



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product:	GoldenEdge MDF
Other names:	GoldenEdge, Thinline, Liteboard, Regular, Superlite, HMR and MUF Mouldings.
Product Use:	Used for construction of furniture, doors, flooring, wall lining and many other applications
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Telephone Number:	64-3-5438800
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<b>Emergency Telephone 24 hour:</b>	<b>0800 764 766 (NZ Poisons and Hazardous Chemicals)</b>
Date of SDS Preparation:	January 2019

### Section 2. Hazards Identification

**This product is not hazardous in New Zealand according to the *HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001*.**

#### **Other hazards:**

As delivered MDF panels are not a hazardous material.

Cutting or sanding MDF can create wood dust which is hazardous. Wood dust is classified by the World Health Organisation as a known carcinogen. Airborne dust can present a dust explosion hazard. MDF contains and may release a small amount of formaldehyde. Formaldehyde has been evaluated by IARC as a group 1 carcinogen to humans. Incomplete combustion of MDF may form smoke that is hazardous and cause respiratory irritation.

### Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Wt%</b>	<b>CAS</b>
Natural softwoods	70-85%	None
Melamine/Urea Formaldehyde resin	7-20%	9011-05-6 / 25036-13-9
Paraffin wax	<1%	8002-74-2
Water	4-10%	

## Section 4. First Aid Measures (for construction uses)

### 4.1 First Aid Measures

If Swallowed:	Drink a glass of water.
If in Eyes:	Hold eyelids open. Gently flush with flowing water until foreign matter removed. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention.
If on Skin:	Some individuals may have a sensitization to the wood resin or chemical preservative residues. Seek medical advice if a large area of redness or skin irritation develops. Protect skin from direct contact with treated wood or wood dust.
If Inhaled:	Wood dust must not be inhaled. Immediately remove patient to fresh air if breathing difficulties or asthma symptoms. Immediately seek medical advice if patient has a history of asthma and does not carry an inhaler.

### 4.2 Symptoms and effects from exposure

Eye contact:	Glue components may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust will cause mechanical irritation.
Skin contact:	Both wood dust and formaldehyde may evoke allergic reactions in sensitised individuals.
Inhalation:	Wood dust and/or formaldehyde may cause nasal dryness and /or irritation. Exposure to wood dust can cause chronic obstructive lung disease. Exposure to saw fumes containing wood terpenes may cause obstructive impairment to lung function.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**5.1 Extinguishing media:** Use water, fog, foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, or dry chemical to extinguish.

**5.2 Hazards that may arise from the substance:** The boards are flammable but difficult to ignite. Product may ignite at temperatures of over 200 °C.

Dust can be explosive if suspended in the air at high concentrations. 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.

**5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions:** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus if there is a risk of exposure to smoke particulates and gaseous products from combustion. When extinguishing dust fires do not use high energy methods that may lift dust in the air as this may result in a flare up and spread the fire.

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

**For boards:** Not applicable

**For dust:** Clean up by vacuuming or wet sweeping. Wear dust protection PPE , see section 8 below.

## Section 7. Handling and Storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Timber may be handled without special precautions other than observing a good standard of personal hygiene such as wearing protective gloves (cotton or leather) and washing hands before eating or smoking.

**Conditions for safe storage:** The boards should be stored in dry and well ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flame or sparks.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 Exposure limits

#### Workplace Exposure Standards NZ

Substance	ppm	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Wood dust (soft wood)		2.0 TWA (8 & 12 hours)
Formaldehyde	0.5 TWA (8 hours) 0.33 TWA (12 hours) 1.0 (ceiling)	

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). *The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.*

#### Japan Society for Occupational Health (2018-19)

Substance	ppm	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Organic Dust		2.0 (inhalable density) 8.0 (total density)
Formaldehyde	0.1 (OEL) 0.2 (ceiling)	

OEL – Occupational exposure limit. (OEL for wood dust is under consideration)

### 8.2 Exposure Controls

#### Engineering Controls:

All work with these boards should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of dust, gas and vapours.

Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with extraction devices capable of removing dust, gas and vapour at source. Hand power tools should only be used in well ventilated areas so as to avoid the spread of dust, gas and vapours.

Storage and work areas should be well ventilated.

Work areas should be cleaned at least daily and dust removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping method.

#### Skin Protection:

Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts and trousers are recommended if skin irritation occurs. 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 separate from other clothes.

Comfortable work gloves should be worn (AS/NZS 2161). Or Refer to NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU)

#### Respiratory Protection:

A class P1 or P2 filter or disposable face piece respirator should be worn when sawing, drilling or sanding etc.

Respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716 and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715.

#### Eye Protection:

Safety glassed or non-fogging goggles (AS/NZS 1337) should be worn when sawing, drilling or sanding etc.



**Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	The products are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 2.5mm to 32mm. They are made from wood fibres, which are bonded together with resin.
<b>Odour</b>	Newly manufactured board and freshly cut surfaces may have an odour associated with heat modification of wood compounds and small amounts of residual formaldehyde from the glue used to bond the panel.
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Combustible
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	40 g wood dust / m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Relative density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Solubility</b>	Not applicable
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Above 200°C
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	Not available

**Section 10. Stability and Reactivity**

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal storage and use conditions.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Avoid oxidising agents and drying oils.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Thermal decomposition produces irritating and toxic gases including CO aldehydes and organic acids .

**Section 11 Toxicological Information****Acute**

<b>Swallowed:</b>	Unlikely to occur, but swallowing the dust would result in abdominal discomfort.
<b>Eye:</b>	The dust, gas and vapour may be irritating to the eyes causing discomfort and redness.
<b>Skin:</b>	The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the skin, resulting in itching and occasional red rash. Allergic contact dermatitis may occur.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the nose, throat and lungs, especially in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints. Asthma may occur.
<b>Chronic:</b>	Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled dust may increase the risk of allergic dermatitis, asthma or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. The risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers may also be increased under these conditions. If however the work practices noted in this SDS are followed and exposures to airborne dusts are kept low, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	No data available.
<b>Persistence/Degradeability:</b>	No data available.
<b>Mobility in Soil:</b>	No data available.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential:</b>	No data available.
<b>Other Adverse effects:</b>	No data available.

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal Methods:** Off-cuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at an approved landfill site, or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator, in accordance with disposal authority guidelines. Dust should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

**Precautions:** MDF or MDF dust should not be burnt in BBQs combustion stoves or open fires as irritating gases are emitted.

**Section 14 Transport Information**

**This product is not regulated for transport**

**Section 15 Regulatory Information**

**This substance is NOT hazardous according to the HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001**

**Section 16 Other Information**

**Revision date:** January 2019