

## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

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**Product Name:** Alpine MDF

Alpine Primed MDF Doorskins

Alpine Primed MDF Mouldings

**Generic Name:** Wood panel product

**Form:** Article

**Chemical Name:** -

**Hazard Label:** -

**Manufacturer:** ALPINE MDF Industries Pty Ltd

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#### Appearance and odour:

These products are manufactured as pressed boards ranging in thickness from 3 mm to 33 mm. They are made from wood particles/fibres which are bonded together with resin. Newly manufactured board and freshly cut surfaces may have a pine odour.

**Uses:** Construction of furniture and cabinets and/or general purpose building boards.

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### SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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#### GHS Classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

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### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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#### Hazardous components

No hazardous ingredients

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**SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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**Swallowed:**

If dust is swallowed, give water to drink. Seek medical attention if any abdominal discomfort.

**Eyes:**

Irrigate eyes thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

**Skin:**

Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. Remove clothing if contaminated with dust.

**Inhaled:**

Leave the dusty area.

**First-aid facilities:**

Provide eye-wash facilities.

**Notes to doctor:**

Treat symptomatically.

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**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**Unusual Fire / Explosion Hazards:**

Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air. Burning or smoldering boards or dust, and boards cut by laser cutting machines can generate carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and other pyrolysis products which are irritating to the respiratory tract. Avoid breathing smoke from laser cutting machines and from burning or smoldering materials. Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn for fire fighting. Extinguish fire with water, fog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

**THE INTACT PRODUCT AND DUST MUST NOT BE BURNT IN BARBECUES, COMBUSTION STOVES OR OPEN FIRES IN THE HOME, AS IRRITATING GASES ARE EMITTED.**

**Flammable Properties and Explosive Limits:**

<b>Flash Point:</b>	not applicable	<b>Lower Explosive Limit (LEL):</b>	not applicable
<b>FP Test Method:</b>	not applicable	<b>Upper Explosive Limit (UEL):</b>	not applicable
<b>Flame Classification:</b>	not determined	<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	> 220°C
<b>Flame Propagation:</b>	not determined	<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	not applicable

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**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL SPILL AND RELEASE MEASURES**

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**Spills and disposal:**

Off-cuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites or incinerated in accordance with local authority guidelines. Burning cannot be used as a means of disposal without specific local authority and EPA approval.

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**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**Handling and storage:**

No special transport or storage requirements are considered necessary.

The boards should be stored in well ventilated areas away from source of heat, flames or sparks.

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**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**Summary:**

Keep exposures as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining airborne dust levels below 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> time-weighted average (TWA), measured as inspirable dust. All work with wood panels products must be carried out in such a way as to minimize exposure to dust. Under factory conditions, machining, sawing, drilling, routing, laser cutting or sanding of the wood must be done with equipment fitted with local exhaust ventilation devices capable of removing dust and smoke at source. Work areas should be kept clean by regular vacuuming or wet sweeping.

**Ventilation:**

Local exhaust ventilation should be provided at areas of cutting to remove airborne dust. General dilution ventilation should be provided as necessary to keep airborne dust below the applicable exposure limits and guidelines. The need for ventilation systems should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist, while the design of specific ventilation systems should be conducted by a professional engineer.

**Special Considerations for Repair/Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:**

Use personal protective equipment as discussed above. Where possible, vacuum all equipment before repair/maintenance to remove excessive dust.

**Eye:**

Non-fogging dust resistant safety goggles or glasses conforming with Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1336:1997 *Recommended practices for occupational eye protection* should be worn if there is a risk of dust getting into the eye, such as when using power tools.

**Skin:**

Wear standard duty gloves conforming with Australian Standards AS 2161.1 2000 *Industrial safety gloves and mittens*, loose comfortable clothing, and boots. Long-sleeved shirts and long trousers are recommended if skin itching occurs. Wash skin with mild soap and water after working with these products. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.

**Respiratory:**

Avoid breathing dust. Wear a P1 or P2 particulate disposable or cartridge dust mask (respirator) conforming with Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715:2009 *Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices*, and AS/NZS 1716:2003 *Respiratory protective devices* when exposed to dust. These Standards should be followed in the selection, fit-testing, use, storage and maintenance of the dust masks.

**Smoking:**

Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of lung disease. All storage and work areas should be smoke free zones and other airborne contaminants be kept to a minimum.

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**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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<b>Boiling Point (°F/°C):</b>	not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate = 1):</b>	not applicable
<b>Melting Point:</b>	not applicable
<b>pH:</b>	not applicable
<b>Saturation in Air (%):</b>	not applicable
<b>Solids Content:</b>	not applicable
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	0.5 - 0.85
<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1):</b>	not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	not applicable
<b>Viscosity:</b>	not applicable
<b>Volatile by Volume (%):</b>	not applicable
<b>Water Solubility (%):</b>	insoluble

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**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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**Reactivity:**

This product is not reactive.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Thermal-oxidative degradation of this and other wood products produces irritating and toxic smoke and gases. These include carbon monoxide, aldehydes, carbon particles, and organic acids.

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**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA**

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Any health hazards associated with these products have been evaluated on the basis of the individual ingredients, and these hazards should be assumed to be additive. The hazards described in this document have been evaluated based on a threshold of 1.0% for all hazardous ingredients and 0.1% for all carcinogens.

**Acute Effects:**

The dust, which may be generated during manual or mechanical cutting, drilling, sanding or other abrading processes, and the smoke generated by heating or laser

cutting, may cause temporary irritation of the eyes and upper respiratory system. The symptoms are expected to subside after exposure has stopped and are not expected to cause any long term effects. Allergic skin and lung reactions have been reported with exposure to various wood panels dusts due to the chemicals presented in wood and cured resin. These rashes resemble other allergic skin reactions caused by plants, and usually heal rapidly.

**Chronic Effects:**

The risk of nasal cancer has been associated with wood dust exposure. In the 1960s, studies linking wood dust exposure in the furniture industry with nasal cancer, were first reported in England. The link was confirmed in several other European countries and furniture industries. The studies showing a link to nasal cancer have been primarily conducted in industries using hardwood.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluated dusts from both hardwood and softwood in 1995 and concluded that: "there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. There is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of wood dust. Wood dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)".

**References:**

1. IARC *Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans*. Volume 62: Wood dust and formaldehyde. IARC, Lyon, France. 1995.
2. IARC *Press Release No 153, 15 June 2004*. IARC, Lyon, France.
3. IARC *Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans*. Volume 88 (2006) Formaldehyde, 2-Butoxyethanol and 1-tert-Butoxypropan-2-ol.

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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Ecotoxicity:**

This product should be used only for its designated purposes.

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**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Summary:**

This product is not regulated as a hazardous waste by Australian environmental authorities. Local authority guidelines should be followed in the disposal of waste products and dust.

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**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**Transportation Summary:**

This product is not regulated as a dangerous good. No special transport requirements are necessary.

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**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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Alpine MDF Pty Ltd has assessed this product in accordance with the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission: NOHSC:1008(2004) and the Hazardous Substances Information System, the assessment is that occupational exposure to dust, smoke or fume from this product is hazardous according to the criteria of the NOHSC.

No special State or Commonwealth regulations apply. The product is not listed in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.

*Wood dust - (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak), and Wood dust - softwood* are listed in the 2009 'Hazardous Substances Information System.'

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**SECTION 16: HEALTH & SAFETY INFORMATION TO USERS**

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**Alpine MDF Pty Ltd Health and Safety Warning****Wood panels product**

- Ingredients:** Wood fibre or particles and heat cured resin.
- Risk:** Dust and smoke from this product are irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause sensitisation by inhalation (asthma) and skin contact (dermatitis). Repeated inhalation of the dust increases the risk of nasal cavity cancer and may increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring).
- Safety:** Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin.  
Avoid contact with eyes.  
Avoid breathing dust and smoke.  
Wear suitable clothing, standard duty gloves (AS 2161), and dust resistant eye protection (AS/NZS 1336). If machining without adequate dust or smoke extraction or if dusty or smoke, respiratory protection (particulate dust mask) must be worn (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716). Keep work areas clean by wet sweeping and/or vacuuming.  
Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.
- First-aid:** Irrigate eyes with plenty of water.  
Wash skin with soap and water.
- Disposal:** Follow above safety instructions, and:  
Collect in containers for disposal as trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines.  
**The intact product and dust must not be burnt in barbecues, combustion stoves, or open fires in the home, as irritating gases are emitted.**

**Fire:** Dust may form an explosive mixture in air.  
Earth all exhaust equipment and prevent high dust concentrations in confined spaces.  
Extinguish with water, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam or dry chemical extinguishers. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

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**Date of Last MSDS Revision: October 2018**

**Data Sources:** . IARC *Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans*. Volume 62: Wood dust and formaldehyde. IARC, Lyon, France. 1995.  
IARC *Press Release No 153, 15 June 2004*. IARC, Lyon, France.