



**R O S E B U R G**

P.O. Box 1088 • Roseburg, OR 97470  
Ph: 541-679-3311 • Fax: 541-679-9683  
Website: www.roseburg.com

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with ANSI Z400.1 format

### HMIS Labeling

Health (potential chronic effects)	1*
Fire Hazard	0
Physical Hazards	0
Personal Protection – depends on usage	See Section 8

### PRODUCTS: Roseburg Duramine Melamine (Urea-Formaldehyde Bonded Panels)

**Roseburg Forest Products**

**Date of Preparation:** 12/1/00, Rev. 4 – 4/07

#### **Section 1 General Information**

**Chemical Name & Synonyms:** Roseburg Duramine Melamine

**Description:** A panel product manufactured from particles of wood bonded together with urea formaldehyde resins with laminated sheeting applied (vinyl or melamine).

**Chemical Family:** Wood

**Formula:** Mixture

**Manufacturers Name:** Roseburg Forest Products Co.

P.O. Box 1088

Roseburg, Oregon 97470

**Prepared by:** Roseburg Forest Products and  
DeEtta Burrows, MSPH, CIH – Wise Steps, Inc.

**For Information Contact:** Quality  
Assurance Director (541) 679-3311

#### **Section 2 Composition of Ingredients**

**Chemical Name ( Ingredients):** Wood and Urea Formaldehyde Resin Adhesive Base

	PERCENTAGE	OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH TLV-STEL
Wood Dust*	>95%	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	None	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> inhalable	None
Formaldehyde**	0.1 - 0.2%	0.75 ppm	2 ppm	N/A	0.3 ppm(C)

\* Exposure as dust except for western red cedar: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (OSHA), 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TLV

\*\* Formaldehyde concentration in uncured resin.

The product may release small quantities of formaldehyde in gaseous form. Emissions decrease through time as the panels' age. Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust. The panels all meet Department of Housing and Urban Development Safety Standards. ASTM E1333-96(2002) chamber tests shown an average board concentration of 0.13 ppm.

**Note:** OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Administration  
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit  
TWA = Time Weighted Average  
TLV = Threshold Limit Value – recommended level  
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15-minutes)  
C = Ceiling Limit, never to be exceeded

#### **Section 3 Toxicology and Health Information**

**Acute:** Wood dust can irritate the eyes and breathing passages. Some wood species may cause skin and respiratory irritation. Contact by susceptible persons may cause allergies. These products may release very

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small quantities of formaldehyde in a gaseous state. Formaldehyde may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and skin.

### **Section 3 Toxicology and Health Information - continued**

**Chronic:** Wood dust, depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitization with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust levels. Prolonged exposure to some wood species dust has been reported to be associated with nasal cancer. Formaldehyde has been shown to cause cancer in certain laboratory animals at high concentrations (14 ppm), far above those normally found in the workplace with this product. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization.

**Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract.

**Carcinogenicity Listing:** NTP known to be a Human Carcinogen (10<sup>th</sup> Report), IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the hypopharynx, oropharynx, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, lungs, stomach, colon or rectum.

**Formaldehyde:** NTP and OSHA – Probable Human Carcinogen, IARC Group 1 for sufficient evidence that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal, a rare cancer in humans, and “limited evidence” for cancer of nasal cavity and sinuses, and a “strong but not sufficient evidence” for leukemia.

**Medical Conditions That May Be Aggravated by Exposure:** Wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies. Formaldehyde may aggravate existing respiratory problems and cause allergies to susceptible persons.

**Routes of Entry:** Inhalation and skin contact

### **Section 4 Emergency First Aid**

**Inhalation:** Remove from area to fresh air. Seek medical attention if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers. Seek medical care if irritation persists.

**Skin Contact:** Wood dust of certain species may elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals and can cause mechanical irritation. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Seek medical attention if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

**Ingestion:** Not applicable under normal use.

### **Section 5 Fire and Explosion Hazard**

<b>Flash point (Method Used)</b>	<b>Flammable limits</b>	<b>LEL</b>	<b>UEL</b>
Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Autoignition Temperature:** Not Applicable (will depend upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables.)

**Extinguishing Media:** Water, carbon dioxide, sand.

#### **Special Fire Fighting Procedures**

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) recommended when fighting fire.

**Unusual Fire & Explosion:** Wood dust from sawing, sanding, or machining can be explosive in the presence of an ignition source depending on particle size and moisture content. Airborne concentrations of 40 grams per cubic meter are often used as the lower explosive limit (LEL) for wood dusts.

## **Section 6 Accidental Release Measures**

**Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:** Not applicable for products in purchased form. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding, or machining may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection and goggles where exposure limits may be exceeded.

## **Section 7 Storage and Handling**

**Storage Precautions:** No special handling precautions are warranted for products in purchased form.

## **Section 8 Exposure Controls & Personal Protection**

**Required Ventilation:** Provide local exhaust ventilation as needed so that exposures are below exposure limits.

**Respiratory Protection:** Generally would not be needed for products in purchased form. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable dust exposure limits may be exceeded.

**Protective Gloves:** Not required. Cloth, canvas or leather gloves are recommended for protection against mechanical irritation.

**Eye Protection:** Goggles or safety glasses are recommended when manufacturing, machining, sawing or sanding product.

**Other:** None required for product in purchased form. Other protective equipment, such as gloves and outer garments, may be needed depending on dust conditions.

## **Section 9 Physical & Chemical Properties**

**Boiling Point (F<sup>0</sup>):** Not applicable

**Solubility in Water:** 0.1%

**Vapor Pressure (MM Hg):** Not applicable

**pH:** Not applicable

**% Volatiles by Volume (@70<sup>0</sup>F(21<sup>0</sup>C)):** 0

**Evaporation Rate:** Not applicable

**Vapor Density (air =1):** Not applicable

**Spec Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O=1):** 1, variable depends on wood species and moisture

**Appearance and Odor:** Light tan to dark tan. Color and odor are dependent upon wood species.

## **Section 10 Stability and Reactivity**

**Stability:** Stable under normal conditions

**Conditions to Avoid (Incompatibilities):** Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400<sup>0</sup>F (204<sup>0</sup>C).

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition (fire) can produce irritating toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, organic acids, polynuclear aromatic compounds and nitrogen oxides.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Not applicable

## **Section 11 Toxicological Information**

Data not available for product in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below if available.

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood) OSHA Hazard Rating = 3.3; moderately toxic with probable oral lethal dose to humans being 0.5-5g/kg (about 1 pound for a 70 kg or 150 pound person) Source: OSHA Regulated Hazardous Substances, Government Institutes. Inc., February 1990.

### **Section 12 Ecological Information**

No information available at this time. As with all foreign substances do not allow to enter the storm drainage systems.

### **Section 13 Waste Disposal**

Follow safe solid waste disposal guidelines in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. If disposed of or discarded in its purchased form, incineration is the preferred method. Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states. It is however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

### **Section 14 Transportation Information**

Not regulated as a hazardous material by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

### **Section 15 Regulatory Information**

Particleboard certified as meeting the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Manufacturing Home Construction and Safety Standards, 24 CFR Part 3280, does not permit in excess of 0.3 ppm formaldehyde when tested in accordance with ASTM E1333-96 (2002), Large Scale Test method for Determining Formaldehyde Emissions from Wood Products. Products emit less than 0.2 parts per million formaldehyde.

Minnesota Statutes 1984 Section 144.495 and 325 F.18 required that all particleboard and medium-density fiberboard sold or used in Minnesota meet the HUD Formaldehyde Emissions Standard, 24 CFR Sections 3280.308 and 3280.406.

California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Initiative Measure, Proposition 65): Title 22 California Code of Regulations requires that a clear and reasonable warning be given before exposure to chemicals listed by the State as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Formaldehyde and Wood Dust (as of 12/02 because of the NTP listing) are on California's list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer.

The melamine overlay used on the particle board contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of "Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of 1986 (40 CFR 372).

<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Percent by Weight</u>
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.1 to 0.2%

It is the user's responsibility to determine what regulatory information is relevant dependant upon the usage of this product.

### **Section 16 Other Information**

**HMIS Hazard Rating** (0- Insignificant, 1- Slight, 2- Moderate, 3- High, 4- Extreme)

Health – 1\* (potential chronic effects) Flammability - 0 Physical Hazards - 0 Personal Protective Equipment – Depends on Use.

### **Disclaimer**

Roseburg Forest Products believes the information contained in this MSDS to be accurate at the time of preparation and has been compiled using sources believed to be reliable. However, Roseburg Forest Products makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information presented. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with local, state, and federal regulations concerning use

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of this product. It is the further responsibility of the buyer to research and understand safe methods of storing, handling and disposal of this product.