

ABN: 48 821 975 815

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Issue Date: 19th March 2010 Revision date: 24th June 2013 Revision date: 13th February 2015 Revision date: 15th February 2015

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is written by UB Trading Pty Ltd in accordance with Worksafe Australia guidelines. This information contained must not be altered, deleted or added to. UB Trading Pty Ltd will not accept responsibility for changes made to its MSDS content by any other person.

IDENTIFICATION:

Product Name: AS6669:2007 Plywood - Formwork - Specifications

Model	BSI Review date	Description
F17	02/05/2014	Grade 17 (I-229 Z-26.2/I-195 Z-25.0) Formwork
		Plywood,
		A Bond, Veneer Quality DD, 17.10.11, Class 2, E-0.
		Size 1200 x 2400 x 17mm
		Size 1200 x 1800 x 17mm

Holds Certificate Number	BMP 609059	



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Product Name: AS/NZS2269.0:2012 Plywood – Structural - Specifications

Model	BSI Review date	Description
F17	02/05/2014	Grade 17 (I 229/Z 26.2 – I 195 / Z 25.0) Structural
		Plywood, A Bond, Veneer Quality DD, 17.10.11, E-0.
		Size 1200 x 1800 x 17mm
		Size 1200 x 2400 x 17mm
Holds Certificate Number		BMP 615302

Product use: Glued product used in residential, commercial, and

industrial construction, and/or general purpose building

material.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of hazardous nature: non-hazardous substance

Non-Dangerous goods: According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG

Code. Poisons Schedule: None

Risk Safety: None under normal operating conditions.

Eye contact: eye contact may cause temporary irritation or a

burning sensation. Wood dust may cause irritation

Skin Contact: Both formaldeyde and dust may cause irritation to

skin for sensitive individuals

Inhalation: wood dust and or formadeyde may cause nasal

dryness and or irritation.



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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Proportion by weight Wood veneer None >92% A Bond - Phenol formaldehyde resin < 0.0115ppm (< 8%)

Dynea film < 0.52%

In well ventilated storage areas and work places utilising these products the concentration of formaldehyde in the air will not exceed the World Health Organisation standard of O.1ppm for the general environment and it will be well below the Worksafe Australia occupational Exposure Standard of 1.0ppm on a time weighted average (twa).

Hazchem Code: None allocated Poisons Schedule: None allocated

Use: Residential, commercial, industrial and marine

construction, furniture and fitments and/or general

purpose building material.

Physical Description: The products are manufactured as pressed boards ranging

in thickness from 17mm thick.

Made from: Pinus and other wood veneers bonded together with resin.
Odour: No distinctive odour. Newly manufactured plywood and

freshly machined surfaces tend to have the odour of the wood species from which the plywood is manufactured.

Boiling Point:

Vapour Pressure:

Vapour Density:

Melting Point:

Solubility in Water:

Flashpoint:

Not applicable

Highly insoluble

Not applicable

O.50-1.00

Flammability in air: Fine airborne wood dust, generated when the

product is machined, can ignite spontaneously.

Auto Ignition Temperature: >200°C

Sealing plywood with paint, varnish or other surface finishes further reduces any emissions.

Cured resin: The cured resin is inert and not likely to contribute to health effects.



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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES - FOR CONSTRUCTION USE

Site recommendation: Comprehensive first aid kit

Eye washing facilities

Eye exposure: hold eyelids open, flush with water for 15 – 20 minutes.

Remove contact lenses if safe to do so. If irritation persists

seek medical advise and assistance.

Skin Contact: wood dust and or particles may cause skin irritation in

some individuals. If large area or irritation develops then

seek medical assistance.

Inhaled: if wood dust is inhaled, then seek fresh air. If breathing

difficulties or asthma persists then seek medical

assistance.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazard type: combustible wood veneer

EXTINGUISHING

Water spray

Foam

Dry chemical powder

BCF (where regulations permit)

Carbon dioxide.



FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade identify location and hazard. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Decontaminate equipment after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD Combustible.

Will burn if ignited.

Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.

Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.

Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.

Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.

Wet dusts may ignite spontaneously.

Solid fuels, such as wood, when subjected to a sufficient heat flux, will degrade, gasify and release vapours.

There is little or no oxidation involved in this gasification process and thus it is endothermic.

This process is referred to as forced pyrolysis but is sometimes referred to, wrongly, as smoldering combustion.

This type of combustion, once initiated, can continue in a low-oxygen environment, even when the fire is in a closed compartment with low oxygen content.

An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is frequently used as the lower explosive limit (L.E.L) of wood dusts.

Thermal oxidative decomposition may produce vapours and gases including carbon monoxide

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire. HAZCHEM: None

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES MINOR SPILLS

MAJOR SPILLS Pick up.

Secure load if safe to do so.

Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAG

Flammability:

Plywood boards are flammable, however are also difficult to ignite.

Suggested precautions to be followed to avoid ignition of the plywood sheets.

Do not allow build-up of wood dust and or wood particles (offcuts).

Ensure work area and storage area is well ventilated.

Remove any potential sources of radiant heat and flame.

Remove any potential sources of sparks and sources of ignition (any electrical equipment and or machinery).

Do not smoke in the work area and storage area.

General:

Ensure all machinery is fitted with appropriate dust extractor and / or bags.

Ensure all hand tools are fitted with appropriate dust extractor and / or bags.

Ensure work and storage area is well ventilated.

Ensure work and storage area is kept clean (washed and or vacuumed every day).

Smoking:

Do not smoke in the work area and storage area.



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Waste Disposals:

Waste material should be disposed of at approved landfill sites, or disposed of in an approved furnace or incinerator, in accordance with disposal authority guidelines.

Storage and Transport:

Ensure work area and storage area is well ventilated.

Remove any potential sources of radiant heat and flame.

Remove any potential sources of sparks and sources of ignition (any electrical equipment and or machinery).

Do not smoke in the work area and storage area.

Use suitable transport vehicles and lifting equipment, secure product with adequate and appropriate straps.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Early fire hazard properties as determined in accordance with AS1530 Part 3.

Ignitability Index	14
Spread of Flame Index	7
Heat Evolved Index	8-9
Smoke Developed Index	2-3

Burning or smouldering boards or wood dust can generate carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Dry wood dust in high concentrations can be explosive. Use water or dry chemical fire extinguishers.



Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory:

It is advisable to avoid breathing wood dust.

If you are working with plywood (cutting, drilling, sanding or other), you may be exposed to wood dust. Wood dust may cause irritation to the throat. It is advisable to wear an Australian standard approved dust mask. Respirators and equipment should comply with relevant Australian standards.

You should work in a clean and ventilated environment. You should use adequate and efficient dust extraction systems (that meet Australian standards and manufacturers recommendations). Equipment must be maintained in accordance with standards and manufacturers recommendations.

Eye Protection:

Avoid contact with eyes.

If you are working with plywood (cutting, drilling, sanding or other), you may be exposed to wood dust. Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. It is advisable to wear an Australian standard, approved eye protection, such as glasses or non-fogging goggles.

Skin Protection:

Avoid contact with skin.

If you are working with plywood (cutting, drilling, sanding or other), you may be exposed to wood dust and or splinters. Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes.

To help avoid skin irritation (caused by dust or splinters) it is advisable to wear long sleeved shirts, long trousers and work gloves that meet Australian standards. Gloves will minimize the risk of splinters.

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After contact with plywood (handling) it is recommended to wash with warm water and to use soap. It is also recommended to wash the clothing used.

If your skin becomes irritated it is not recommended to scratch or rub the irritated area. If irritation continues it is advisable to seek medical advice.

If you require further information on effects of exposure to wood dust, please seek medical advice.

HANDS/FEET

Protective gloves (AS2161).

Safety footwear that meet with relevant Australian standards.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Precautions for use / exposure:

Exposure standards for softwood (e.g. pine) dust and formaldehyde are: OSH Worksafe Australia Wood dust:

5 mg/m3 time-weighted average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 time-weighted average (TWA) 10 mg/m3 short term exposure limit (STEL) Wood dust is also listed as a sensitiser.

Exposure Standard for Formaldehyde 1.0 ppm (1.2 mg/m3) time-weighted average (TWA)

- 2.0 ppm (2.5 mg/m3) short term exposure limit (STEL)
- 1.0 ppm (1.2 mg/m3) time-weighted average (TWA)
- 2.0 ppm (2.5 mg/m3) short term exposure limit (STEL)

It is recommended that workplace exposures to wood dust should not exceed 1.0 mg/m3 TWA.



Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Respiratory:

It is advisable to avoid breathing wood dust.

If you are working with plywood (cutting, drilling, sanding or other), you may be exposed to wood dust. Wood dust may cause irritation to the throat. It is advisable to wear an Australian standard approved dust mask. Respirators and equipment should comply with relevant Australian standards (AS/NZS1716).

You should work in a clean and ventilated environment. You should use adequate and efficient dust extraction systems (that meet Australian standards and manufacturers recommendations). Equipment must be maintained in accordance with standards and manufacturers recommendations.

Eye Protection:

Avoid contact with eyes.

If you are working with plywood (cutting, drilling, sanding or other), you may be exposed to wood dust. Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. It is advisable to wear an Australian standard approved eye protection, such as glasses or non-fogging goggles.

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Skin Protection:

Avoid contact with skin.

If you are working with plywood (cutting, drilling, sanding or other), you may be exposed to wood dust and or splinters. Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes.

To help avoid skin irritation (caused by dust or splinters) it is advisable to wear long sleeved shirts, long trousers and work gloves that meet Australian standards (AS2161). Gloves will minimize the risk of splinters.

After contact with plywood (handling) it is recommended to wash with warm water and to use soap. It is also recommended to wash the clothing used.

If your skin becomes irritated it is not recommended to scratch or rub the irritated area. If irritation continues it is advisable to seek medical advice.

If you require further information on effects of exposure to wood dust, please seek medical advice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents. PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT: No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Wood veneers will decay over tume

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever Dispose in State Land Waste Management Facility Avoid burning



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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Use suitable transport vehicles and lifting equipment, secure product with adequate and appropriate straps.

Treated and untreated timber is not classified as dangerous good according to ADG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS Plywood (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt (CAS: 40798-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists; Australia Exposure Standards Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) No data available for wood dust softwood as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Formaldehyde emission

In the finished product, the cured resin is inert and not likely to contribute to health effects.

Formaldehyde gas is irritating to the nose and throat, eyes and skin. It is recommended that storage areas be well ventilated to avoid any irritating effects of a build-up of formaldehyde. In well ventilated storage areas and work places utilising these products the concentration of formaldehyde in the air will not exceed the World Health Organisation standard of 0.1 ppm for the general environment and it will be well below the occupational Exposure Standard of 1.0 ppm on a time weighted average (TWA).

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Sealing plywood with paint, varnish or other surface finishes further reduces emissions from the boards. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) assessed formaldehyde in 1982 as Group 2A: - possibly carcinogenic to humans - on the basis of evidence that inhalation of formaldehyde gas caused nasal cancer in experiments with rats. In the experiments, groups of rats were exposed to formaldehyde for six hours a day, five days a week for up to two years at concentrations of 0, 2.0, 5.6 and 14.3 ppm. Fifty percent of those exposed at 14.3 ppm, one percent exposed to 5.6 ppm, but none exposed to 2.0 or 0 ppm developed nasal cancers.

There have been more than thirty epidemiological studies involving over 150,000 people occupationally exposed to formaldehyde. These, and studies of behaviour to toxicity, indicate that exposure to formaldehyde below the occupational Exposure Standard of 1 ppm TWA (time weighted average) will not result in a increased risk of cavity cancers in humans.

As veneer products have emission levels of 0.03 to 0.05 ppm, well below the WHO recommended level of 0.1 ppm, under reasonably foreseeable circumstances it is unlikely that the presence of traces of formaldehyde in the product poses a health risk.

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