

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## **Section 1 Chemical Product and Company Identification**

Product Name: Particle Board (Low-emission Urea-Formaldehyde Wood Product. Certification CARB TPC-7 Regulation. Sections 93120-93120.12, California Code of Regulations. Timberco Inc.dba TECO Cottage Grove, WI USA)

Trade Name: Industrial MDP

Manufacturer/ PANELES ARAUCO, TENO MILL

Description: This panel product is manufactured from particles and fibers of wood bonded together with low-emission Urea-Formaldehyde

## **Section 2 Composition, Information on Ingredients**

### **Materials**

Wood Radiata Pine, Globulus Eucaliptus.

Low-Emission Urea-Formaldehyde (Mfg. Oxiquim Chemical)

## **Section 3 First Aid Measures doing board cutting**

### Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs, get medical attention.

### Eye Contact

Remove contact lenses (if applicable). Flush eyes, including under eyelids, with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention

### Skin Contact

Wash affected areas with soap and water. If rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical attention.

### Ingestion

Not applicable for product in purchased form

## **Section 4 Fire Fighting Measures**

### Flash Point

Not applicable

### Auto Ignition Temperature

Dependent upon duration of exposure to heat sources and other variables 400-500 F (204 – 260 C)

### Flammable Limits in Air (% by volume)

An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the lowest explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust

### Formaldehyde

LEL 7% UEL 73%

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Burns like other wood products, although it is dangerous and may burn hotter. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to an open area after fire is extinguished.

**Extinguishing Media**

Water, carbon dioxide, sand

**Section 5 Accidental Release Measures**

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Wood dust clean up and disposal should be done in manner to minimize creation of airborne dust.

Appropriate Regulatory Agencies should be notified in the event of an accident.

**Section 6 Handling and Storage**

Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible accumulation of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. UF-bonded wood products should not be stored where exposure to water could occur. Wood products are combustible and, therefore, should not be subjected to temperatures exceeding the auto ignition temperature.

**Section 7 Exposure Controls, Personal Protection doing board cutting**

**Personal Protective Equipment**

**Respiratory Protection**

Wear NIOSH-approved respirator when the allowable OSA exposure limits to wood dust and/or formaldehyde may be exceeded.

**Eye Protection**

Recommended goggles or safety glasses as conditions indicate when sawing, sanding or machining wood products.

**Skin Protection**

Other protective equipment, such as gloves and outer garments, may be needed to reduce skin contact. Wash affected area of body after contact with dust

**Other Clothing and Equipment**

Not Applicable

**Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation Requirements**

Provide local exhaust, as necessary, to meet OSHA requirements for allowable exposure limits

**Other Types of Engineering Controls**

Due to explosive potential of wood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken during sanding, sawing or machining of wood products to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment

**Section 8 Physical and Chemical Properties**

Physical Form	Solid
Color	Light to dark tan, color and odor are dependent upon Wood species
Odor	Dependent upon wood species
Boiling Point	N/A
Melt Point/Freeze Point	N/A
pH	N/A
Solubility in Water	<0.1%
Specific Gravity	<1.0
Evaporation Rate	N/A
% Volatile by Volume	N/A

Vapor Pressure N/A  
Vapor Density N/A

## **Section 9 Stability and Reactivity**

### Conditions Contributing to Instability

Stable under normal conditions. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding, or machining the product is extremely combustible. Keep in cool; dry place away from ignition sources.

### Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal-oxidation degradative or burning of wood can produce irritating and potentially toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes, organic acids, nitrogen compounds, hydrogen cyanide and various hydrocarbons.

### Conditions Contributing to Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## **Section 10 Toxicological Information**

WOOD DUST: Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation, and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, and sneezing; Sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported

Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Wood dust is not considered a potential cancer hazard by OSHA or the National Toxicology Program (NTP). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies wood dust as carcinogen to humans (Group 1). The classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

FORMALDEHYDE: May cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose, and throat. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and the pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Formaldehyde is listed by IARC as a probable human carcinogen. The NTP includes formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogen

In studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been shown to cause nasal cancer after long-term exposure to very high concentrations (+14 ppm), far above those normally found in the workplace using this product.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducted an epidemiological study of industrial workers exposed to formaldehyde (published June 1986). The NCI concluded that the data provides little evidence that mortality from cancer is associated with formaldehyde exposure at the levels experienced by workers in the study.

## **Section 11 Ecological Information**

Not applicable for product in purchased form

## **Section 12 Disposal Considerations**

This product is not considered hazardous waste under Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 261. State and local requirements for waste disposal may be different from federal regulations. Incinerate or landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Hazardous Waste Designation

Not applicable

**Section 13      Transport Information**

DOT (Department of Transportation)  
Proper Shipping Name: Particleboard  
Hazardous Class:            Combustible  
Identification Number: Not Applicable

**Section 14      Regulatory Information**

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)  
Not applicable for product in purchased form

CERCLA (Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act)  
Not applicable for product in purchased form

SARA Title III:  
Not applicable for product in purchased form

**Section 15      Other Information**

This fact sheet is for products that have been finished (coated, laminated, or overlaid) or treated (for example, with preservative or fire retardant)

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or inert or nuisance Dust categories at PELs of: TWA- 15.0mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust): 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction). However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

MSDS Status: Updated to new format

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