AS/NZS 1859) E1 requirement when tested to AS/NZS 4266.16 (Desiccator test).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely. Give water to drink. If abdominal discomfort occurs seek medical attention. For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once).

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/nitrogen oxides, ammonia, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May evolve hydrogen cyanide gas when heated to decomposition.

Fire and Explosion Burning or smouldering boards or dust can generate carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material which are irritating to the respiratory tract. Dry dusts in high concentrations can be explosive. Use water, CO₂, foam or dry chemical fire extinguishers and avoid breathing smoke from burning or smouldering material.

Extinguishing Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, foam, or water fog.

Advice for Firefighters Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from a safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8.

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 barbecues, combustion stoves or any open fires in home as irritating gases are emitted. Dust from the boards should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

Environmental Precautions Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

Methods of Cleaning Up If spilt, collect and reuse where possible.

References See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage The panels should be stored in well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flame or sparks. No special transport requirements are considered necessary.

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 or smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

Ingredient	TWA		STEL		Notices
	ppm	mg/ m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
Formaldehyde	1.0	1.2	2	2.5	-
Paraffin Wax	N Av	2	N Av	N Av	-
Wood dust (softwoods)	N Av	5	N Av	10	-

As published by Safe Work Australia.

Skin Protection Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts and trousers are recommended to prevent skin irritation. After handling boards, wash with mild soap and water. Do not scratch or rub the skin if it becomes irritated. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes. Comfortable lightweight leather or equivalent work gloves (AS 2161) should be worn.

Eye Protection Dust resistant safety glasses or non-fogging goggles (AS/NZS 1336/1337) should be worn when machining.

Respiratory Protection A class P1 or P2 replaceable filter or disposable half face-piece particulates respirator should be worn when machining. Respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716 and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715.

Flammability These boards are flammable but difficult to ignite. Fine airborne dust can ignite so avoid a build-up of dust and 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

Personal Protection Equipment SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, SAFETY GLASSES.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted. Wear overalls, gloves, safety glasses. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene Measures Keep away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink, or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing.

Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapours, mist, or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance The boards are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 9mm to 33mm. They are made from plantation wood fibers or flakes, which are bonded together with resin (glue). Only Moisture Resistance (MR) particleboards have a blue- green core.

Solubility Negligible

Specific Gravity (water=1) 0.6 - 0.8

Vapour Pressure (20°C) N App

Flash Point (°C) N App

Flammability Limits (%) N App

Autoignition Temperature (°C) Does not ignite in its intact state

Melting Point/Range (°C) N App

Boiling Point/Range (°C) N App

Fire Properties of Fire Rating Classified as Group 3 as per section 9(n) of AS 5637 in accordance with specification C1.10 section 4 of BCA.

N Av = Not Available, N App = Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to Avoid Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials Oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke, and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous Reactions No known hazardous reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

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 Organisation Standard of 0.1 ppm for the general environment and it will be well below the Safe Work Australia Occupational Exposure Standard of 1.0 ppm.

Wood dust will be given off from machining the product, and gas and vapour may be produced from heat processing.

The known health effects from wood dust and formaldehyde are as follows:

Wood Dust 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 wood dust may increase the risk of nasal and paranasal sinus cancer.

Wood dust has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 1, carcinogenic to humans.

Formaldehyde 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.

Formaldehyde has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 2A, probably carcinogenic to humans. The IARC again evaluated formaldehyde in June 2004 and concluded that: "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.

Safe Work Australia has listed Formaldehyde as Sensitizer and Category 2 carcinogen (probable human carcinogen) as "those substances for which there is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure may result in the development of cancer. This evidence is generally based on appropriate long-term animal studies, limited epidemiological evidence or other relevant information".

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

ACUTE EFFECTS

Inhalation The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the nose, throat and lungs, especially in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints such as asthma.

Skin Contact Dust, gas, and vapour may irritate the skin, resulting in itching and occasionally a red rash.

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

Eye Contact Dust, gas and vapour may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute Aquatic Hazard This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100mg/L.

Long-term Aquatic Hazard This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available. OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF <500 and/or log Kow<4.

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible, material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE.

No special transport requirements are considered necessary.

UN No. None Allocated

DG Class None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated

EPG No. None Allocated

UN Proper Shipping Name None Allocated

Subsidiary Risk(s) No. None Allocated

Hazchem Code None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

According to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: NOHSC:1008 (1999) and NOHSC:10005(1999) and the assessment is that occupational exposure to dust, smoke of fume from this product is hazardous.

This product is not listed in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drug and Poisons. No special State or Commonwealth regulations apply.

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Combustible - Explosive Carbonaceous Dust

Carbonaceous/organic dusts have the potential, with dispersion, to present an explosion hazard if an ignition source exists. All equipment used to handle, transfer, or store this product MUST BE cleaned thoroughly prior to cutting, welding, drilling or exposure to any other form of heat or ignition sources. If bulk stored, containers should be ventilated on a routine basis to avoid vapours accumulation (where applicable, e.g., for flocculants).

Health Effects from Exposure It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product would

depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that, it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report, which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Personal Protective Equipment Guidelines The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Respirators In general, the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn, ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS

BCA Building Code of Australia

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Meter

ppm Parts Per Million

TWA/ES Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard

CONTACT

For further information on this product, contact:

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