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For Products: **McKillican EcoPureTFMelamine**
 McKillican FSC EcoPureTFMelamine

The following **MSDS** sheets are being provided as requested. To document that **ALL** the components of a product purchased meet requirements for LEED EQ4.4 (No added urea-formaldehyde), you are being provided MSDS per component. For this product it includes:

**Paper and Resin MSDS sheets and
Core MSDS sheets**



Material Safety Data Sheet

Arclin Surfaces, Inc.

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EMERGENCY NUMBERS CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
Outside US: 703-527-3887

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Revised:

Section I - Material Identification

Product Name: DMO

Product Code: All Melamine DMO Products

Product Description: Decorative Melamine Overlay Impregnated with Melamine/Formaldehyde Resin

Chemical Name: Resin Impregnated Paper

IUPAC: N/A CAS#: N/A UN#: Not Regulated

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS #	Weight % *	Exposure Limits
Phenol	108-95-2	Below Reportable Threshold	5.0 ppm ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Below Reportable Threshold	0.3 ppm ACGIH Ceiling 0.75 ppm OSHA PEL-TWA
Methanol	67-56-1	Below Reportable Threshold	200 ppm ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL

* 29 CFR Part 1910.1200(g)(2)(i)(C)(1), of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Communication Standard

H.M.I.S. RATINGS HEALTH - 1 FLAMMABILITY - 0 REACTIVITY - 0

Section III - Health Hazards

Effects of Over Exposure:

Contact with skin may cause irritation or rash. Eye contact may cause slight irritation or redness. Heated vapors may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Primary Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation of dust or fumes. Phenol may be absorbed through the skin.

Carcinogenicity:

Formaldehyde, a component of this product, is classified as an IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Group I Human carcinogen (nose and pharynx) and a potential human carcinogen by U.S. agencies NTP and OSHA.

Section IV - Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water at once.

Eye Contact: Flush with water for 15 minutes and call a physician if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Ingestion: Not applicable.

In all cases if irritation persists, obtain qualified medical advice.

Section V - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flashpoint: Not applicable **Auto-Ignition Temperature:** 410 degrees C. / 770 degrees F.
Extinguishing Media: Water spray, Carbon Dioxide foam or Dry Chemical, as determined by surrounding fire
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self- contained breathing apparatus is required.
Hazardous decomposition products may include formaldehyde and oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sodium and potassium.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None.

Section VI - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Collect material and place in a closed container.
Proper PPE (personal protective equipment) should be worn per Section VIII of this MSDS.
Waste disposal method:
At this time, this material would not be considered a hazardous waste as defined under the federal RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). However, caution should be taken as these regulations can change and state and local regulations may vary to reclassify this waste. Material should always be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
For further information, contact your state or local solid waste disposal agency.

Section VII - Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storing:
Store in a cool, dry and vented space with packaging left intact until use.
Other precautions: Consult the product bulletin prior to using this product.

Section VIII - Special Protection Information

Respiratory Protection: Should be worn to prevent breathing dust or heated fumes.
Ventilation: Local exhaust and general ventilation recommended.
Protective Gloves: Suitable protective gloves should be worn to protect against skin contact and to prevent paper cuts.
Eye Protection: Safety glasses are recommended.
Other Protective Equipment: As required to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Section IX - Physical Data

Appearance and Odor:	White, Colored, or Printed Light Weight Impregnated Paper		
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable		
Percent Moisture Content	2-10%	<u>Leachate Analysis (Wt%):</u>	
Evaporation Rate:	Non-Volatile	Leachate Formaldehyde:	0.00011
Vapor Density:	Non-Volatile	Leachate Phenol:	Not Detected
Specific Gravity:	Not Applicable	Leachate Methanol:	NA

Section X - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable **Conditions to Avoid:** Warm storage and ignition sources
Incompatibility: None known **Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products may include formaldehyde, and oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sodium and potassium

Section XI - Toxicological Information

When heating the paper, it will give off small amounts of volatile chemicals, primarily formaldehyde and phenol.

Permissible Exposure Levels:

- Phenol:** The OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) and the ACGIH TLV (Threshold Limit Value) for phenol is currently set at 5 ppm for an 8 hour TWA.
- Formaldehyde:** OSHA has established a 0.75 ppm PEL for formaldehyde as an 8 hour TWA and a 2 ppm 15-minute STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit). OSHA has also set a 0.5 ppm action level for formaldehyde (see OSHA regulation 21 CFR 1910.1048 for specific information regarding workplace requirements). ACGIH ceiling for formaldehyde is 0.3 ppm.
- Carcinogenicity:** Formaldehyde, a component of this product, is classified as an IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Group I Human carcinogen (nose and pharynx) and a potential human carcinogen by U.S. agencies NTP and OSHA.

Section XII: Ecological Information

No Data Available

Section XIII: Final Disposition

Material should always be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. See Section VI for further details.

Section XIV: Transport Information

This product is not regulated.

Section XV: Regulatory Information

This product contains no hazardous ingredients above reportable thresholds as designated in the reporting requirements of "Section 312 and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of 1986 (40 CFR 370 and 372).

Section XVI: Other Information

DISCLAIMER: The information and recommendations contained herein are offered as a service to our customers but are not intended to relieve the user from its responsibility to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information and to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of these materials. The information and recommendations provided herein are believed by Arclin Surfaces, Inc. to be accurate or obtained from sources believed to be reliable. However, Arclin Surfaces, Inc. makes no warranty concerning their accuracy and Arclin Surfaces, Inc. will not be liable for claims resulting to any party's use of or reliance on information or recommendations contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information or recommendations are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Page: 1 of 10
Date Prepared: 04/01/07

Product: Encore™ Urea Formaldehyde Free Particleboard

1. Composite Panel Product and Company Identification

Product Identifier: Unfinished, Low-VOC Particleboard Panels
General use: Re-manufacturing, construction and furniture processes.
Product Description: A panel product manufactured from cellulosic materials bonded together with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder, and which may contain other additives.

MANUFACTURER:
SierraPine
800 48th Street
Springfield, OR 97478

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
(541) 726-5300

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	<u>Wt %</u>	<u>CAS Registry #</u>
Ligno-cellulosic Materials	90 - 93	N/A
Alkaline Phenolic Resin	6 - 9	Proprietary
Formaldehyde	<0.1	50-00-0

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200):

	<u>EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>
Formaldehyde CAS Registry # 50-00-0	OSHA PEL – TWA: 0.75 PPM OSHA PEL – STEL: 2 PPM ACGIH TLV – Ceiling: 0.30 PPM
Wood Dust/Ligno-cellulosic fiber ^{1,2}	OSHA PEL – TWA 15.0 mg/m ³ (total dust) ³ 5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Wood Dust/Ligno-cellulosic fiber, Inhalable Fraction ³	ACGIH TLV – TWA: 1.0 mg/m ³

1. In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 PELs were: TWA – 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 min.) – 10.0 mg/m³. These were total dust test based limits.³ A common practice since 1989 has been to meet and exceed the lower 1989 limits which were supported by the wood products industry.

2. Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted in the Composition/Information on Ingredients section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

3. Considerable debate continues to surround the inhalable-to-total dust conversion factor. ACGIH has proposed to use a ratio of 2.5 “for interpreting studies with exposure measurements based on total dust sampling” for purposes of defining a TLV for inhalable dust. However, a recent NIOSH paper states “In the case of exposures to wood dust, several studies with side-by-side sampling have revealed that inhalable sampling will increase the apparent dustiness of an atmosphere by between 150 and 400%, with an average closer to the higher end of this range.” [citing Harper (2002), Martin (1998), Tatum (2001), among others].

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

ACUTE: Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation or obstruction when inhaled, and irritation to skin or eyes on contact. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Various species of wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Ingestion is not likely to occur with normal use.

CHRONIC: Wood dust, depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC 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. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) includes wood dust in its Annual Report on carcinogens.

HMIS Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Physical Hazard: 0
Hazard Scale: 0 = *Minimal* 1 = *Slight* 2 = *Moderate* 3 = *Serious* 4 = *Severe*

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

Wood dust may cause unpleasant obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if irritation persists, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

EYE CONTACT:

Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash affected areas with soap and water. Get medical attention if rash or irritation persists or dermatitis occurs.

INGESTION:

Not applicable under normal use.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING HAZARD:

Wood is classified as a Class A combustible material.

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD:

Not Applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

LFL: Wood dust: 40 grams per cubic meter of air

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

- 1) 275 C (527 F): Source: Textbook of Wood Technology 4th Edition, A.J. Panshin & Carl de Zeeuw, 1980, McGraw-Hill Book Company New York, NY.
200 C (392 F): Source: Principles of Fire Protection, Arthur E. Cote and Percy
- 2) Bugbee, 1988, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.
- 3) It is difficult to identify the specific ignition temperature of wood because of the large number of variables involved. Source: Essentials of Fire Fighting 4th Fourth Edition, 1998, Edited by Richard Hall and Barbara Adams, Fire Protection Publications, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK.

- 4) Ignition of wood takes place when wood is subject to sufficient heat and in atmospheres that have sufficient oxygen. Ignition can be of two types: piloted or unpiloted. Piloted ignition occurs in the presence of an ignition source (such as a spark or flame). Unpiloted ignition is ignition that occurs where no pilot source is available. The surface temperature of wood materials has been measured somewhere between 300 C and 400 C (572 F to 752 F) prior to piloted ignition. Unpiloted ignition depends on special circumstances that result in different ranges of ignition temperatures. At this time, it is not possible to give specific ignition data that apply to a broad range of cases. With convection heating of wood, unpiloted ignition has been reported as low as 270 C (518 F) and as high as 470 C (878 F). Source: Wood Handbook Wood as an Engineering Material, 1999, Forest Products Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Madison, WI.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Fire fighting procedures for extinguishing a Class A fire should be followed.

Source: Essentials of Fire Fighting 4th Fourth Edition, 1998, Edited by Richard Hall and Barbara Adams, Fire Protection Publications, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK.

- 1) When extinguishing a fire in a wood dust or fiber pile care needs to be taken. A direct stream of water, into the pile from a hose, could cause the burning material to become airborne creating a risk in spreading the fire to other areas. Source: Handbook of Industrial Loss Prevention, 1967, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, McGraw-Hill Book Company New York, NY.
- 2) Water is used to quench the burning material below its ignition temperature. The addition of Class A foams (sometimes referred to as wet water) may enhance water's ability to extinguish Class A fires, particularly those that are deep seated in bulk materials (such as piles of hay bales, sawdust piles, etc.). This is because the Class A foam agent reduces the water's surface tension, allowing it to penetrate more easily into piles of material. Class A fires are difficult to extinguish using oxygen-exclusion methods like CO₂ flooding or coating with foam because these methods do not provide the cooling effect needed for total extinguishment. Source: Essentials of Fire Fighting 4th Fourth Edition, 1998, Edited by Richard Hall and Barbara Adams, Fire Protection Publications Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

Use recommended Class A fire fighting equipment when fighting an incipient fire.

Source: Essentials of Fire Fighting 4th Fourth Edition, Edited by Richard Hall and Barbara Adams, Fire Protection Publications, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

RESPIRATOR:

Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:

Wear side shield safety glasses during the re-manufacturing of this product. Other protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed depending on dust conditions.

GENERAL HYGIENE:

Practice proper personal hygiene.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Description: light to dark colored solid, color and odor are dependent on the wood species.

Boiling Point: not applicable	PH: not applicable
Evaporation Rate: not applicable	Solubility in Water (% by weight): Insoluble
Freezing Point: not applicable	Specific Gravity: generally < 1
Melting Point: not applicable	Vapor Density: not applicable
Molecular Formula: not applicable	Vapor Pressure: not applicable
Molecular Weight: not applicable	Viscosity: not applicable
Oil-Water Distribution Coefficient: not applicable	% Volatile by volume (70°F): not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

Stable under normal conditions.

REACTIVITY:

Avoid product contact with open flame and any temperature sources that could induce thermal decomposition. Avoid product contact with oxidizing agents, drying oils and strong acids. For further information on the reactivity of wood products, refer to Chapter 17 of the Wood Handbook (Wood Handbook Wood as an Engineering Material, 1999, Forest Products Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Madison, WI)

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, aldehydes and organic acids.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Wood Dust:

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

Wood dust (generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product) may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classify wood dust as a human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not available for product in purchased form.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Product Information

This panel product is recyclable. It is the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your product meets any applicable criteria for hazardous waste disposal. Disposal must follow applicable federal, provincial, state and local regulations.

EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

This product in purchased form is not considered hazardous waste under federal hazardous waste regulations 40 CFR 261. If the product is altered by processing, use or contamination, waste can be tested using methods described in 40 CFR 261 to determine whether the altered product meets the criteria for hazardous waste.

State, provincial and local requirements for waste disposal may be different than U.S. federal regulations.

Disposal Instructions

If disposed or discarded in its purchased form, ordinary trash collection is acceptable. It is the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Follow applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Department of Transportation (DOT): This product is not a DOT hazardous material.

It is the purchaser's responsibility to see if this product meets any regulations depending on their location.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

A. General Product Information

OSHA: 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 this product may be hazardous.

HUD: The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulation 24 CFR 3280 sets emission standards and provides for 3rd party certification of particleboard and MDF formaldehyde emissions. Emissions from this product are below the limit required by HUD.

ANSI A208.1-1999 PARTICLEBOARD: This industry consensus standard limits formaldehyde emissions from particleboard. Formaldehyde emissions from this product are below the ANSI standard.

B. Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

SARA 302: 500lb. TPQ

CERCLA: 100lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

State Regulations

Component Analysis – State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists and may also appear on similar lists in states not on the chart:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Wood dust, all soft and hard woods	None	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes

Additional Regulatory Information

Component Analysis – WHMIS IDL

No components are listed in the WHMIS IDL.

Component Analysis – Inventory

Component	CAS#	TSCA	CAN	EEC
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	yes	DSL	EINECS

16. OTHER INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS:

- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ANSI: American National Standards Institute
- C: Ceiling Limit
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Services Number
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act
- CFR : Code of Federal Regulations
- CWA : Clean Water Act
- DOT: Department of Transportation
- EC₅₀: Effective concentration that inhibits endpoints for 50% of control population
- EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
- FDA: Food and Drug Administration
- HCS: Hazard Communication Standard
- HMIS: Hazard Material Information System
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- LC_{LO}: Lowest lethal concentration of a substance
- LC₅₀: Concentration of a material expected to kill 50% of an animal test group
- LD_{LO}: Lowest lethal dose of a material
- LD₅₀: Dose of a material expected to kill 50% of an animal test group
- LEL: Lower Explosive Limit

LFL: Lower Flammability Limit
MSHA: Mining Safety and Health Administration
NA: Not Applicable
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
NPRI: Canadian National Pollution Release Inventory
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ: Reportable Quantity
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
STP: Standard Temperature and Pressure
TC_{Lo}: Lowest concentration in air resulting in a toxic effect
TDG: Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA: Time-weighted Average
UFL: Upper Flammable Limit
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

DISCLAIMER:

This information was believed to be accurate at the time of preparation, and compiled from sources believed to be reliable. Products and/or articles manufactured from this product may have characteristics that are significantly different; therefore, it is the user's responsibility to investigate and understand other pertinent information and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. There is no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning product or merchantability or fitness thereof for any purpose. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. SierraPine, a California limited partnership, 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 the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.