

Material Safety Data Sheet

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

Cascomite™ CM-151W

Revision Date 03-AUG-2012

1. Product and company identification

Product name	Cascomite™ CM-151W
MSDS Number	300000021723
Product Type	Urea Formaldehyde Resin
Product use	Wood Adhesives, Composites, Laminates or Related Board Products
Manufacturer, Importer, Supplier	Momentive Specialty Chemicals Inc. 180 East Broad Street Columbus OH 43215 4information@momentive.com
Print date	14-SEP-2012
Telephone	For Emergency Medical Assistance Call Health & Safety Information Services, 1-866-303-6949 For Emergency Transportation Information CHEMTREC US Domestic (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC International (703) 527-3887 CANUTEC CA Domestic (613) 996-6666 For additional health and safety or regulatory information, call 1 888 443 9466 .

2. Hazards identification

Form	Powder
Odor	slight formaldehyde
OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	DANGER ! COMBUSTIBLE DUST WHEN FINELY DIVIDED AND SUSPENDED IN AIR. FINE DUST CLOUDS MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES. PRODUCT CAN EXPLODE IF DUST CLOUD IS FORMED AND IGNITED. MINIMIZE AIRBORNE DUST. PREVENT DUST ACCUMULATION. ELIMINATE ALL FIRE/IGNITION SOURCES INCLUDING STATIC DISCHARGES NEAR PRODUCT/PACKAGE. REFER TO HANDLING SECTION 7 OF THE MSDS FOR MORE INFORMATION. TOXIC IF INHALED. HARMFUL IN CONTACT WITH SKIN OR IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES DIGESTIVE TRACT AND EYE BURNS. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY AND SKIN REACTION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY

TRACT IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT CAN CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE. CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	Slightly irritating to the respiratory system. May cause sensitization by inhalation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Toxic if inhaled.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.
Skin	Harmful in contact with skin. Irritating to skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Eyes	Corrosive to eyes. Causes burns.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects	Contains material that can cause target organ damage. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and that preexisting respiratory and skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.
Carcinogenicity	Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Target organs	Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: lungs, the nervous system mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea Review Section 2 and 11 for any additional assessments.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing, wheezing and breathing difficulties, asthma,
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains, nausea or vomiting, unconsciousness, convulsion,
Skin	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness,
Eyes	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness,
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	Pre-existing respiratory and skin disorders and disorders involving any other target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

3. Composition/Information on ingredients

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>WT %</u>
Cryst.-Free Silica Gel	112926-00-8	1.0 - 5.0

Formaldehyde

50-00-0

1.0 - 5.0

*** Any applicable Canadian trade secret numbers will be listed in Section 15.*

4. First aid measures

Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Inhalation	Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
Protection of first aid personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.
Notes to physician	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Combustible solid that burns. Eliminate all fire/ignition sources including static discharges near product/package. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
<u>Extinguishing media</u>	
Suitable	Use water spray or mist, dry chemical, foam or CO2.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Hazardous combustion products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, metal oxide/oxides,
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards	Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). The ATEX Directive defines combustible powders as less than 500 microns in diameter. When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the MIE will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapor/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. See NFPA 77 for additional guidance.

6. Accidental release measures

Minimize airborne dust and eliminate all fire/ignition sources. Do not use air hoses for cleaning. Minimize dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Large spill	Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
Small spill	Move containers from spill area. Vacuum material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

COMBUSTIBLE DUST HANDLING PROCEDURES:

Combustible dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. High dust concentrations should be avoided. Follow US NFPA Standard 654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids," UK HSE Guidance HSG 103, approved Codes of Practice (ACOPS) established for Explosive Atmospheres under the ATEX Directive 1999/92/EC for worker protection and ATEX Directive 94/9/EC that regulates equipment and protection systems used in potentially explosive atmospheres or other national guidance on safe handling of combustible dusts. Train workers in the recognition and prevention of hazards associated with combustible dust in the plant.

Minimize airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimize the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimize the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.

Control sources of static electricity. This product or the package itself can accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable NFPA standards (including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.

Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks and flame. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

Cryst.-Free Silica Gel
Formaldehyde

Occupational exposure limits**ACGIH TLV Ceiling Limit Value**

0.37 mg/m³ 0.3 ppm

OSHA PEL Time Weighted Average (TWA)

0.75 ppm

OSHA PEL Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)

2 ppm

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eyes

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.

Skin

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

In work areas meeting the criteria in 29 CFR 1910.132, it is recommended that employees wear flame resistant, non-static-generating clothing including safety shoes that are static

dissipating. For PPE selection see National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 2113, Standard on Selection, Care, Use and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Powder
Color	: White
Odor	: slight formaldehyde
Odor threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not applicable.
Boiling point	: Not applicable.
Flash point	: Approx. 94 °C (201 °F)
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable.
Flammable limits	
Upper:	: Not available
Lower:	: Not available
Vapor pressure	: Not applicable.
Vapor density	: Not applicable.
Relative density	: Not available
Solubility	: Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
Typical % solids	: Not available

Other information

Not applicable.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions.
Stability	The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. See Section 7 Handling.
Materials to avoid	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids,
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Ingredient name

Formaldehyde

LD50 Oral	Rat	800 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation	Rat	0.578 mg/l 250 ppm/2 h
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	270 mg/kg

Other Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies formaldehyde as "known to be a human carcinogen" with respect to nasopharyngeal cancer, sinonasal cancer and myeloid leukemia. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies formaldehyde as "carcinogenic to humans". U.S. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential human carcinogen. See the OSHA Formaldehyde Workplace Standard at 29 CFR 1920.1048 (the "OSHA Standard"). Safe handling and use instructions are provided in this MSDS and in the OSHA Standard. OSHA has identified 0.5 ppm, calculated as an eight-hour time-weighted average ("TWA") concentration, as the "Action Level". Please review and understand the guidance contained in this MSDS, and refer to the OSHA Standard for regulatory requirements that might be applicable to your operation and use. Many studies and other evaluations have been performed concerning formaldehyde's potential to cause cancer. To review some of these studies and for further information go to www.osha.gov/SLTC/formaldehyde; <http://monographs.iarc.fr>; <http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov>; <http://epa.gov/iris/subst/0419.htm>; http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13142 and other authoritative websites.

Classification

Ingredient name

Cryst.-Free Silica Gel

ACGIH	Not classified.
IARC	IARC Group 3, not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans
NTP	Not listed
OSHA	Not classified

Formaldehyde

ACGIH	Suspected human carcinogen.
IARC	IARC Group 1, carcinogenic to humans
NTP	Proven.
OSHA	OSHA cancer potential

12. Ecological information

Environmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Ingredient name

Formaldehyde

Fresh water	Acute LC50 1.41 mg/l/4 d	Rainbow trout,donaldson
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Fresh water Acute LC50 1.51 mg/l/4 d trout
Bluegill

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport information

The data provided in this section is for information only and may not be specific to your package size or mode of transport. You will need to apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify your shipment for transportation.

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN/NA number	Proper shipping name	Classes/*PG	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
CFR	3077	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Formaldehyde)	Class 9 III	Formaldehyde

TDG Non-regulated

IMO/IMDG Non-regulated

*PG : Packing group

15. Regulatory information

US regulations

HCS Classification Toxic material, Corrosive material, Sensitizing material, Carcinogen, Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations

SARA 311/312 Classification Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313 - Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and Subpart C-Supplier Notification Requirement of 40 CFR Part 372.
Formaldehyde - 50-00-0 (1.99%),

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances The following components are listed:
Formaldehyde,

State regulations

Massachusetts RTK Substances The following components are listed: Cryst.-Free Silica Gel, Formaldehyde,

New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substances The following components are listed:
Formaldehyde,

Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances The following components are listed:
Formaldehyde,

California Prop. 65: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Formaldehyde - 50-00-0,

Canada

WHMIS (Canada)

Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
Class E: Corrosive material

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI: The following components are listed: Formaldehyde,

International regulations

Chemical inventories

Australia inventory (AICS) All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC) All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory (NZIoC) Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS) All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b) All components are listed or exempted.

16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System III (U.S.A.)

Health : 3
Flammability: 1
Physical hazards : 0
Chronic : *

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868. The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Prepared by	Product Safety & Regulatory Compliance Group, (614)225-4778
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Notice to reader	

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