

## **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.

<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> 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

Special Fire Fighting Frocedures 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

ng to Instability Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility Avoid contact with oxidizing age

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 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-TWA

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)
Wood Dust (Softwood)

Wood dust (certain hardwoods

ACGIH TLV-TWA

ACGIH TLV-TWA 1mg/m3

such as beech and oak)
Eye Contact

ak) ACGIII ILV-I WA IIIIg/III

Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a burning

2.5MG/M3

5mg/m3

sensation. Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact Both

Both formaldehyde and various species of wood may evoke allergic

contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion Inhalation:

Not likely to occur.

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

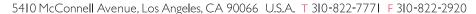
Toxicology Program (NTP) includes formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogen.

Formaldehyde is regulated by OSHA as a potential cancer agent. In studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been shown to cause pasal

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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