

Sterling OSB Material Safety Data Sheet

Norbord Ltd
Morayhill, Inverness
Highland, IV2 7JQ
Scotland UK
Phone: +44 (0) 1463 795100



www.norbord.com

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1. Identification of the substance/ preparation and Company.

Product name: *Norbord Sterling OSB, Roofcoat, Sitecoat, Buildboard.*

Product type: Oriented Strand Board (OSB)

Product description:

OSB is an engineered panel product in which flakes of softwood are oriented to maximize strength properties and bonded together to form a panel. It is formed using a synthetic adhesive with water-resistant properties.

Roofcoat: - Coating is odourless, insoluble in water, stable and not considered dangerous under EU directives. Treat as OSB.

Sitecoat: - Coating is odourless, insoluble in water, stable and not considered dangerous under EU directives. Treat as OSB.

Buildboard: - Coating is odourless, insoluble in water, stable and not considered dangerous under EU directives. Treat as OSB.

Application:

Building, construction, furniture components, packaging, decorative fixtures and fittings, for dry internal and moisture resistant applications. See product literature for further information.

2. Identification/ information on ingredients.

No materials identified for this purpose as specified in section 5(3) of 'The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009.

3. Hazards identification

Physical hazard	Non-classifiable
Health hazard	Non-classifiable
No risk phrases required	

4. First aid measures.

INHALATION: Inhalation of dust can only occur during reprocessing of the material. If inhalation of dust causes adverse effects, remove to fresh air. If discomfort persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN CONTACT: In case of irritation from dust generated from processing, wash with water.

EYE CONTACT: If particles enter the eyes during processing, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

5. Fire-fighting measures

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- Cost management
- Capability assurance
- Supply chain management
- Managing beyond customer expectations

Non-flammable at room temperature, but will burn. In case of fire, soak (flood) with water. For large fires, fire fighters should wear full emergency protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Wood waste or dust may present a fire or explosion hazard - good housekeeping practices must be followed.

6. Accidental Release Measures

OSB does not represent a hazard in sheet form. However dust generated from processing should be contained, carefully collected and removed.

7. Handling and Storage

Normal good handling and storage practices should be followed.

Further information is available on HSE information sheet 'Safe stacking of sawn material and board materials'

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

When reprocessing, normal precautions for working with wood materials should be followed

a. Exposure Controls

During processing, adequate ventilation and/ or extraction should be provided to minimise airborne dust.

Whenever possible, fit dust extraction equipment even when using hand-held machines.

b. Personal Protection

Dust will be created during processing; use appropriate (Dust masks to at least EN 149 type FFP2) respiratory protection equipment. Wear gloves and overalls as required to prevent skin contact. Wear eye protection to prevent dust particles from entering eyes.

Wear the correct clothing and use other safety equipment as necessary.

Additional information is available from the Health and Safety Executive, 'The selection use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment; a practical guide' HSG53 HSE books 1998, and 'Selection of respiratory protective equipment suitable for use with wood dust' WIS14 HSE books 1991.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Wood sheets in various dimensions

Odour: Faint wood resin odour under ambient conditions

10. Stability and Reactivity - Considered stable and inert in sheet form



a. Materials to avoid:

Strong reducing and oxidising agents.

b. Conditions to avoid:

Heating and ignition sources and damp atmospheres.

c. Thermal decomposition products are generally as for wood:

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, aldehydes (including formaldehyde) particulate matter.

d. Other Hazards:

Processing of OSB will generate wood dust. Appropriate protection from inhalation of the dust is recommended. See section 8; also refer to 'Safe collection of wood waste: Prevention of fire and explosion.' WIS32 HSE Books 1997, and 'Safe handling of combustible dusts' HSG103 HSE books 2003.

11. Toxicological Information

OSB in panel form is unlikely to give rise to any toxicological effects; however health risks may arise from dust and moulds associated with poor processing, handling or storage practices.

a. Immediate Hazards

INHALATION: Dust generated during processing may cause irritation of the nose and throat.

SKIN: Dust generated during processing may cause irritation.

EYES: Dust generated during processing may cause irritation.

Under COSHH Regulations, softwood dust has a Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) of 5 mg/m³ (8 hr TWA) - this is the relevant limit for controlling exposure to OSB dust. Exposure must be reduced as far as is reasonably practicable below this limit - usually with properly designed and maintained extraction equipment fitted to woodworking machines. When using portable or hand-held tools, extraction equipment often is not practicable or available, in which case a suitable dust mask should be worn. If possible OSB should be machined in a well-ventilated workplace, for example outside. Softwood dust has also been classified as a potential sensitizer.

Formaldehyde has a WEL of 2.5 mg/m³ (8 hour TWA) and a Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) also 2.5 mg/m³ (15 minute exposure). Formaldehyde vapour can irritate the eyes and nasal linings.

Formaldehyde class for OSB is class E1 - less than or equal to 8 mg/100g (0.008 %) of board as per BS EN 13986:2004 Annex B.

12. Ecological Information

Mobility: The dust from processing is highly mobile especially when airborne.

Degradability: Biodegradable as for wood.

Bio accumulative potential: Not determined.

Aquatic toxicity: Toxicity to bacteria, algae and higher marine organisms not tested.



13. Disposal Considerations

Manufacturing waste must be disposed of as a controlled waste. Special consideration should be given to containing dust to prevent spillage during transit.

14. Transport Information

UK Supply Classification:	Non-classifiable.
UK Carriage Classification:	Non-classifiable.
UK Conveyance Classification:	Non-classifiable.
UN Number:	None.

15. Regulatory Information

Label Information:

UK Supply Classification:	Non-classifiable
UN Number:	None.

Other Regulations:

This Material Safety Data has been compiled in accordance with:-

“The **Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009**”.

Transport, storage, use and disposal of the material should be in accordance with the following additional legislation/publications, where applicable: COSHH Regulations 1994 and Amendments; Environmental Protection Act 1990; Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1992; EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits

Note: This list may not be exhaustive and users should satisfy themselves that they comply with all the relevant and latest issue national legislation.

16. Other Information

Where OSB is being processed, it is recommended that cleaning is done frequently using vacuum cleaning equipment with high-efficiency filters. Don't use compressed airlines for cleaning down machines, work pieces or clothing and don't use brushes to sweep up - they create dust clouds. Dispose of waste carefully.

Further technical information can be obtained from

Norbord Ltd.

Station Road

Cowie

Stirling

Scotland

FK7 7BQ

Phone: 01786 812921

Fax: 01786 817143

www.norbord.com

