



Effective Date: 09/06/2006
Supersedes Date: 05/10/2004

***** Section 1 – Product and Company Identification *****

Product Names:

UREA-FORMALDEHYDE (UF) BONDED WOOD PRODUCTS

Hardwood Plywood – Domestic/Import, Overlay, Varying Cores
High Pressure Laminate
Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF) – Paneling, Overlay
Particleboard (PB) – Door Core, Industrial, Mobile Home Decking, Overlay, Underlayment
Plywood Paneling

Product Use: Wood particles and fibers bonded together with UF resin and used in both commercial and industrial settings.

DISTRIBUTOR:

BlueLinx Corporation	(888) 602-BLUE (2583) MSDS Request
4300 Wildwood Parkway	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC
Atlanta GA 30339-8401	

***** Section 2 – Hazards Identification *****

Emergency Overview

CAUTION! Sawing, sanding or machining wood products may produce wood dust, which cause a fire and explosion hazard. Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged overexposure to wood dust may cause nasal cancer. Repeated exposure to certain types of wood dust (such as western red cedar) may cause allergic skin and respiratory reaction (sensitization). These products may release small quantities of formaldehyde in gaseous form. Emissions decrease through time as the board ages. Exposure to formaldehyde gas may cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation and may cause allergic sensitization in some individuals. Prolonged exposure to formaldehyde may cause nasal cancer.

Target Organ:

Eye, Skin and Respiratory Tract.

Description:

Boards manufactured from wood particles, fibers, wood piles, wood veneers and other products bonded to wood face veneers using urea-formaldehyde resin.

Potential Health Effects

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. Repeated exposures to certain types of wood dust (such as western red cedar) can produce allergic responses in some individuals. If an allergy pre-exists or develops, it may be necessary to remove the sensitized worker from further exposure to wood dust or wood-based products. Prolonged overexposure to wood dust is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the nasal cavity. Exposure to formaldehyde gas may cause eye, mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. Repeated exposures may cause allergic skin and respiratory sensitization (asthma) in some individuals.

***** Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures *****

Flash Point:

Not applicable.

Explosive Limits:

Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust as a by-product. Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source. 212°F (100°C) has been suggested as the upper temperature limit for continuous exposure for wood without risk of ignition (wood dust may require a still lower temperature). An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the lowest explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Thermal-oxidative degradation, or burning, of wood can produce irritating and potentially toxic fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehydes and organic acids.

Autoignition Temperature:

400°-500°F (204°-260°C)

Fire Extinguishing Media

Water, dry chemical and other agents rated for a Type A fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedure:

Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned, charred or wet dust to open, secure area after fire is extinguished.

NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 1 Instability: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal, 1 = Slight, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Serious, 4 = Severe

***** Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures *****

Personal Precautions:

Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment of indicated in Section 8. Do not inhale dusts during clean-up. Avoid eye contact or repeated or prolonged contact with skin.

Clean-Up Procedures:

Wood dust may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Wet down accumulated dusts prior to vacuuming or shoveling in order to prevent explosion hazards. Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Wood dust clean-up and disposal activities should be accomplished in a manner to minimize creation of airborne dust.

***** Section 9 – Physical & Chemical Properties *****

Appearance: Varies	Odor: Wood species dependent
Physical State: Solid	pH: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable	Vapor Density: Not applicable
Boiling Point: Not applicable	Melting Point: Not applicable
Solubility (H₂O): Insoluble	Specific Gravity: <1.0

***** Section 10 – Stability & Reactivity *****

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product is extremely combustible. Keep in cool dry place away from ignition sources.

Incompatibility

Oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Thermal-oxidative degradation or burning, of wood can produce irritating and potentially toxic fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehydes and organic acids.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

***** Section 11 – Toxicological Information *****

WOOD DUST:

Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding or machining this product may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) classify wood dust as a (known) human carcinogen (Group I). This classification is based primarily on increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The evaluation did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

FORMALDEHYDE:

Exposure to gaseous formaldehyde may cause irritation to the nose, throat as well as lead to respiratory disorders. Formaldehyde concentrations as low as 0.1 ppm have been reported to cause some irritation. The level of irritation increases with airborne concentration. Pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Recent epidemiological studies of workers exposed to formaldehyde have provided sufficient evidence that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal cancer in humans but insufficient evidence that formaldehyde causes leukemia or other cancers. In animal studies, rats and mice exposed to high levels of formaldehyde developed nasal cancer while hamsters did not. Formaldehyde is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a known human carcinogen (Group 1). The National Toxicology Program (NTP) included formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogens as reasonable anticipated to be a carcinogen. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential carcinogen.

CALIFORNIA:

Proposition 65 provides for labeling and disclosure of the presence of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity if ordinary use of the product will result in exposures above a no significant risk level. The products covered by this MSDS contain formaldehyde and may, depending on conditions, such as temperature and relative humidity, emit formaldehyde gas. Formaldehyde gas is listed under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the State to cause cancer. Formaldehyde gas emissions have been tested from various vendors and are below the no significant risk level and do not require warnings

CANADA WHMIS:

This product is not a controlled product in the purchased form. Wood dust is classified as Class D-2-A.

HUD:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard, regulation 24 CFR 3280 as amended, provides for third-party certification of all plywood, medium density fiberboard (MDF) and particleboard manufactured with urea-formaldehyde resin for formaldehyde emissions. The following formaldehyde emission levels should not be exceeded.

Particleboard:

Applications (Other Than Flooring):	0.3 ppm at a loading rate of 0.13 square feet/cubic foot
Flooring (Decking/Underlayment):	0.2 ppm at a loading rate of 0.13 square feet/cubic foot

Plywood:

0.2 ppm at a loading rate of 0.29 square feet/cubic foot

MDF:

0.3 PPM at a loading rate of 0.08 square feet/cubic foot

ANSI A208.2 2002 MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF):

This industry consensus standard limits formaldehyde emissions from MDF to 0.3 ppm at a loading rate of 0.08 square feet/cubic foot.

ANSI A208.1 – 1999 PARTICLEBOARD:

This industry consensus standard limits formaldehyde emissions from particleboard flooring products (underlayment and manufactured home decking-MHD) to 0.2 ppm at a loading rate of 0.13 square feet/cubic foot.

Particleboard materials used in applications (other than flooring), shall not exceed 0.03 ppm at a loading rate of 0.13 square feet/cubic foot.

MINNESOTA:

Minnesota Statutes 2003, Chapters 144.495 and 325F.181 require all UF bonded wood products used or sold in Minnesota meet the HUD Formaldehyde Emission Standard, 24 CFR Sections 3280.308 and 3280.406 for particleboard.

Other Information

IMPORTANT: The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. BLUELINX CORPORATION MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION AND DATA HEREIN. THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED. BlueLinx Corporation will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

This Material Safety Data Sheet is being furnished for similar wood products produced by different manufacturers. Consult labels, stamps and markings on the product or packaging for the exact identity of the manufacturer.

Key/Legend:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
C	Ceiling Limit
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSL	Domestic Substance List
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS	Hazardous Material Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NA	Not Available or Not Applicable
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NJTSR	New Jersey Trade Secret Registry
NSL	Non-Domestic Substance List
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
WHIMS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

This is the end of
UF Bonded Wood Products #3