



WestPine MDF

a division of West Fraser Mills Ltd.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Product and Company Identification	
Product	Unfinished Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)
Product / Trade Name	WestPine MDF Various Grades
Manufacturer	WestPine MDF A division of West Fraser Mills Ltd. 300 Carradice Road Quesnel, BC Canada V2J 5Z7 Emergency Telephone Number: (250) 991-7100 8am-4:30pm PST M-F
General Use	Furniture, Cabinetry, Flooring and Millwork
Product Description	A panel product manufactured from lingo-cellulosic fibres bonded together with a synthetic resin, and which may contain additives.

Section 2: Composition / Information on Ingredients	
Formaldehyde CAS # 50-00-0	Minimal emission of gaseous formaldehyde. Emissions decrease as panels age. Minimal health hazard risk with anticipated use under normal conditions. Refer to Section 6 – Health Effects Information.
Wood Dust	Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust. In some conditions wood dust may be a health hazard. Refer to Section 6 – Health Effects Information.

Section 3: Physical Data	
Physical State	Solid
Appearance and Odour	Straw yellow to light brown. Colour and odour are dependent upon wood species.
Boiling and Melting Point	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	<1
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
pH	Not applicable
Vapour Density and Pressure	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

Section 4: Fire Fighting Measures	
Flashpoint	Not applicable
Auto-Ignition temperature	Variable; typically 200 – 260 °C (400 – 500 °F)
Explosive Limits in Air	Lower Explosive Limit: Wood dust: 40g/m ³ Upper Explosive Limit: Wood dust: variable
Fire / Explosion Hazard	Dust clouds and build-up of dust present a fire/explosion hazard in contact with ignition sources (electrical spark, hot metal sparks, open flame).
Extinguishing Media and Fire Fighting	Water preferred – apply by hose stream, fine spray, or foam. Dry Chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires only – follow with water. Use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus recommended when fighting fire.
Fire Prevention	Remove accumulation of wood dust. Wet down dust to reduce risk of ignition and dispersion of wood dust in air.

Section 5: Reactivity Data	
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility	Avoid product contact with any temperature sources that could induce thermal decomposition. Avoid product contact with oxidizing agents and strong acids.
Decomposition Products	Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, aldehydes (including formaldehyde) and organic acids.
Hazardous Polymerization	Not applicable

Section 6A: Health Effects Information – Formaldehyde (gaseous)	
Routes of Entry	Inhalation, eye and skin contact
Signs/symptoms of exposure: Skin and Eye Contact	Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary eye irritation or a burning sensation. Formaldehyde may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
Signs/symptoms of exposure: Inhalation	Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to nose and throat. Formaldehyde may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disorders and may cause respiratory sensitization. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists formaldehyde as a probable human carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) includes formaldehyde in its Annual Report on carcinogens. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential cancer agent.
Exposure Limits	<u>ACGIH – Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</u> Ceiling: 0.30 PPM <u>OSHA – Personal Exposure Limits (PEL)</u> TWA-8hour: 0.75 PPM STEL-15min: 2.0 PPM

Section 6B: Health Effects Information – Wood Dust	
Routes of Entry	Inhalation, eye and skin contact
Signs/symptoms of exposure: Skin and Eye Contact	Wood dust can result in mechanical irritation of the eyes. Wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
Signs/symptoms of exposure: Inhalation	Wood dust, depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Inhalation of wood dust may result in nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have been reported. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a carcinogen to humans. This classification is based on the IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The carcinogenic agent(s) in wood dust have not been identified. The National Toxicology Program lists wood dust as a known human carcinogen in the NTP's tenth <i>Report on Carcinogens</i> .
Exposure Limits Softwood species not including cedar	<u>ACGIH – Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Softwood</u> TWA-8hour: 1 mg/m ³ inhalable dust STEL -15 min: 10.0 mg/m ³ <u>OSHA – Personal Exposure Limits (PEL)</u> TWA-8hour: 15.0 mg/m ³ total dust, 5.0mg/m ³ respirable fraction

Section 8: Preventive Measures	
Engineering Controls	Certain activities of the re-manufacturing process of this product could possibly produce wood dust or formaldehyde vapours. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne contaminant concentration levels below the OHA PEL's. Prevent accumulation of dust in work areas by regular removal of wood dust. For removal of fine dust, vacuum methods are preferred.
Personal Protective Equipment	<u>Breathing Protection:</u> If safe exposure levels are approached or exceeded wear NIOSH approved breathing protection. For formaldehyde use an appropriate cartridge-type respirator. For exposure to wood dust, nuisance dust respirator is generally sufficient. <u>Skin Protection:</u> Cover skin to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. <u>Eye Protection:</u> Wear safety glasses and/or chemical dust goggles.
Storage	Avoid storing in areas of high relative humidity and temperature. High temperature and inadequate ventilation could allow concentrations of formaldehyde vapors in the storage area. Adequate ventilation of the storage area will help reduce the build-up of formaldehyde vapors.
Fire Prevention Measures	This product should not be stored near a source of ignition. Prevent accumulations of fine dust particles.

Section 8: First Aid Measures	
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if irritation persists, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin Contact	Wash affected areas with soap and water. Get medical attention if rash, persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs.
Ingestion	Not applicable

Section 9: Preparation Data	
Revision Date	July 14, 2008
Updated By	Shannon Newell Technical Coordinator WestPine MDF a division of West Fraser Mills Ltd.
Contact Numbers	Phone: (250) 991-7100 Fax: (250) 991-7115

Notice of Disclaimer

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