

## 1. Identification of material and manufacturer

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<b>Product</b>	<b>Valchromat</b> - Wood fibre board suitable for load bearing applications in moisture rich environments.
<b>Application</b>	For specific applications please refer to Product Data Sheet, or contact a representative.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Valbopan – Fibras de Madeira, S.A</b> Quinta do Castelo 2450-025 Famalicão da Nazaré Portugal  More information: Telephone: +351 213 190 140 Fax: +351 213 190 144

## 2. Hazard identification

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<b>Physical and chemical hazard</b>	Not classified
<b>Health hazard</b>	Not classified
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not classified

## 3. Composition

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**Wood:** Pine – *Pinus Pinaster*

**Binding agent:** Melamine Urea Formaldehyde Resin (MUF), with low formaldehyde emissions (class E1)

**Wax:** Parffin emulsion at 65%

**Dye:** Organic dyes

## 4. First aid

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### Eye contact

Formaldehyde may cause irritation or burning sensation.

The resulting dust may cause irritation.

In case of contact, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes. See a doctor in case of irritation.

### Skin contact

Formaldehyde and wood dust may cause skin rashes or allergies to some sensible individuals.

In case of contact, wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothes before re-using. Polish the shoes before re-using.

See a doctor in case of irritation.

### Inhaling

Wood dust may cause breathing problems e/or irritation. If inhaled, seek fresh air.

See a doctor in case of any symptoms.

### Ingestion

Very unlikely

### Notes for physician

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

## 5. Fire fighting measures

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Not flammable at room temperature, but is combustible. In case of fire, soak or rinse with water.

In the event of large scale fire, follow the general fire fighting procedures, namely: ensure means for early detection and alert the closest Fire Fighters; ensure availability of adequate and functioning fire fighting equipment; ensure that staff is trained in the different protections measures and use of the different equipments.

Airborne dust may represent risk of explosion; usual dust control measure should be in place.

## 6. Measures in case of accidental leaks

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Localized suction prevents dust from going airborne. Remove any ignition source and fit the area with adequate ventilation.

The dust should be sent to a container for proper disposal.

## 7. Handling and storage

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### Precautions

Avoid ignition sources and the accumulation of dust clouds that may propagate fire and/or explode.  
Avoid eye and skin contact.  
Avoid inhaling the dust.

### Storage

Keep away from heat, sparks, flames and other ignition sources and of agents that cause incompatibility with the product.  
Store in covered areas at room temperature.

### Incompatibility

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.  
Avoid flames.

## 8. Exposure control / individual protection

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### Collective protection



Methods to minimize exposure to dust above recommended levels include good ventilation of the areas during process and individual protection. The working equipments should take into consideration the explosive potential. Shower and eye-washing equipment are recommended.



#### **Eyes:** AVOID EYE CONTACT

Use protective goggles to prevent entry of particles in the eye.



#### **Body:** AVOID SKIN CONTACT

Use adequate clothing. Remove and wash dusty clothing before re-using.

## Individual Protection



**Respiratory system:** AVOID INHALING DUST

Whenever the collective protection is not sufficient, use mask according to safety norms.



**Hands:** AVOID SKIN CONTACT

Use working gloves, according to safety norms, to protect skin from contact with dust, splinters and irritation.

**Feet:** Non applicable.

Determined according to the normal conditions of the workplace.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Physical state:** Solid

**Flash point:** Not determined

**Colour:** Several colours (see Product Data Sheet)

**Smell:** Depends on storage conditions and time from manufacture.

**Density:** See Product Data Sheet

**Solubility:** Insoluble in cold water

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability and reactivity</b>	Stable
<b>Instability conditions</b>	Not determined
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Wood dust may ignite in contact with strong oxidizing agents, such as perchloric and nitric acids, or with strong acids such as sulfuric acid. The same occurs with drying oils.
<b>Hazardous decomposition of the product</b>	Thermal and/or oxidant thermal decomposition may produce irritating emanations, toxic gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes (formaldehyde), organic acids and aromatic hydrocarbons.

## 11. Toxicological information

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### General information

Inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.

### Chronic effects on humans

Exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic symptoms. Chronical exposure to some wood species and the sensibility of some workers may cause the appearance of allergies that may be serious for the individual's health.

Frequent or prolonged exposure to formaldehyde may cause hypersensitivity which leads to contact dermatitis.

There are no available test results. The following is a list of available data on wood dust and formaldehyde:

**Skin contact:** CAUSES IRRITATION AND SENSIBILITY

Dermatitis has been detected in human beings, the nature of the wood and the origin of the dust must be taken into account, as well as the exposure to formaldehyde.

**Skin absorption:** Not determined.

**Eye contact:** CAUSES OCULAR IRRITATION

Conjunctivitis has been detected on human beings, the nature of the wood and the origin of the dust must be taken into account, the exposure to formaldehyde may cause tearing and conjunctivitis.

**Inhaling:** CAUSES IRRITATION AND SENSIBILIZATION

No available test results. The following is a list of available data on identified ingredients.

## Acute effects in humans



Inhaling wood dust may irritate the respiratory system causing: dryness of mucous and phlegm. May cause breathing trouble, such as: bronchitis, nasal discharge, obstruction of the respiratory system, amongst others. May sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthma symptoms.

Workers who have trouble breathing should avoid prolonged exposure to wood dust. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitivity, such as asthma, which may be aggravated by prolonged exposure.

**Ingestion:** Very unlikely to occur.

**Irritability:** No existing test results.

**Sensibilization:** No existing test results. Available data on identified ingredients demonstrate sensitization of the respiratory system.

**Carcinogenic effects:** No existing test results.

**Teratogenic effects:** Not determined.

**Mutagenic effects:** No existing test results.

**Effects on reproduction:** No existing test results.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Not determined.
<b>Biodegradation of the product</b>	Unlikely hazards from medium term degradation. Long term degradation may present some hazard incurred from formaldehyde.
<b>Toxicity during biodegradation</b>	Not determined.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Biodegradation may lower the oxygen levels of water, which may be harmful for aquatic life.

### 13. Information about residues

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Residues must be handled according to the legal environmental framework.

### 14. Transportation

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Not classified as hazardous for transportation.

### 15. Regulatory information

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#### Other regulations



EN 13986:2004 – Wood-based panels for use in construction – Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking.

### 16. Other information

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The health and safety advice given in this sheet may not apply to all individuals and/or every situation. It is the users responsibility to assess and use the product with safety and fulfilling the legislation. Valbopan, S.A. will not accept liability for damage or injuries resulting from improper use of the product, from failure to abide to recommendations, nor any hazards inherent to the products nature.