



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

UFP VENTURES II, INC.

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SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	 Enduring Products. Enduring Beauty.
SYNONYMS:	Composite wood products, extruded wood products, plastic decking, synthetic wood
DESCRIPTION:	Non-structural plastic-wood composite extruded to appear similar to dimensional lumber
PREPARED BY:	Legal Compliance Department
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:	Company: (800) 598-9663 Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

CAS #	Component	Percent
N/A	Wood Flour	50-75%
9002-88-4	High Density Polyethylene	25-50%
14807-96-6	Talc	<10%
N/A	Inert Proprietary Ingredients	<10%

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Shiny, tan to grey solid	Specific Gravity:	Not Available
Odor:	None	Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable	Density:	Not Applicable
Freezing Point:	Not Applicable	% Volatile by Volume:	Not Applicable
Weight per Gallon:	Not Applicable	Solubility (H ₂ O):	0%
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable	Reactivity (H ₂ O):	Not Applicable

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point	Method	Upper/Lower Flammable Limit	Auto-ignition	Rate of Burn	Classification
Not Determined	Not Applicable	Not Determined	Not Determined	Not Determined	Combustible

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Wood-plastic composites are combustible at high temperatures. Dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source. Prolonged contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Combustion by-products are Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide.

Fire Fighting Equipment and Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, regular foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Remove burned or wet material to open area after fire is extinguished. Fire fighters should use full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to keep containers cool.

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

WARNING! Keep away from contact with oxidizing materials. Dust may form an explosive mixture with air, use exhaust ventilation when cutting, sawing or grinding in an enclosed area. Wood dust may cause irritation to eyes, skin, and upper respiratory tract. When cutting, sanding, or grinding avoid inhalation and wear safety glasses. Use puncture resistant gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling.

	Signs and symptoms of acute overexposure	First Aid Measures
Eyes:	Direct contact with eyes may cause irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing.	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist
Skin:	Skin exposure may cause irritation. Rubbing may increase irritation. Some wood species and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which may cause dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.	For skin contact flush immediately with soap and water, continue at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of wood dusts is unlikely. No effects of ingestion have been identified. If ingestion does occur, slight gastrointestinal irritation may result. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects on humans.	If the material is swallowed, get medical attention or advice. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed by a medical professional.
Inhalation:	Wood dust is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of the throat and sinuses, hoarseness, and wheezing. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.	If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Note to Physician: Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to dust from machining this product

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure to Wood Dust: Pre-existing eye, respiratory system and skin conditions.

Chronic Overexposure: Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis, and prolonged colds. Depending on the species of wood, recurrent exposure may cause allergic skin and respiratory reactions in some individuals.

Carcinogenicity: Prolonged exposure to wood dust by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. Wood dust is classified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH, and IARC. This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancer in people exposed to wood dusts. Carcinogenicity of wood dust: ACGIH – A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to wood dusts-hard wood; NIOSH – Occupational carcinogen (related to wood dust); IARC -- Monograph 62, 1995 (related to wood dust)(Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)).

SECTION 6 – EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes/Face: Wear Safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding, or grinding this material. Use a face shield for processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters.
- Skin: Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather when handling.
- Respiratory: Avoid inhalation. Respirators must be worn if the ambient concentration of airborne contaminants exceeds prescribed exposure limits. Dust masks may be worn to avoid inhalation of nuisance dust.
- Ventilation: Cutting, grinding or sanding should be done outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Component Exposure Limits

Component	OSHA		ACGIH	
	PEL	STEL	TLV	TLV STEL
Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A	10 mg/m ³ total dust 3 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A

*A state run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated.

SECTION 7 – SAFE HANDLING, STORAGE, DISPOSAL, AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Handling Procedures:

- Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting or grinding. Avoid breathing wood dusts.
- Practice good personal hygiene procedures. Avoid contact of wood dusts with skin and eyes.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling this product or in areas where dusts of this product are present.
- Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
- Wood-plastic composite lumber is heavier than normal wood. Lift carefully.

Storage Procedures

- Maintain good housekeeping procedures, such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from strong oxidizers, excessive heat, sparks, and open flame.
- Support every two feet on a flat surface.

Accidental Release and Disposal Procedures

- Dispose of waste material according to local, State, and Federal Regulations.
- Do not burn in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers.
- In the unlikely event of a release, wear suitable protective clothing, sweep or vacuum into a clean, dry container, flush area with water.

SECTION 8 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302/304 EHS	None
SARA 311 Hazard Categorization	Acute <u>No</u> Chronic <u>No</u> Fire <u>Yes</u> Pressure <u>No</u> Reactive <u>No</u>
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical	None
CWA 307 & 311	None
CAA 112	None
DOT Proper Shipping Name	N/A
DOT Hazard Class	N/A
Reportable Quantity	Not Available
HCS Classification	None
WHIMS (Canada)	None,
Hazardous Material Info. System	Health <u>0</u> Fire Hazard <u>1</u> Reactivity <u>0</u>
Ecological/Toxicological Info.	Not Available

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