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Distributed By -
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FREEMAN

PRODUCT NAME:
MEGABOARD

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Identification:	Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)* (Urea-Formaldehyde Resin) (Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin)
Synonyms:	None
Trade Name:	MEGABOARD, MEGACORE, MEGACORE PLUS

Description

This panel product is manufactured from wood bonded together with urea-formaldehyde resin and/or phenol-formaldehyde resin.

Potential Airborne Releases

The product may release small quantities of formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0) in gaseous form. Emissions decrease through time as the panel ages. Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust.

Physical Data (Solid and Dust Form)

Boiling Point	NA	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1) Solid Form	0.4 to 0.8
Vapor Density	NA	% Volatiles By Vol	0
Melting Point	NA	Vapor Pressure	NA
Solubility in H_2O (% by wt.)	< 0.1 %	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1)	NA
pH	NA	Appearance	Light Tan
Odor	Depends on age.		

Fire and Explosion Data (Solid Form)

Flash Point	NA	Explosive Limits in Air	NA
Autoignition Temperature	NA (will depend upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables)	Special Fire Fighting Procedures	None
Extinguishing Media	Water, Carbon dioxide, Sand	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None

Fire and Explosion Data (Dust Form)

Autoignition Temperature	Variable (typically 400 - 500° F)	Flash Point	NA
Extinguishing Media	Water, Carbon dioxide, Sand	Explosive Limits in Air	40 grams/m³
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Use water to wet down dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.		

Reactivity Data (Solid and Dust Form)

Conditions Contributing to Instability	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite in excess of 400° F.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, organic acids, and polynuclear aromatic compounds.
Hazardous Polymerization	NA

* This fact sheet is for products that have not been finished (coated, laminated, or overlaid) or treated (with preservatives or fire retardant).

Health Effects Information (Solid and Dust Form)

Exposure Limits:	Formaldehyde	OSHA PEL - TWA: 0.75 ppm OSHA PEL - STEL: 2 ppm ACGIH TLV - CEILING: 0.3 ppm
	Wood Dust	OSHA PEL - TWA: 15.0 mg/m ^{3} (total dust) 5.0 mg/m ^{3} (respirable fraction)
	Wood dust (Softwood)	ACGIH TLV - TWA: 5.0 mg/m ^{3} ACGIH TLV - STEL (15 min.): 10.0 mg/m ^{3}
	Eye Contact	Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation.
	Skin Contact	Both formaldehyde and various species of wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
	Ingestion	Not likely to occur.
Inhalation:	Gaseous Formaldehyde	May cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose, and throat. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and that pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure. Formaldehyde is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a probable human carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) includes formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogens. Formaldehyde is regulated by OSHA as a potential cancer agent. In studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been shown to cause nasal cancer after long-term exposure to very high concentration (14+ppm), far above those normally found in the workplace using this product. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducted an epidemiological study of industrial workers exposed to formaldehyde (published June 1986). The NCI concluded that the data provides little evidence that mortality from cancer is associated with formaldehyde exposure at the levels experienced by workers in the study.
	Wood Dust	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction, Coughing, wheezing, and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. 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.

Precautions, Safe Handling

Formaldehyde:	Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur.
Wood Dust:	Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation.

Generally Applicable Control Measures

Ventilation:	Provide adequate general and local ventilation to keep airborne contaminant levels below the OSHA PEL's.
Personal Protective Equipment:	Wear goggles or safety glasses when manufacturing or machining the product. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable exposure limits may be exceed. Other protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed depending on dust conditions.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes	Flush with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin	Wash affected areas with soap and water. Get medical advice if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.
Ingestion	Not applicable.