



Decorgrain Veneer Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

1. Identification

- Product Name: Decorgrain Veneer Panel
- Intended Use: Building and decorative material
- Manufacturer Name: Decorply NZ Ltd T/A Decorpanel
- Address: 956A Great South Road, Penrose, Auckland 1061, New Zealand
- Telephone Number: 09- 5800 528
- Emergency Telephone Number: Emergency Services (Fire, Ambulance, Police) - Dial 111

2. Hazard(s) Identification

In its panel form, this product is not considered hazardous in New Zealand according to the HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

However, operations such as cutting, drilling, or sanding the veneer panels produce wood dust and particles that can be harmful if inhaled. It is important to use extraction and vacuum equipment to contain and collect the dust. High concentrations of airborne dust can pose a risk of dust explosion.

Additionally, veneer panels may release small amounts of formaldehyde.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient, Proportion, CAS Number

MDF or Particleboard substrate, >95%, Not applicable

Natural Wood Veneer, <5%, Not applicable

Adhesive (PVA), <1%, Not applicable

Residual free formaldehyde, 0.5mg/ltr, 50-00-0

Note: These ingredients are combined under pressure during manufacturing. Trace amounts of formaldehyde may be emitted from the substrate. The final product contains formaldehyde levels below 0.5mg/ltr.

4. First-Aid Measures



First aid should only be administered by individuals with appropriate training and only if it is safe to do so. Machining processes such as cutting, drilling, and sanding this product generate dust. Follow these steps if adverse effects occur from inhalation, ingestion, or eye contact:

Inhalation: Avoid inhaling wood dust. If breathing difficulties or asthma symptoms occur, move the person to fresh air immediately. Seek medical attention promptly if the person has a history of asthma and does not have their inhaler. Wood dust and formaldehyde can cause nasal dryness and irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust may lead to chronic obstructive lung disease.

Ingestion: Although unlikely, if dust is ingested, rinse the mouth with water. If the person is conscious, have them drink a small amount of water. Seek medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe.

Eye Contact: In case of dust exposure, flush eyes immediately with lukewarm water, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Remove any contact lenses if present. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Some individuals may be sensitive to wood resin or chemical preservatives. Seek medical advice if a large area of redness or skin irritation develops. Avoid direct skin contact with treated wood or wood dust. Wash affected skin thoroughly with soap and water.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Combustibility: Decorgrain Veneer panels are combustible.

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Suitable Extinguishing Agents: Water, fog, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or dry chemical.

Hazards from the Material: Wood dust can be explosive if suspended in the air at high concentrations. Prevent dust accumulation and ensure all storage and work areas are well-ventilated. Avoid sources of radiant heat, flames, sparks, and other ignition sources in all electrical equipment, including dust extraction systems.

Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products: Smouldering panels or dust may decompose to produce carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogenous gases, and other typical pyrolysis products of burning organic material.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters: Firefighters should wear appropriate protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus suitable for hazardous environments due to the thermal decomposition of the product. When extinguishing dust fires, avoid using high-energy methods that may disperse dust into the air, as this can cause flare-ups and spread the fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

- **Personal Precautions:** Wear suitable protective equipment
- **Environmental Precautions:** Prevent entry into waterways and sewers



- Methods for Cleaning Up: Sweep or vacuum dust, avoiding the generation of airborne dust

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: In panel form, the product may pose a manual handling risk due to its size and weight. Always adhere to proper lifting techniques and procedures, including wearing safety footwear and gloves.

Advice on General Occupational Hygiene: Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored, and processed. Workers should wash their hands thoroughly after handling the product and before eating or drinking.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Ensure that storage and work areas are well-ventilated. Avoid sources of radiant heat, flames, sparks, and other ignition sources from electrical equipment, including dust extraction units. Minimize the generation of dust, gas, and vapours during work with these panels. Clean work areas at least daily, using vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping methods to remove dust.

Additional Hygiene Measures: Wash hands thoroughly after handling panels. If skin becomes irritated, avoid scratching or rubbing the affected area. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothing items.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ventilation: During factory operations such as cutting, drilling, and sanding, use equipment fitted with exhaust systems capable of removing dust at the source. Hand tools should be used in well-ventilated areas.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Skin Protection: Wearing long sleeve shirts and trousers is recommended to prevent skin irritation. Comfortable work gloves should be worn (AS/NZS 2161).
- Respiratory Protection: When performing activities like cutting, drilling, or sanding, a class P1 or P2 filter or disposable face mask/respirator should be used. These respirators should comply with AS/NZS 1716:2012 and be selected, used, and maintained according to AS/NZS 1715:2009.
- Eye Protection: Safety glasses or non-fogging goggles (AS/NZS 1337.1:2010) should be worn during cutting, drilling, or sanding.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Product Exposure Limit Value

Wood dust - soft TWA 2.0 mg/m³

Wood dust - hard TWA 0.5 mg/m³

Formaldehyde WES-TWA 0.3 ppm

WES-STEL 0.6 ppm



9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Panels are manufactured from wood fibres bonded with resin and overlaid on both sides with a decorative veneer.

Odor: Newly manufactured boards and freshly cut panels may have an odor associated with the heat modification of wood compounds and small amounts of residual formaldehyde from the adhesive used to bond the wood fibres in the substrate.

Dimensions: Dimensions will vary with product thickness, length, and width. Refer to the Technical Data Sheet for specific measurements.

Density (kg/m³): Density will vary according to the product type. Refer to the Technical Data Sheet for details.

Flammability (solid): Combustible.

Auto-ignition Temperature: >185°C.

Explosive Hazard: Not applicable in solid state. However, high concentrations of airborne dust particles can present a dust explosion hazard.

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability: The product is chemically stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid exposure to high temperatures and ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid: Keep away from strong acids, oils, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may produce carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogenous gases, and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

11. Toxicological Information

Swallowed: Ingestion of dust is unlikely, but if it occurs, it may cause abdominal discomfort.

Eye Contact: Dust can irritate the eyes, leading to discomfort and redness.

Skin Contact: Dust may irritate the skin, causing itching and occasional red rash. Allergic contact dermatitis may occur in some individuals.

Inhalation: Dust, gas, and vapour may irritate the nose, throat, and lungs, particularly in individuals with upper respiratory tract or chest conditions. Asthma may be triggered.

Chronic Exposure: Repeated exposure to uncontrolled dust over many years can increase the risk of allergic dermatitis, asthma, and chronic nose or throat irritation in some individuals. There may also be an increased risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers under these conditions. However, if the work practices outlined in this SDS are followed and exposure to airborne dust is minimized, no chronic health effects are anticipated.



12. Ecological Information

- Eco toxicity: No data available.
- Persistence/Degradability: No data available.
- Mobility in Soil: No data available.
- Bio accumulative Potential: No data available.
- Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

- Disposal Methods: Off-cuts and general waste should be placed in containers and disposed of at an approved landfill site or burnt in an approved furnace or incinerator, following local disposal authority guidelines. Dust should be cleaned up by vacuuming or wet sweeping.
- Precautions: MDF, MDF dust, and veneer off-cuts should not be burnt in BBQs, combustion stoves, or open fires due to the emission of irritating gases.

14. Transport Information

- Transport Regulations: Not regulated for transport.

15. Regulatory Information

- Regulatory Status: Not hazardous according to the HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

16. Other Information

Date: May 2024