



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAMES: Imported Urea-Formaldehyde Bonded unfinished or UV coated hardwood panels with veneer, MDF cores, bending panels, particleboard, lumber cores.

SYNONYMS: Hardwood plywood, pre-finished plywood, bending plywood, particle-board or MDF.

DESCRIPTION: This panel product contains a hardwood veneer face (occasionally a decorative softwood face) bonded to wood components such as other wood veneer, particleboard, or medium density fiberboard (MDF) using a non-urea-formaldehyde resin. Typically provided at 4’x8’ sizes, but also available in other sizes. Thicknesses range from 2.7mm to 25.4mm.

POTENTIAL AIRBORNE RELEASES: The product may release small quantities of formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0) in gaseous form. Emissions decrease through time as the panels age. Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Boiling Point	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	<1
Vapor Density	Not applicable
% Volatiles By Vol.	0
Melting Point	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Solubility in H2O (% by wt.)	<0.1%
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Appearance and Odor	Light to dark color. Color and odor are dependent upon wood species.

*This fact sheet is for products that have not been finished (coated, laminated, or overlaid) or treated (for example, with preservative or fire retardant).

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA:

Flash Point	Not Applicable
Auto Ignition Temperature	Not available (will depend upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables)
Explosive Limits in Air	See below under “Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards”
Extinguishing Media	Water, Carbon dioxide, Sand
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Sawing, sanding or machining can produce dust as a by-product, which may present an explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dust.



REACTIVITY DATA:

Conditions Contributing to Instability	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite in excess of 400° F.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, organic acids and polynuclear aromatic compounds.
Hazardous Polymerization	Not applicable

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION:

Exposure Limits:

Formaldehyde	OSHA PEL-TWA	0.75 ppm
	OSHA PEL-STEL	2 ppm
	ACGIH TLV-CEILING	0.3 ppm
Wood Dust (all soft and hard woods except Western red cedar)	OSHA PEL-TWA	5mg/m3
	OSHA PEL-STEL	10mg/m3
Wood Dust (Western red cedar)	OSHA PEL-TWA	2.5MG/M3
Wood Dust (Softwood)	ACGIH TLV-TWA	5mg/m3
Wood dust (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)	ACGIH TLV-TWA	1mg/m3
Eye Contact	Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation.	
Skin Contact	Both formaldehyde and various species of wood may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.	
Ingestion	Not likely to occur.	
Inhalation:		
Gaseous Formaldehyde	May cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose, and throat. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and that pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure. Formaldehyde is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a probable human carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) includes formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogen. Formaldehyde is regulated by OSHA as a potential cancer agent. In studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been shown to cause nasal cancer after long-term exposure to very high concentration (14+ppm). Far above those normally found in the workplace using this product. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducted an epidemiological study of industrial workers exposed to formaldehyde (published June 1986). The NCI concluded that the data provides little evidence that mortality from cancer is associated with formaldehyde exposure at the levels experienced by workers in the study.	
Wood dust	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, and sneering, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer. Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.	



GENERALLY APPLICABLE
CONTROL MEASURE:

- Formaldehyde Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur.
- Wood Dust Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation.
- Ventilation Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne contaminant concentration levels below the OSHA PELs.
- Personal Protective Equipment Wear goggles or safety glasses when manufacturing or machining the product. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded. Other protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed on dust conditions.
- Fire Prevention Avoid open flames or other sources. Fire extinguisher must be readily available and easy to find.

EMERGENCY AND
FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- Eyes Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- Skin Wash affected areas with soap and water. Get medical advise if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs.
- Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Get medical advise if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.
- Ingestion Not applicable

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Effective Date: 08/01/92
Supercedes Date: N/A
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