

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: Particle and medium and high density fiber boards, raw and laminated

PRODUCT NAME: All particleboard products, medium and high density fiber boards, raw and laminated, except Nu Green® zero and Nu Green® 2.

MANUFACTURER: Uniboard Canada Inc.

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SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Under certain conditions, the following hazardous chemicals or compounds may be released from particleboard, and medium and high density fiber boards may release some chemicals or derivatives that may be hazardous. Wood dust may also develop from the machining of various wood products.

Chemical Compound	# CAS	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Formaldehyde	50-00-0 < 0,1%	Ceiling 0.3 ppm	TWA 0.75 ppm STEL 2.0 ppm
Wood dust	N/A	TWA 5 mg/m ³ (softwood) STEL 10 mg/m ³ (softwood) STEL 1 mg/m ³ (beech and oak)	TWA 5 mg/m ³ (red cedar excluded) STEL 10 mg/m ³ (red cedar excluded) STEL 2.5 mg/m ³ (western red cedar)

Uniboard products are certified to meet CARB 2 (California Air Resource Board)



Setting
the standard

Notes:

OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Administration
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
TWA = Time Weighted Average
TLV = Threshold Limit Value – recommended level
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15-minutes)
Plafond = limite d'exposition en milieu de travail

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

DESCRIPTION	Composite panel product composed primarily of wood particles or fibers bounded with formaldehyde based resin.
BOILING POINT (°C)	N/A
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1)	Variable but generally lower than 1.
VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm Hg)	N/A
APPEARANCE	Yellow to brown.
ODOUR	No distinctive odor. Wood odor is possible.
FREEZING POINT (°C)	N/A
VAPOUR DENSITY (Air=D)	N/A
SOLUBILITY IN H₂O	N/A
EVAPOURATION RATE	N/A

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FLASH POINT	N/A
AUTO IGNITION	218 to 246 ° C
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	The lowest explosive concentration for wood dust is 40 g/m ³
FIRE EXTINGUISHER MEDIA	Water spray, CO ₂ and sand as for wood fire
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	None. Similar to wood products
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Particleboard and fiberboard are not an explosion hazard. Sawing, sanding and/or machining particleboard and fiberboards can produce wood dust. Wood dust may present a strong explosion hazard if high dust concentrations come into contact with an ignition source. According to data listed in the NFPA (National Fire Protection Association), 40 g/m ³ is the lowest explosive concentration for wood dust.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY

STABILITY	Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	High humidity and high temperature increase the formaldehyde emission rate from particleboard.
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and strong bases.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic gas and vapors, including carbon monoxide, trace amounts of organic acids, ketones, aldehydes and alcohols.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	Will not occur.

SECTION 6: HEALTH AND HAZARD DATA

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

1. *FORMALDEHYDE*

ACUTE EXPOSURE

May cause temporary irritation of the skin, eyes or respiratory system. May cause sensitization in sensitive individuals.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE

Rats exposed to 14 ppm formaldehyde developed nasal cancer. Epidemiological studies on 26,000 workers by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) showed little evidence linking formaldehyde to cancer. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies formaldehyde as B-1: probable human carcinogen. Formaldehyde is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) as Group 2A chemical - probable human carcinogen.

2. WOOD DUST

ACUTE EXPOSURE

Skin: May cause irritation and sensitization. Dermatitis has been reported in humans depending on wood species.

Eyes: May cause eye irritation. Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans depending on wood species and the origin of the dust.

Respiratory system: Inhalation of wood dust may irritate the respiratory tract by causing: drying of the mucus, sneezing, irritation cough and expectoration. May cause breathing difficulties such as bronchitis, nasal discharge, respiratory tract obstruction and more. May sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE

A repeated exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic type symptoms. A repeated exposure to certain species of wood dust can trigger allergic reactions among certain workers.

Airway, skin and eye irritation.

Skin and respiratory system sensitization.

Carcinogenicity: The Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies wood dust as a Group 1: human carcinogen (nasal airways). Carcinoma of the nasal cavity has been reported among workers of the furniture industry and an increase of Hodgkin's disease has been reported among workers of other wood processing sectors, mostly in sawmills.

California Proposition 65: Particle and medium and high density fiber boards, raw and laminated, may generate wood dust when sawn, sanded and/or machined. Wood dust is known in the State of California to cause cancer.

Mutagenicity: Exposure to wood dust may cause epithelial cell changes in nasal cavities.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Respiratory conditions or allergies.

Inhalation: Move persons to fresh air. Seek medical attention if the irritation persists, breathing becomes difficult or skin rash occurs.

Eyes: Move persons to fresh air. Flush eyes immediately with clear water for 10 minutes. Seek medical attention if the irritation persists.

Skin: Move persons to fresh air. Wash skin with mild soap or detergent and water, or flush affected area with water for a few minutes. If a rash or persistent irritation occurs, seek for medical attention before returning to an area where wood dust is present.

SECTION 7: SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

Provide adequate ventilation where dust conditions may occur to prevent dust accumulation above the concentration indicated in section 2.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR SPILLS/RELEASE:

Sweep or vacuum wood dust spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dusty conditions.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Recycle, valorize, incinerate or landfill according to local, provincial, federal or state regulations.

SECTION 8: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure to wood dust in the air.

Wear breathing protection approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) specifically designed for wood dust exposure. Respirators are required if the contaminants exceed the "American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – Threshold Limit Value" (ACGIH –TLV).

VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST

Remove wood dust during sanding, sawing and machining processes.

MECHANICAL

Good ventilation is suggested to maintain formaldehyde and wood dust concentrations lower than the ACGIH-TLV.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses in dusty environments.

DISCLAIMER

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CHANGE CONTROL TABLE

REVIEW #	DATE	REASONS OF CHANGE	BY
2		Update of the document under the new corporate name – Uniboard Canada Inc.	
3	Aug 15 1994	Updating regarding wood dust	Jean Brière
4	Aug. 8 1995	Updating regarding wood dust	Lorraine Rouisse
5	Feb. 27 1996	Updating the short term exposure limit	Lorraine Rouisse
6	Aug. 17 1999	3 year review process – includes all particleboard products into one MSDS	Jean Brière
7	Sep. 19 2002	3 year review process – no change	Pierre Martin
8	Apr. 4 2005	3 year review process – includes all particleboard products into one MSDS. Description change	Pierre Martin
9	May 20 2008	3 year review process – new corporate name – Uniboard™	Richard Lépine
10	Dec 3, 2010	Merge of MSDS	Pierre-André Gignac
11	Jan 22, 2014	Updated	André Verville