



Superfine[®]

PARTICLEBOARD

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Name	Superfine [®] Superfine MR [®]
UN number	Not applicable
Dangerous goods class	Not applicable
Hazchem code	Not applicable
Poisons schedule	Not applicable
Uses	Construction of furniture, cabinets and doors. Suitable to be utilised as a substrate for an extensive range of finishing processes.

SECTION 2: Physical description/properties

Appearance	Very light brown coloured fine flake surfaced panels
Boiling/melting point (°C)	Not applicable
Vapour pressure (mm of Hg at 25°C)	Not applicable
Density (kg/m³)	600-650
Flash point	Not applicable
Flammability limits (%)	Not applicable
Auto ignition	Does not auto ignite
Solubility in water (g/l)	0.1% maximum

INGREDIENTS	CAS Number	Proportion
Mixed softwoods (mainly pine species)	[none]	> or = 83%
Polymerised urea formaldehyde resin	[9011.05.6]	Superfine < or = 15%
Polymerised melamine urea formaldehyde resin	[25036.13.9]	Superfine MR < or = 15%
Paraffin wax	[8002.74.2]	< or = 2%
Moisture	[none]	5 - 10%
Formaldehyde Emission	[50.00.0]	E1 (≤ 1.5mg/L)

Note: The above ingredients are bonded together under heat and pressure. This process cures the resin, but small amounts of formaldehyde may be released from the finished product. The finished product formaldehyde emissions are ≤ 1.5 mg/L. (Tested in accordance with AS/NZS 4266.1.2017).

SECTION 3: Health hazard information

Health effects	<p>When first manufactured, the unsealed surfaces of these boards may release formaldehyde gas. The concentrations will be highest when the boards are stored in confined, poorly ventilated spaces. When stored in well ventilated storage areas, the concentration of formaldehyde in the air is unlikely to exceed the World Health Organisation standard of 0.1ppm for the general environment. When the boards are sealed with paint, varnish or other decorative surface finishes, the potential for the release of formaldehyde will be greatly reduced.</p> <p>When boards are cut, drilled or sanded, dust will be given off.</p>
Acute	
Swallowed	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
Eye	Dust may cause mechanical irritation. Dust from this product may cause eyes irritation. Particulate matter may also scratch the eyes.
Skin	This product contains small amounts of an ingredient which has been reported to cause skin sensitization reactions in humans. The dust, gas and vapour may irritate the skin, resulting in itching, and occasionally a red rash. Allergic dermatitis may occur.
Inhaled	Dust of the product, if present, may cause respiratory irritation after an excessive inhalation exposure. Dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Chronic	<p>Repeated exposure over many years to uncontrolled wood dust increases the risk of nasal cavity cancer. Inhalation of wood dust may also increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring). There are also risks of respiratory and skin sensitisation from wood dust and formaldehyde resulting in asthma and dermatitis respectively.</p> <p>Wood dust has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 1, carcinogenic to humans.</p> <p>Formaldehyde has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as group 1, carcinogenic to humans.</p>
Other hazards which do not result in classification	<p>Dust and splinters generated during cutting or fabrication may cause irritation of the nose and throat, eyes and skin. The ingredients in this product are bound together under heat and pressure. The cured resin may release small amounts of formaldehyde from the finished product. The finished product contains less than 0.1% free formaldehyde. When first manufactured, the unsealed surfaces of these boards may release small quantities of formaldehyde gas. The concentrations will be highest when the boards are stored in confined, poorly ventilated spaces. When the boards are sealed with paint, varnish, or other surface decorative finishes, the potential for the release of formaldehyde will be greatly reduced.</p> <p>The cured resin is inert, and not likely to contribute to health effects. Inhalation of wood dust, both hardwood and softwood, may increase the risk of nasal and paranasal cancers. The wax vapour may be irritating to the nose and throat, eyes and skin, if the board is heated to 120 °C or more.</p>

SECTION 4: First aid

General measures	At elevated temperatures or in enclosed spaces, product mist or vapours may irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.
Swallowed	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if ill effect or irritation develops.
Skin	Wash skin with plenty of water. After contact with skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with water and soap. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If exposed to excessive levels of dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air and get medical attention if cough or other symptoms develop.

SECTION 5: Precautions for use

Exposure limits

Formaldehyde

Worksafe Australia and Occupational Safety and Health NZ Guidelines

WES - TWA 1 ppm (1.2mg/m³) time weighted average

WES - STEL 2 ppm (2.5mg/m³) short term exposure limit

Sen; - sensitizer

Wood dust

Worksafe Australia WES - TWA 5mg/m³ time weighted average

WES - STEL 10mg/m³ short term exposure limit

Paraffin wax (fume)

Worksafe Australia WES - TWA 2mg/m³ time weighted average

Ventilation

All work with these boards should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of dust.

Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing dust at the source. Hand power tools should be fitted with dust bags and used in well ventilated areas.

Work areas should be well ventilated. They should be cleaned at least daily, and dust should be removed by vacuum cleaning or by the wet sweeping method.

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

According to the conditions of use, protective gloves, apron, boots, head and face protection must be worn. Protective gloves made of PVC. Rubber boots.

Hand protection

Long-cuff gloves (Gauntlet type-extending beyond the wrist). Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. When prolonged or frequent contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Skin and body protection

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Use protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton® or heavy nitrile rubber. With heavy dust development and in confined spaces, use disposable face masks - NIOSH approved dust mask. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots.

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Combined gas/dust mask with filter type A/P2. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29CFR. If airborne concentrations are above the applicable exposure limits, use a NIOSH approved respirator for dusts. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

Eye protection:

When engaged in activities where ingredients could contact the eye, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury.

Contact lenses should not be worn when working with ingredients.

When re-manufacturing wear goggles or safety glasses. Goggles or safety glasses should be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS1336 and AS/NZS1337

Wear safety glasses with side shields, goggles or face shield for protection against dust or flying debris. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Flammability

Boards are flammable but difficult to ignite. Product may ignite in excess of 185°C.

Fine airborne dust can ignite so avoid a build-up of wood dust, shavings or off-cuts and keep all storage and work areas well ventilated.

Avoid sources of radiant heat and flame, and avoid sparks and sources of ignition in all electrical equipment, including dust extraction equipment.

People must not smoke in storage or work areas.

SECTION 6: Safe handling information**Safe handling**

Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid generation of dust.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

Transport

No special transport requirements are considered necessary

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Technical measures - A washing facility/water for eye and skin cleaning purposes should be present.

Incompatible materials are strong acids, strong bases and strong oxidizing agents.

Spills and disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions. Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely.

Offcuts and general waste materials should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfills sites, or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator, in accordance with disposal authority guidelines. Dust can be disposed of in the same way as off-cuts but should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

Avoid release to the environment. Offcuts and general waste materials should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfills sites, or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator, in accordance with disposal authority guidelines. Dust can be disposed of in the same way as off-cuts but should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.

Firefighting measures

Do not burn in barbecues, combustion stoves or open fires in the home as irritating gases are emitted.

Burning or smouldering boards or wood dust can generate carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and other pyrolysis products, which are irritating to the respiratory tract.

Dry wood dust in high concentrations can be explosive. Use water, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical extinguishers. Fire fighters to wear breathing apparatus.

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