



# FLAMEDXX

Save Money Today, Save Lives Tomorrow

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name:	FLAMEDXX OSB	Chemical Name:	FLAMEDXX
Manufacturer:	FLAMEDXX, LLC P O Box 280448 Nashville, TN 37228	Chemical formula:	Not Applicable
		CAS#:	Mixture
		Validation Date:	5/22/2009
		Printed Date:	5/22/2009
Synonym:	Not Available	Responsible Name:	FLAMEDXX, LLC
Trade Name:	FLAMEDXX OSB Board	In Case of Emergency:  615-297-2000	
Product Description:	This panel product contains hardwood and/or softwood strands bonded with resin (phenol formaldehyde copolymer) wax and FLAMEDXX		
Product Uses:	Fire Retardant press Board		

### SECTION 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	LD50	LC50	Exposure Limits
Hardwood dust (e.g., aspen, sweet gum, etc.)	Not Available	91	Not Available	Not Available	<b>ACGIH (2000)</b> 1mg/m3 TWA A1  <b>OSHA PEL</b> 15 mg/m3 TWA Total 5 mg/m3 Respirable  <b>Ontario OEL-reg 833 (2000) Proposed</b> 3 mg/m3 TWAEV Total dust  <b>BC reg 296-97 (1997)</b> Non-allergenic 1 mg/m3 K1, A  <b>RQMT (Quebec) 1999</b> 5 mg/m3 TWA Total
Softwood dust (e.g., Southern Yellow Pine)	Not Available	91	Not Available	Not Available	<b>ACGIH (2000)</b> 5 mg/m3 TWA 10 mg/m3 STEL/C  <b>OSHA PEL</b> 15 mg/m3 TWA Total 5 mg/m3 Respirable  <b>Ontario OEL-reg 833 (2000) Proposed</b> 3 mg/m3 TWAEV Total dust  <b>BC reg 296-97 (1997)</b> Non-allergenic 2.5 mg/m3 K1, A  <b>RQMT (Quebec) 1999</b> 5 mg/m3 TWA Total
Phenol Formaldehyde Resin Solids	Not Available	1-3	Not Available	Not Available	<b>No Exposure Value</b>
Proprietary Solution	Not Available	3-7	Not Available	Not Available	<b>No Exposure Value</b>

### SECTION 3: Hazards Identification

#### Emergency Overview

Manual or mechanical cutting to abrasion process performed on the OSB Board may result in

	generation of wood dust.
<b>Routes of Entry</b>	Inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.
<b>Potential Acute Health Affects</b>	No test data exists on actual mixture. Listed below is the data available on the identified ingredients. May cause irritation to upper respiratory system, eyes and skin.
<b>Potential Chronic Health Affects</b>	No test data exists on actual mixture. Listed below is the data available on the identified ingredients.  <b>Wood Dust</b> Carcinogenicity IARC (Group 1) - Carcinogenic to Humans ACGIH (A1) - Certain hard woods, Confirmed Human Carcinogen BC (K1) - A Confirmed Human Carcinogen  For further information concerning toxic and hazardous information consult the MSDSs for wood dust
<b>See Toxicological Information (SECTION11)</b>	

<b>Section 4: First Aid Measures</b>	
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of each entire eye. DO NOT RUB EYES. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Various species of wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB OR SCRATCH. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Depending on species, wood dust may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing continues to occur.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not likely to occur.
<b>Notes to Physician</b>	Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

<b>Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures</b>	
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash Points</b>	Not Available
<b>Products of Combustion</b>	Burning of wood products produces irritating and toxic emissions, including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, aldehydes, and organic acids.
<b>Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	There is a risk of fire when fine dust particles come in contact with a source of ignition as heat or flame.
<b>Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances</b>	Dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m <sup>3</sup> ) and if there is a source of ignition present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc.). May explode when in contact with strong acids and oxidants.
<b>Sensitivity/mechanical impact</b>	Not Available.
<b>Sensitivity/static discharge</b>	Not Available.
<b>Fire Fighting Media and Instructions</b>	Use water spray or carbon dioxide when fighting fires involving this material. Use dry sand or earth to smother fire.

<b>Section 6: Accidental Release Measures</b>	
<b>Spill and Leak</b>	Sweep or vacuum and avoid creating airborne dust conditions. Remove ignition source and provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place covered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

<b>Section 7: Handling and Storage</b>	
<b>Precautions</b>	Avoid any source of heat and avoid creating "clouds" of dust which can be source of fire and explosion. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing before reuse. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. AVOID BREATHING DUST.
<b>Storage</b>	Store away from incompatibles. Keep in a closed container in a cool and dry area. Keep away from any ignition source. Protect from physical damage.
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

<b>Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection</b>	
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	For reducing exposure to below recommended exposure limits, methods include mechanical ventilation using diluting or control of process, conditions or personal enclosure. System design should consider nature of contaminants and any explosive characteristics. Eyewash stations are recommended.
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<b>Personal Protection</b>	<b>Eyes</b> AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.* Use safety glasses with side shields or dust resistant safety goggles. Suitable eye protection should always be worn whenever cutting or shaping products with

power tools.

\*For more details refer to CSA Standard Z94.3-M88 "Industrial Eye and Face Protection".

Body	AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN. Wear Coveralls. Remove and wash dust contaminated clothing before reuse.
Respiratory	AVOID BREATHING DUST. When engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to recommended exposure limits, wear suitable respiratory protection. If respirator is required, use an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved device and institute comprehensive program as per CSA Z94.4-M1984.
Hands	AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN. Wear leather work gloves to protect skin from contact with wood dust, mechanical irritation, and splinters.
Feet	Not Applicable

**Protective Clothing  
(Pictograms)**



Consult Section 2 for acceptable exposure limits.

**Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Odor:	Dependent on wood species and time since dust was generated.
Taste:	Not Available.
Color:	Light Orange
Physical State:	Solid.
Molecular Weight:	Not Applicable.
Molecular Formula:	Not Applicable.
pH (1% Soln/Water):	Basic.
Boiling/Condensation Point:	Not Available.
Melting/Freezing Point:	Not Applicable.
Critical Temperature:	Not Available.
Specific Gravity:	Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content).
Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable.
Vapor Density:	Not Available.
Volatility:	Not Available.
Odor Threshold:	Not Available.
Evaporation Rate:	Not Available.
Water/oil dist. coeff.:	Not Applicable.
Viscosity:	Not Applicable.
Ionicity (in Water):	Not Available.
Dispersion Properties:	Not Available.
Solubility:	Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

**Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

<b>Stability and Reactivity</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Conditions of Instability</b>	Not Available.
<b>Incompatibility with Various Substances</b>	Wood dust can ignite if it comes in contact with strong oxidizing agents such as perchloric acid and nitric acids, and with strong acids such as sulfuric acid and if it comes in contact with drying oils such as linseed oil.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	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.
<b>Corrosively</b>	Not Applicable.

**Section 11: Toxicological Information**

<b>Routes of Entry</b>	Inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.
<b>Chronic Effects on Humans</b>	No test data exists on the actual mixture. Listed below is the data available on wood dust: Exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic symptoms and signs. Chronic exposure to some species of wood and sensitivity of some workers may cause the outbreak of some allergies that can become a potential health hazard to these individuals.

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<b>Acute Effects on Humans</b>	No test data exists on the actual mixture.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Causes Irritation and Sensitization. Dermatitis has been reported in humans. Nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration as well as exposure to formaldehyde during cutting or sanding operations of this product. However, because the quantity of resin in this

	product is very small, the risk of exposure to formaldehyde during cutting and sanding operations must be considered very low.
<b>Skin Absorption</b>	Not Available.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Causes Eye Irritation. Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans, nature of wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Causes Irritation and Sensitization. No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below: Inhalation of wood dust may irritate the respiratory tract by causing: drying of the mucus, sneezing, irritating cough and expectoration. May cause some difficulty in breathing such as: bronchitis, nasal discharge, respiratory tract obstruction and more. May sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs. People with existing respiratory tract ailments, (e.g. bronchitis) should avoid exposures to wood dust as they may suffer severe irritation and difficulty in breathing. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and pre-existing respiratory sensitization may be aggravated by exposure. However, because the quantity of resin contained in this product is very small, the risk of exposure to formaldehyde during cutting and sanding operations must be considered very low.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not Applicable. Not likely to occur.
<b>Irritancy of Product</b>	No test data available on actual mixture.
<b>Sensitization</b>	No test data available on actual mixture.
<b>Carcinogenic Effects</b>	No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on: Formaldehyde IARC (Group 2A) ACGIH (A2) BC (K2) Probably Carcinogenic to Humans Suspected Human Carcinogens A Suspected Human Carcinogen Wood Dust IARC (Group 1) Carcinogenic to Humans Nasal carcinoma has been reported in furniture industries and an increase of Hodgkin's disease has been reported in other wood working industries, especially in sawmills. Carcinogenic Effects ACGIH (A1) BC (K1) Certain hard woods – Confirmed Human Carcinogens A Confirmed Human Carcinogen
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	Not Available.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on: Wood Dust Exposure to wood dust may cause cellular changes in the nasal epithelium.
<b>Reproductive Effects</b>	No test data available on the actual mixture.
<b>Name of Toxicological synergistic products</b>	Not Available.

#### Section 12: Ecological Information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Not Available.
<b>BOD5 and COD</b>	Depending on the kind of wood.
<b>Products of Biodegradation</b>	Depending on the kind of wood. Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are unlikely. Long term degradation products may arise due to formaldehyde.
<b>Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation</b>	Not Available.
<b>Special Remarks on the Environment</b>	Biodegradation of the wood may lower oxygen levels in water which may be hazardous to aquatic life.

#### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

<b>Waste Information</b>	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations.
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#### Section 14: Transport Information

<b>Classification</b>	Not Applicable.
<b>PIN</b>	Not Applicable.
<b>Special Provisions for</b>	Not Applicable.

**Transport****Section 15: Regulatory Information**

<b>U.S. Federal Regulations</b>	The product is not controlled under the U.S. Hazard Communication Rule (29 CFR 1900.1200)
<b>Canadian Regulations</b>	The product is not controlled under WHMIS. It has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.
<b>Other Regulations</b>	Not Available.

**Section 16: Other Information**

<b>Other Special Considerations</b>	The 16 heading format MSDS complies with WHMIS criteria and follows the structure set forth by ANSI Z400.1-1998.
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**Validated by FLAMEDXX, LLC on 05/22/09****Printed 05/22/09****Notice to Reader**

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