Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Common Name
Supplier/ Manufacturer

WESTPINE MDF

WestPine MDF.
300 Carradice Road
Quesnel, BC,
V2J 5Z7
www.westfraser.com

Emergency Contact

Call CHEMTREC 24h/24
Within the USA and Canada: 1.800.424.9300
Outside the USA and Canada: +1.703.527.3887
(collect calls accepted)

Synonym
Trade Name

Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)

Product Description

The product is used for furniture, cabinetry, flooring, and millwork. MDF is manufactured from lignocellulosic fibers (wood matter) bonded together with no-added formaldehyde containing binder - polymeric MDI - (4,4'-methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)).

Note

The hazards are determined based on wood dust (softwood) generated as a result of cutting, sanding, or disturbing the product. The amount of polymeric MDI present in the final product is insignificant and below reporting thresholds.

SECTION 2. HAZARD (S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

This product is not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria.

WHIMS Classification

This product is not classified as hazardous according to WIHMS criteria.

Other Hazards

Sawing, sanding, or machining processes performed on these products may result in dust particles (wood dust and polymerized resin dust).

Emergency Overview

Sawing, sanding, or machining wood or wood products can generate combustible dust. Wood dust may ignite or form an explosive mixture with air in the presence of an ignition source. Product dust may be irritating to the eyes, skin, or respiratory system.

Potential Health Effects:

The wood panels in the purchase form do not represent a health hazard. The health effects mentioned below could happen if the board is mechanically processed, and wood dust particles are generated in the environment.

CLASSIFICATION:

Combustible Dust	**Category 1**
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)	**Category 4**
Skin Irritation/skin corrosion	**Category 2**
Eye Irritation/eye damage	**Category 2A**
Carcinogenicity	**Category 1**
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)	**Category 3**
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	**Category 1**

LABEL ELEMENTS:

SIGNAL WORDS DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H350	May cause cancer if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs (respiratory system, lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

Prevention:

P260	Do not breathe dust.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection (NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator with N100, R100, or P100 filter).
P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Response:

P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P321	Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P333 +P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 +P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305 +P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international.

OTHER HAZARDS

May form combustible dust concentrations in the air.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS #	Wt. %	Other Identifiers
Variety of softwood (allergenic and non-allergenic species) (No Western Red Cedar)	Not applicable	100	Wood dust (lignocellulosic materials)

Notes

The concentration of ingredients is presented according to WHMIS. Another compound present in MDF is polymeric MDI (insignificant concentration in the final product) which is used to bond wood fibers together. Westpine MDF is CARB compliant for NAF (complies with CCR 93120), and EPA compliant for NAF (TSCA Title VI).

The hazards presented for MDF products pertain to wood dust from softwood, allergenic and non-allergenic species. No CAS Number is available.
Concentrations are expressed in % weight/weight.
N.Av. = Not Available

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURE

Eye Contact
Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of each entire eye. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.

Skin Contact
Various species of wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash clothing before reuse
Get medical attention if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs.

Inhalation
Depending on the species, wood dust may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulty occurs.

Ingestion
Not likely to occur.

First Aid Comments
Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). If exposed or concerned, get medical advice/attention.

Notes to Physician
Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed
The information pertains to wood dust. Can irritate the nose and throat. Can cause lung injury. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, and tightness in the chest. May cause asthma or an asthma-like reaction in some people. Repeated or prolonged exposure can irritate the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction in some people.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Target Organs
Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

Special Instruction
Not available based on the literature reviewed.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
No information on the pure product is available based on the literature reviewed. Information based on the ingredients indicates pre-existing skin and respiratory conditions.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the Product	These wood-based panels are flammable but difficult to ignite.
Auto-ignition Temperature	204 to 260 °C
Flash Point	Not available.
Flammable Limits	Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating, and dust concentration). Lower: 40 grams/m^3 (LEL) wood dust.
Extinguishing Media	Use water spray, dry chemicals, or carbon dioxide when fighting fires involving this material. Dry sand or earth can be used for a small fire.
Hazardous Combustion Products	The burning of wood panels produces irritating and toxic emissions, including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, noxious fumes, aldehydes, organic acids, and polynuclear aromatic compounds.
Special Fire-Fighting Equipment/Procedure	Evacuate area. Fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors or gases. Dust explosion hazard. Use water spray or fog to prevent dust formation and minimize the risk of explosion. If entry into the area is required wear positive pressure SCBA and full Bunker Gear.
Fire Hazards in the presence of Various Substances	There is a risk of fire/explosion when high concentrations of fine dust particles come in contact with a source of ignition such as heat or flame.
Explosion Hazards in the presence of Various Substances	A dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m^3) and a source of ignition is present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc.). May explode when in contact with strong acids and oxidants.
Sensitivity/mechanical impact	These products are not sensitive to mechanical impact.
Sensitivity/static discharge	These products are not sensitive to static discharge. However, fine dust clouds may be sensitive to static discharge and lead to explosive dust hazards.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	See protective measures in section 8.
Environmental Precautions	Although none is specifically required for wood dust: it is good practice to prevent releases into the environment. If a large quantity of dust is inside a building, prevent it from entering drains, ventilation systems, and confined areas.
Spill and Leak	Not likely to occur as a wood panel. Wood dust spill, sweep with wet technique or vacuum, and avoid creating airborne dust conditions. Dried wood dust can be a source of combustible and explosion hazards. Remove ignition source and provide adequate ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.
Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up	Based on wood dust: Review Section 7 (Handling) of this safety data sheet before proceeding with clean-up. Apply water to the dust before cleaning up. Avoid dry sweeping or using pneumatic powered air hoses to blow away dust. A HEPA vacuum (explosion proof) may be used. Place dust into suitable, covered, labeled containers for disposal.
Other Information	Report large dust releases into the environment to local health, safety, and environmental authorities, as required. Dispose of dust in accordance with municipal, province/state, and federal requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

No special handling procedures are required for the undisturbed product.

Safe Handling Procedures

Avoid any source of heat or ignition and avoid creating "clouds" of dust during mechanical processes (sawing, sanding, drilling…) on the wood panels. Wood dust can be a source of fire and explosion hazards. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing before reuse.

AVOID DUST CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. AVOID BREATHING DUST.

Storage Requirement

Store away from incompatibles. Keep in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area. Keep away from any ignition source. Comply with all applicable health and safety regulations, and fire and building codes.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients	USA ACGIH (2022)	USA OSHA 29CFR1910.1000	ALBERTA OSHA (Part 4 – 2022)
Variety of softwood (allergenic and non-allergenic species) - But not Western Red Cedar	**TLV-TWA** **(Inhalable Dust)** **1 mg/m^3** **(A4)**	**PEL-TWA[1]** **(Total Dust as PNOR)** **15 mg/m^3** **PEL-TWA[1]** **(Total Dust)** **5 mg/m^3** **STEL-TWA[1]** **(Total Dust)** **10 mg/m^3**	**OEL-TWA[1]** **(Total Dust as PNOR)** **5 mg/m^3**

[1] In *AFI-CIO v. OSHA*, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. **The 1989 PELs were: TWA - 5.0 mg/m^3; STEL(15 MIN.) - 10.0 mg/m^3 (all soft and hardwoods, except Western Red Cedar); Western Red Cedar; TWA - 2.5 mg/m^3**.
Wood dust is now officially regulated as organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated **(PNOR)** or Inert or Nuisance Dust Categories at PELs noted under Section 8 of this SDS. **However, some states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 Standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it might cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.**
Allergenic and non-allergenic softwood species have an IARC 1 notation (Carcinogenic to Humans).
All softwood dust has an ACGIH A4 notation (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen).

The product may be hazardous if disturbed to create dust (e.g. sanding, cutting). Exposure controls are recommended based on wood dust of softwood, allergenic and non-allergenic species.

Consult local authorities for provincial or state exposure limits. ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV® = Threshold Limit Value. TWA = Time-Weighted Average. STEL = Short-term Exposure Limit. C = Ceiling limit. OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration. PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits. I = Inhalable fraction. OEL = Occupational Exposure limit.

Engineering Controls

To reduce the exposure below the recommended exposure limits, control methods, including mechanical ventilation using dilution or control of the process, process conditions, or personal enclosure, must be considered. System design should consider the nature of contaminants and any explosive characteristics. Do not allow dust from the product to accumulate in the air in work or storage areas, or in confined spaces. Exhaust dust directly to the outside through explosion-proof ducting / ventilation systems, taking any necessary precautions for environmental protection.
Eyewash stations are recommended.

Personal Protection

Eyes	**Not required if no transformation is performed on the product.** **AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.** Use safety glasses with side shields or dust-resistant safety goggles if the manual, mechanical cutting, or abrasion processes are performed on the product.
Body	**Not required if no transformation is performed on the product.** **AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.** Coveralls or long-sleeved shirt is recommended if the manual, mechanical cutting, or abrasion processes are performed on the product. Remove and wash dust-contaminated clothing before reuse.
Respiratory	**Not required if no transformation is performed on the product.** **AVOID BREATHING DUST.** When engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to recommended exposure limits, wear suitable respiratory protection. If a respirator is required, wear a minimum half facepiece respirator with P100 cartridges for protection against wood dust and their applicable exposure standards. Wear a half facepiece respirator for protection up to 10 times the exposure standard and a full facepiece respirator for protection up to 50 times the exposure standard. Recommendations apply only to NIOSH-approved respirators. Consult an Industrial Hygienist for respirator decisions depending on the work environment.
Hands	**AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.** Wear leather work gloves to protect the skin against mechanical irritation and splinters.
Advice on general, occupational hygiene	Do not eat, drink, and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before accessing the eating area.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Solid	**Odor**	Depend on wood species and time since the panel was produced.
Appearance	Wood panel	**Threshold Odor**	Not available
pH	Not available	**Color**	Light Brown - Yellow
Melting /Freezing point (ºC)	Not available	**Vapour pressure (@20 ºC)**	Not available
Boiling point (ºC)	Not available	**Vapour density (Air=1)**	Not available
Flashpoint (ºC)	Not available	**Solubility (in water)**	Not soluble
Evaporation rate	Not available	**Coefficient of water/oil distribution**	Not Availabl
Auto-ignition temperature	204 to 260 ºC	**Decomposition temperature**	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	These wood panels are flammable in the presence of an ignition source		
Upper flammability/explosive limit (% by volume)	Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating, and dust concentration)		
Lower flammability/explosive limit (% by volume)	40 grams/m^3 (wood dust) A dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m^3) and if there is a source of ignition present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc.)		
Relative density (@25 ºC)	Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content) (<1)		
Viscosity	Not applicable		

SECTION 10.STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No information on the pure product. Information on wood dust is presented: Not reactive under normal conditions of use. Wood dust is reactive with oxidizing materials. Combustible in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks, and static discharge.
Stability	No information on the pure product. Information on wood dust is presented: Normally stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur

Possible hazardous reactions	No information on the pure product. Information on wood dust is presented: None expected under normal conditions of storage and use.
Conditions to avoid	No information on the pure product. Information on wood dust is presented: Generation of dust through cutting, sanding, or disturbing the pure product. Open flames, sparks, static discharge, heat, and other ignition sources. May form explosive dust-air mixtures. Temperatures above 204.0 ºC (399.2 ºF)
Materials to avoid, and incompatibility	No information on the pure product. Information on wood dust is presented: Wood dust is incompatible with oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	No information on the pure product. Information on wood dust is presented: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. If a fire occurs, hazardous combustion products will be emitted: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, soot, and toxic and irritating fumes and gases, such as aldehydes, organic acids, and polynuclear aromatic compounds.

SECTION 11.TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In purchase form, these products do not represent a health hazard

Routes of exposures Inhalation, skin, and eye contact

Toxicological data No test data exists on the purchased form products. Listed below are the data available on individual chemical ingredients entering the wood panels and wood dust composition. Exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic symptoms and signs.

Chemical ingredients	LD_{50}		LC_{50} (4-hours)		GHS
	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Irritation	
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (PMDI) Adhesive	>5,000 mg/kg (rat)	>5,000 mg/kg (rat)	0,49 mg/l (rat)	100 mg (Mild) (rabbit)	Acute toxicity, Inhalation of dust, category 2
Variety of Softwood (No Western Red Cedar)	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Skin Irritation	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below. Dermatitis has been reported in humans; the nature of the wood and the origin of the dust have to be taken into consideration during the cutting or sanding operations of this product.
Eye Irritation	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below. Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans. The nature of the wood and the origin of the dust have to be taken into consideration.
Skin Sensitization	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below. Repeated exposure to some species of wood and the sensitivity of some workers may cause the outbreak of some allergies that can become a potential health hazard to these individuals.
Respiratory Sensitization	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below. Inhalation of wood dust may sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs. People with existing respiratory tract ailments (e.g., bronchitis) should avoid exposure to wood dust as they may suffer severe irritation and difficulty breathing.
Mutagenicity	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below. Data on wood dust suggests that exposure to wood dust may cause cellular changes in the nasal epithelium.

Carcinogenicity	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below.
Wood Dust	IARC (Group 1) Human carcinogen ACGIH (Group A1) Oak and beech – Confirmed human carcinogen ACGIH (Group A2) Birch, mahogany, teak, walnut - Suspected human carcinogen ACGIH (Group A4) All other wood dust - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen NTP Known to be a human carcinogen
Teratogenicity	Not available.
Synergetic Effects	Not available
Potential Health Effects	
Inhalation	Wood dust May cause irritation to the upper respiratory system.
Skin	Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin.
Eyes	Wood dust may cause chemical and/or mechanical irritation to the eye.
Ingestion	Not likely to occur.
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure	
Inhalation	Handling and/or processing this material may generate dust which can cause respiratory tract irritation, asthma, coughing/wheezing, allergic reactions, and sinusitis.
Skin Absorption	No information is available for the pure product or the ingredients based on the literature reviewed
Ingestion	No information is available for the pure product or the ingredients based on the literature reviewed.
Aspiration Hazard	No information is available for the pure product or the ingredients based on the literature reviewed.
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure	
Inhalation	No test data is available on the wood panel itself. Data available on softwood, allergenic, and non-allergenic species are listed below. Repeated inhalation of dust can produce varying degrees of respiratory irritation or lung damage. Chronic exposure to wood dust can result in dermatitis reactions, asthma, pneumonitis, coughing, changes in the nasal mucosa, wheezing, fever, and other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis.
Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization	No information is available for the pure product or the ingredients based on the literature reviewed.

SECTION 12.ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not available. The product has not been tested.
Persistence and degradability	The product has not been tested. Depending on the kind of wood Possibly hazardous short-term degradation products are unlikely.
Bioaccumulation potential	Not available. The product has not been tested.
Mobility in soil	Not available. The product has not been tested.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not available. The product has not been tested.
Other adverse effects	
PMDI	**PMDI represents a low to a very low environmental hazard.** A pond study showed gross contamination caused no significant toxic effects on a wide variety of flora and in all trophic levels (including fish), no detectable diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA), and no evidence of bioaccumulation of MDI or MDA. (see Heimbach F. et al. 1996)

Category	Species	Test	Result	Reference
Algae	Scenedesmus subspicatus	72 h NOEC 1640 following OECD Guideline 201	No effects were noted	Blom et Oldersma (1994)
Invertebrates (Fresh Water)	Daphnia magna	Static test following OECD Guideline 202/1	24 h EC50 = ≥ 500 - 1000mg/l	Rhône –Poulenc (1977) Caspers et al. (1986)
			24 h EC50 = ≥ 1000 mg/l	Caspers et al. (1986)
	Limnea stagnalis		EC50 = ≥ 500 mg/l	Rhône –Poulenc (1977)
Fish (Fresh Water)	Branchydanio rerio (Zebrafish)	Static test following OECD Guideline 203	96h LC0 = ≥1000 mg/l	Caspers et al. (1986)
		Static test similar to OECD Guideline 203	24h LC0 = ≥ 500 mg/l	Rhône –Poulenc (1977)
	Oryzias latipes (medaka)	Static test similar to Semi-static test. Japanese standard test	96h LC0 = ≥ 3000 mg/l	Nakata (1983)

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Information

Canadian Environmental Protection Act: Not hazardous waste as sold. Comply with all provincial and local regulations. Incineration or dry-land disposal is acceptable in most jurisdictions.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): Not a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hazardous waste as sold. Comply with all state and local regulations. It is the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal if their waste product meets RCRA, Title 40 CFR 261 criteria for hazardous wastes. Incineration or dry-land disposal is acceptable in most jurisdictions.

SECTION 14.TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	U.N. Number	Proper Shipping Name	Classes	Packing Group	Label	Other Information
Canada - TDG Classification	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	None
US - DOT Classification	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	None
ICAO/IATA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	None

Environmental Hazards Not applicable

Special Precautions for User Please note: No information is available based on the literature reviewed.

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable

Emergency Response Guide No. No information is available for the pure product.

Marine pollutant No component of this product is listed as a marine pollutant by the DOT (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B.)

SECTION 15.REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations

Wood and wood products are exempt from WHMIS reporting requirements and classification. Disclosure is voluntary on SDS. GHS reporting requirements are based on the intended use of the product.

U.S. Federal Regulations

The product in purchase form is not controlled under the US Hazard Communication Rule (29 CFR 1900.1200).

TSCA All listed ingredients that appear on the TSCA inventory are exempted.

OSHA Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazcom 2012).). However, wood dust and other chemical substances generated by mechanical activities performed on this product are regulated under this standard.

SARA Title III

Section 311/312 Hazard Category: Hazard classification under 40 CFR 370 Hazard Classes:

An immediate acute health hazard	Yes	A delayed chronic health hazard	Yes	A Fire Hazard	Yes
A corrosive hazard	No	A reactive hazard	No	A sudden release Hazard	No

Section 313 Reporting: This product does not contain any chemical substance(s) listed under 40 CFR 372.65 and in concentrations that should require reporting under SARA 313.

Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances Not Applicable

Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) Not Applicable

CAA Not Applicable

RCRA Not Applicable

US State Notifications, Warnings, Right-to-Know

California Proposition 65

Warning
Drilling, sawing, sanding, or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards to avoid inhaling wood dust (California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.6).

New Jersey
Identification: Right-to-Know
Warning: PMDI; wood dust

Pennsylvania
Identification: Right-to-Know
Warning: wood dust

Minnesota
Identification: Right-to-Know
Warning: PMDI; wood dust

Massachusetts
Identification: Right-to-Know
Warning: PMDI

Canadian Regulations
The product is not controlled under WHMIS.
It has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Classification See Section 2

DSL Excepted wood, all listed ingredients appear on the DSL (Domestic Substance List) list

International Regulations

Europe Inventory	(CLP)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
Australian inventory	(AICS)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
China inventory	(IECSC)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
Japan inventory	(ENCS)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
Japan inventory	(ISHL)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
Korea inventory	(KECI)	Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory	(NZIoC)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted
Philippines inventory	(PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted and the product is exempted

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating

2	Health
2	Flammability
0	Reactivity
E	Protective Equipment

Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe

NFPA Rating

Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 – Severe

Glossary Term

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CSA	Chemical Abstracts System Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Concentration L50 (the concentration in air of a chemical which kills 50% of an experimental animal population)
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 (the administered dose of a chemical which kills 50% of an experimental animals population)
LEL	Lower Explosion Limit
MDI	4'4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate
mg/kg	Milligram per kilogram
mg/m^3	Milligram per cubic meter
MSHA	Mining Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NR	Not Regulated
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPM	Parts per million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
STEL	Short –Term Exposure Limit (United States)
STEV	Short-Term Exposure Value (Ontario)
TWA	Time Weighted Average (United States)
TWAEV	Time Weighted Average Value (Ontario)
VEMP	Valeur d'exposition moyenne pondérée (Québec) = TWAEV = TWA
VECD	Valeur d'exposition de courte durée (Québec) = STEV = STEL
WHISM	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Other Special Considerations

This 16 heading format SDS complies with or exceeds the Canadian WHMIS criteria, the GHS, and the OSHA hazard communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. (Hazcom 2012).

Preparation Date: 06/10/2015
Revision Date: 06/01/2022
Version:1.2
SDS No:005
Modifications:

- **Minor Changes**

References

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Notice to Reader

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria for the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the Global Harmonized System (GHS) and the MSDS / SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR and GHS." At the time of preparation, the information and data contained in this MSDS / SDS are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources that are believed to be reliable (e.g., CCOHS CHEMINFO, HSDB, RTECS, DSL/NDSL, ESIS, ECHA, online information).
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