

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Low Pressure Melamine Panels [Laminated Low Density Fibre Board (LDF)]

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: 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.

Borg Manufacturing ABN 31 003 246 357 2 Wella Way

Somersby, NSW 2250

Australia

Telephone: 1300 500 250 Facsimile: 1300 500 255 Email: sales@borgs.com.au

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Borg manufacturing issues This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), in accordance with Worksafe Australia guidelines. As such, the information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Borg Manufacturing will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/regulations. Borg Manufacturing will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS in content by any other person or organisation.

Product Name: CUSTOMwood Lite, Laminated E0 LDF

UN Number: None Allocated
Dangerous Goods Class: None Allocated
Hazchem Code: None Allocated
Poisons Schedule Number: None Allocated

Use: Construction of furniture, cabinets and bench tops. General purpose

building boards

Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: The boards are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in

thickness from 16 mm to 48 mm. They are made from plantation wood fibres, 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

Boiling Point: (°C)

Melting Point: (°C)

Vapour pressure:

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

O.5-0.6

Flammability Limits: Not Applicable
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Solubility in water: Negligible

Autoignition Temperature, °C: >200°C, Does not auto ignite in its intact state



Ingredients:

Chemical Entity	CAS No	Proportion
Plantation soft Wood	None	> 70%
Melamine urea formaldehyde	25036-13-9	< 20%
(MUF) resin		
Decorative Paper	None	< 2%
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2	< 1%
Moisture	None	<14%

Notes: Melamine urea formaldehyde resin is used in LDF boards, which is 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) E0 requirement when tested to AS/NZS 4266.16 (Desiccator test).

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 1.0 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 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.

Worksafe Australia has listed Formaldehyde as Sensitiser 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:

Health Effects:

Acute:

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

Eye: The dust, gas and vapour may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and

redness.

Skin: The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the skin, resulting in itching and occasionally a red

rash.



Inhaled: 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.

Chronic: Repeated exposure over many years to uncontrolled wood dust may increases 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 MSDS are followed and exposure to airborne dust are kept to a

minimum, no chronic health effects are anticipated

FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: Give water to drink. If abdominal discomfort occurs seek medical attention.

Eye: Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes, and if symptoms persist seek

medical attention.

Skin: Wash with mild soap and running water. Remove clothing contaminated with wood dust.

Inhaled: Leave the dusty area.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standard: The Worksafe Australia Exposure Standards, published in May 1995 are:

Wood dust (softwood):

 $5\ \mathrm{mg/cubic}$ metre time-weighted average (TWA) measured as inspirable

particulates.

10 mg/cubic metre short term exposure limit (STEL)

It is also listed as a sensitiser

Formaldehyde:

1.0 ppm (1.2 mg/cubic metre) time-weighted average (TWA) 8 hours 2.0 ppm (2.5 mg/cubic metre) short term exposure limit 15minutes (STEL).

It is also listed as a sensitiser. Category 2 carcinogen (probable human

carcinogen).

Paraffin wax (fume):

2 mg/cubic metre time-weighted average (TWA).

Keep exposures as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining inspirable wood

dust levels below 1.0 mg/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.

Personal Protection:

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.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

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 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.

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. Borg manufacturing thus recommends that all work and storage areas be well ventilated, smoke free zones and other airborne contaminants be kept to a

minimum.

CONTACT POINT

For further information on this product, please contact the following: Borg Manufacturing (ABN 31 003 246 357), 2 Wella Way, Somersby, NSW 2250, Australia. Telephone: 1300 500 250, Facsimile: 1300 500 255

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Date of last update: 18 November 2011