

CUSTOMwood Laminated MDF

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name:	Australian Panel Products
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:	CUSTOMwood / CUSTOMwood MDF Panels / CUSTOMwood E1 MDF Panels / CUSTOMwood E0 MDF Panels / CUSTOMwood Standard / CUSTOMwood E1 Standard / CUSTOMwood E0 Standard / CUSTOMwood Moisture Resistant / CUSTOMwood E1 Moisture Resistant / CUSTOMwood E0 Moisture Resistant / CUSTOMwood MR / CUSTOMwood E1 MR / CUSTOMwood E0 MR / CUSTOMwood Laminated MDF / EVAboard
Use:	Building board, cabinets, door facings, furniture
UN Number:	None Allocated
Hazchem Code:	None Allocated
Poisons Schedule Number:	None Allocated
Dangerous Goods Class:	None Allocated

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

In its intact state, this product is not classified as a hazardous substance according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia. Dust from the dry product is classified as a hazardous substance according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia.

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 Worksafe Australia occupational Exposure Standard of 1.0ppm. 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 sensitisers, and some people may develop allergic dermatitis or asthma. Inhalation of wood dust may increase the risk of nasal and Para-nasal 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 sensitisers 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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
Decorative Paper	Not Available	None	<2%
Paraffin Wax	Not Available	8002-74-2	<1%
Softwood(s)	Not Available	None	>80%
Urea formaldehyde (UF) resin	Not Available	9011-05-6	<20%
Melamine formaldehyde (MF) resin	Not Available	25036-13-9	<20%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion:	Give water to drink. If abdominal discomfort continues, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia wide) or a doctor (at once). Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
Eye:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Skin:	Wash with mild soap and running water. Remove clothing contaminated with wood dust.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove from the contaminated area.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.
Notes:	Melamine urea formaldehyde resin is used in MR boards and urea formaldehyde resin is also used in STD board. 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).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/nitrogen oxides, ammonia, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May also evolve hydrogen cyanide when heated to decomposition.
Fire and Explosion	Dry wood dust in high concentrations-in-air and at the temperatures > 204°C (>40g of dust per m3 of air) may spontaneously explode. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
Extinguishing	Dry wood dust in high concentrations-in-air and at the temperatures >204°C (>40g of dust per m3 of air) may spontaneously explode. Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or waterfog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	If spilt, collect and reuse where possible.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage and transport	The panels should be stored in well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flame or sparks. No special transport requirements are considered necessary.
Spills and disposal	Off-cuts and general waste material 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 barbeques, 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.
Fire and explosion hazard	Burning or smouldering board 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, CO ₂ , foam or dry chemical fire extinguishers and avoid breathing smoke from burning or smouldering material.
Smoking and other dust	Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources in the work environment, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of contracting the lung disease associated with exposure to dust from this product. Australian Panel Products thus recommends that all work and storage areas be well ventilated, smoke free zones and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	The Worksafe Australia Exposure Standards, published in May 1995 are: Wood dust (softwood) 5mg/cubic metre time-weighted average (TWA) measured as inspirable particulates 10mg/cubic metre short term exposure limit (STEL) It is also listed as a sensitiser Formaldehyde 1.0ppm (1.2mg/cubic metre) time-weighted average (TWA) 8 hours 2.0ppm (2.5mg/cubic metre) short term exposure limit 15 minutes (STEL) It is also listed as a sensitiser. Category 2 carcinogen (probable human carcinogen) Paraffin wax (fume) 2mg/cubic metre time-weighted average (TWA) Keep exposures as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining inspirable wood dust levels below 1.0mg/cubic metre (TWA)
Ventilation/Controls	All work with these boards should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of, and exposure to dust. Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing wood dust, at source. Hand power tools should be fitted with dust bags and used in well-ventilated areas. Work areas should be well ventilated. They should be cleaned at least daily, and dust removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping method. It is recommended that all work and storage areas be smoke free and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.
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 replacement 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	The boards are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 9mm to 38mm. They are made from plantation wood fibres or flakes, which are bonded together with resin (glue). The product is surfaced with a decorative paper impregnated with resin.
Odour	Newly manufactured and freshly cut surfaces may have a paint pine and resin odour.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.6-0.8
Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Flashpoint	Not Available
Flammability Limits	Not Available
Solubility in water	Negligible
Boiling Point	Not Available
Melting Point	Not Available
Autoignition Temperature	Does not auto ignite in its intact state

Early Fire Hazard Indices to AS 1530.3

Ignitability index	12-14
Spread of flame index	5-7
Heat evolved index	4-6
Smoke developed index	3-5

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. nitrates) and acids (eg. hydrochloric acid).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon/nitrogen oxides, ammonia, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May also evolve hydrogen cyanide when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	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 the MSDS are followed and exposure to airborne dust are kept to a minimum, no chronic health effects are anticipated.
Eye	The dust, gas and vapour may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.
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	The 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

For further information on this product, contact:
Borg Manufacturing (ABN 31 003 246 357), 2 Wella Way Somersby NSW 2250 Australia
Telephone: 1300 300 547 Fax: 1300 320 547

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