



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLUELINX CORPORATION
UF BONDED WOOD PRODUCTS
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET #3
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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
4300 Wildwood Parkway
Atlanta GA 30339-8401

(888) 602-BLUE (2583) MSDS Request
(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC

*** 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.

Potential Health Effects: Eyes

Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation. Formaldehyde gas may cause eye irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Skin

Both formaldehyde and some species of wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized 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.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Not applicable under normal conditions of use.

Medical Conditions Aggravated

Wood dust and formaldehyde exposure may aggravate pre-existing skin, eye, respiratory and cardiovascular disorders.

HMIS Ratings: Health: 1* Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0

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

***** Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients *****

CAS #	Component	Percent
Mixture	Wood	90-100
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	<0.3

See Section 8 for exposure limits.

Some UF-bonded wood products contain cured binders, fillers and other non-hazardous ingredients.

***** Section 4 – First Aid Measures *****

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer oxygen. If breathing has ceased apply artificial resuscitation using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask. Get immediate medical attention.

First Aid: Eyes

Immediately rinse with water. Remove contact lenses. Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes thoroughly with water. If irritation persists or for foreign body in the eye, seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Wash affected areas with soap and water until dust is entirely removed from skin. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. If rash, dermatitis or irritation develops, seek medical attention. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse or dispose of properly.

First Aid: Ingestion

Not applicable under normal conditions of use.

***** 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 7 - Handling and Storage *****

Handling Procedures

Avoid repeated or prolonged breathing of wood dust. Avoid eye contact or repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Change protective clothing and gloves when sign of contamination appear. . Water spray may be used to wet down wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible build up of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur. Formaldehyde is regulated under a specific OSHA standard, 29CFR 1910.1048. Refer to the standard for specific requirements.

Storage Procedures

UF bonded wood products should not be stored were exposure to water could occur. Wood products are combustible and, therefore, should not be subjected to temperatures exceeding the autoignition temperature.

***** Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection *****

Engineering Controls

Due to the explosive potential of wood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken during sanding, sawing or machining of wood products to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment. Use of totally enclosed motors is recommended. Provide local exhaust as necessary to maintain exposure levels below the occupational exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

(GENERAL PPE RECOMMENDED BELOW: IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO FOLLOW SPECIFIC PPE REQUIREMENTS AS DETERMINED BY YOUR WORKPLACE)

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Use NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator when ventilation is not possible and if occupational exposure limits may be exceeded. Formaldehyde is regulated under a specific OSHA standard, 29CFR 1910.1048. Refer to the standard for specific respiratory protection requirements.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Safety goggles or safety glasses recommended as conditions indicate when sawing, sanding or machining wood products.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed to reduce skin contact. After working with wood and before eating, drinking, toileting and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:

No special requirements under normal conditions of use. Protective clothing should be worn where prolonged skin contact may occur. Protective clothing should be laundered separately from household clothing and before reuse.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Wood Species	CAS NO.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Western Red Cedar	Mixture	5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust) 15 mg/m ³ STEL (total dust) as Particulates not Otherwise Classified	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction) sensitizer
Wood Dusts,all other species	None	5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust) 15 mg/m ³ STEL (total dust) as Particulates not Otherwise Classified	1 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.75 ppm TWA 2 ppm STEL	0.3 ppm Ceiling Limit sensitizer

***** 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.

***** Section 12 – Ecological Information *****

A: General Product Information

This product is not expected to have ecological effects on the environment.

B. Component Analysis – Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Formaldehyde: 96 hr/LC50 fish 10-100 mg/L

Environmental Fate:

Formaldehyde is readily biodegradable.

***** Section 13 – Disposal Considerations *****

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A: General Product Information

If the material is altered by processing, use or contamination, the waste must be tested using methods described in 40 CFR 261 to determine if it meets applicable definitions of hazardous wastes.

B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Wastes Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

Disposal Instructions

In its purchased form, dispose of Wood and Wood Products by ordinary trash collection. Sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction. Incinerate or landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

***** Section 14 – Transport Information *****

US DOT Information

This material is not a DOT hazardous material.

Canadian – Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

This product is not listed as a hazardous material.

***** Section 15 – Regulatory Information *****

US Federal Regulations

A: General Product Information

Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining these products and formaldehyde are hazardous.

B: Component Analysis

Formaldehyde is regulated under SARA Sections 302, 304 and 313.

TSCA:

This product complies with TSCA inventory requirements.

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.

* * * **Section 16 - Other Information** * * *

MSDS REVISION SUMMARY:

- Effective Date: 9/6/2006
- Supersedes Date: 5/10/2004

LABEL TEXT:

WARNING!

WOOD DUST GENERATED FROM SAWING, SANDING AND MACHINING THIS PRODUCT CAN CAUSE A FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD. IT MAY ALSO RELEASE SMALL QUANTITIES OF FORMALDEHYDE VAPOR.

WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE LUNG, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC) AND THE NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM (NTP) LIST WOOD DUST AS A (GROUP 1) CARCINOGEN.

FORMALDEHYDE GAS MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE NOSE, THROAT AS WELL AS LEAD TO RESPIRATORY DISORDERS. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC) LISTS FORMALDEHYDE AS A (GROUP 1) CARCINOGEN AND IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM (NTP) ANNUAL REPORT ON CARCINOGENS.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid dust contact with ignition source.
Wood dust clean up and disposal activities should be accomplished in a manner to minimize creation of airborne dust.
Avoid breathing dust.
Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.
Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area to reduce the buildup of formaldehyde gas.

FIRST AID

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid frequently or prolonged inhalation of wood dust. Protect eyes from flying particles. Avoid contact with skin and wash exposed areas thoroughly. Change protective clothing and gloves when sign of contamination appear.

Wood products are combustible and, therefore, should not be subjected to temperatures exceeding the autoignition temperature. Water spray may be used to wet down wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.

For additional information, see Material Safety Data Sheets available at:

BlueLinx Corporation
Product Services
4300 Wildwood Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30339-8401

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