

MATERIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY DATA SHEET

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (C.O.S.H.H)

JELD-WEN UK Ltd. Products covered by the Data Sheet: -

SOFTWOOD WINDOWS	FLUSH DOORS
HARDWOOD WINDOWS	FIRE RESISTANT DOORS
STEEL DOORS	STARCASES
SOFTWOOD DOORS	DIE FORM DOORS
HARDWOOD DOOR	HARDWOOD PATIOS
HARDWOOD DOOR FRAMES	ALUMINIUM PATIOS
SOFTWOOD DOOR FRAMES	PVC-U PRODUCTS or Components
GATES	
FIBREGLASS COMPOSITE DOORS	

The following substances are used in the manufacturing process:-

- 1. Wood both hardwood and softwood including MDF**
- 2. Wheat straw**
- 3. Magnesium oxide (Mgo/Mgc12)**
- 4. Formaldehyde** (Glue)
- 5. Styrene** (Wood Filler)
- 6. Propiconazole / Tebuconazole** (Timber Preservative Treatment)
- 7. White Spirit** (Timber Preservative Treatment)
- 8. Hot dipped galvanised steel** (Steel Doors)
- 9. Polyurethane foam** (Steel Doors)
Containing diphenylmethane 4,4 disocyanate and blended urethane resin. The original paint finish to the galvanised steel is a nitro-cellulose lacquer or acrylic based primer.
- 10. Lead compounds** (PVC-U material)

Wood dust will be released during cutting/drilling/sanding operations.

Minute quantities of these other substances may be released during cutting/drilling/sanding operations, or during any re-working operations.(see re-working)

Providing the recommendations for re-working and handling are adhered to no health problems should arise.

- 11. Polyurethane paint, fibreglass and urethane foam (Fibreglass Composite Doors)**

Exposure to particles from cutting operations may cause mechanical irritation of eyes and skin. Chronic overexposure of urethane foam dust particles could cause inflammation of the lungs, fibrosis and airway obstruction.

SAFE HANDLING

JELD-WEN Products do not present any health hazard during normal storage or transportation. Normal good industrial and personal hygiene practices are recommended e.g. wash hands before smoking and eating.

RE-WORKING

It is important to follow these recommended practices when re-working our products as both Hardwood and Softwood dusts are included in the EH40 listed substances.

The following HSE Information sheets should be referred to:

- . HSE No 1 (rev) Wood dust hazards and precautions.
- . HSE No 6 (rev) COSHH and woodworking industry
- . HSE N0 30 Toxic woods
- . HSE No 33 Health surveillance.
- . HSE No14 PPE

Re-working should wherever possible take place in a well ventilated area. The inhalation of wood dust may cause increased mucosal output, allergic reactions in some persons and occupational asthma. Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) is a preferred control measure dependent of levels of release from re-working.

To further minimise any such risk we strongly recommend the use of dust masks to suitable British Standard Specification, or in extreme cases suitable respiratory equipment, particularly when working in enclosed areas.

If cutting/drilling/sanding of PVC-U or Steel Door materials takes place we recommend normal industrial protection such as overalls, dust masks and gloves should be worn.

If cutting/drilling/sanding of Fibreglass composite doors takes place engineering controls such as LEV may be required to maintain dust levels below the applicable exposure limit. Respiratory protection may be appropriate if levels are below exposure limits. Also keep skin areas covered and vacuum off fibres from clothing. Use goggles to protect the eyes. Gloves required when handling doors with cut edges.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE

Disposal of waste must be carried out in accordance with Local Authority requirements. No product should be burnt unless in a plant licensed by the Environment Agency/Local Authority.

GENERAL NOTE

Preservative impregnated sawdust and wood shavings should not be used for animal litter or burnt unless the incineration equipment complies with local authority or Environment Agency requirements.

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

The substances used during manufacture will be inactive on the finished product. However dust particles generated by re-working will contain minute traces of the substances used.

The following precautions should be taken:

Inhalation

In this eventuality the nasal passages should be cleared immediately and the subject given adequate fresh air. Seek medical advice if necessary.

Eye Contact

Entry to the eyes would cause irritation. The eyes should be irrigated with clean water until clear.

Skin Contact

Wash with soap and water.

Ingestion

The mouth should be rinsed with a suitable mouthwash.

In the event of swallowing a substantial quantity of dust medical advice should be sought. Do not induce vomiting.

Splinters

Wood splinters should be removed from the skin immediately. If not easily removed medical attention should be sought.

Requests for further H&S information should be addressed to:-

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For the attention of Mr Keith Claydon Group Health and Safety Facilitator