

Current revision-- Revision 11 July 2020

1. Identification of the substance/ preparation and Company.

Product name: *Norbord SterlingOSB Zero*

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.

Application:

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

Company:

Norbord Europe Ltd.
Station Road
Cowie, Stirling
Scotland
FK7 7BQ

Tel: (+44) (0)1786 812 921
In case of emergency: (+44) (0)1786 812 921 (office hours)
Ask for Health and Safety or Technical Manager

2. Hazards identification

Physical hazard	Non-classifiable
Health hazard	Non-classifiable

No hazard or precautionary statements

3. Identification/ information on ingredients.

No materials identified for this purpose as specified the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) regulations 2009 (amended 2016).

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

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

a. Manual Handling

In sheet form, OSB can present a manual handling risk due to its physical dimensions and weight. Good lifting practice should be followed.

Note: A 2440 mm by 1220 mm (8" x 4") sheet of 18 mm (3/4") OSB3 weighs approximately 33 kg (73 lbs).

b. Storage

Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other ignition sources. Store at room temperature. Keep away from moisture. Take care during removing packaging, especially banding.

Stacking

c. Stacking

The ground should be flat and even with a minimum of sloping, recommended maximum 2°.

Ground should be strong enough to withstand the weight of the packs and the machinery. It should be well consolidated and not affected by adverse weather conditions such as rain.

Clear any obstacles such as waste timber or unused bearers from the stacking area as they make stacks unstable.

Stacks outside may be affected by wind, make sure the stack is secure, if possible construct the stack so that a small cross section is facing the prevailing wind. Securely attach any protective sheeting. Bearers need to be straight and identical in length.

Vertically stacked packs should be of the same size or reduce in size up the stack, avoid overhangs. Further information is available on HSE information sheet 'Safe stacking of sawn material and board materials'

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

Health – the following health problems are among the effects that have been associated with exposure to wood dust.

- Skin disorders
- Obstruction in the nose and rhinitis;
- Asthma
- a rare type of nasal cancer

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 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.

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:

Reducing and oxidising agents.

b. Conditions to avoid:

Heating and ignition sources and damp atmospheres.

c. Thermal decomposition products are generally as for wood:

CO, CO₂, aldehydes (including formaldehyde, HCHO) particulate matter and other organic compounds.

d. Other Hazards:

Processing of OSB will generate wood dust. Appropriate protection from inhalation of the dust is recommended. Also refer to section 5 and 8.

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.

b. Delayed Hazards

Skin eczema can take up to 15 weeks to develop for persons susceptible to dust irritation.

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

The option of recycling any residues should be considered. 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:-

“Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) 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

None.

Further technical information can be obtained from

Norbord Europe Ltd.

Station Road

Cowie

Stirling

Scotland

FK7 7BQ

Phone: 01786 812921

Fax: 01786 817143

www.norbord.co.uk