

REVISED: APRIL 18, 1989

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PART I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Names: Unfinished Hardwood Plywood Industrial Stock Panel

Synonyms: Hardwood Plywood

Manufacturer: Day Plywood, Inc.
P. O. Box 429
Cuthbert, GA 31740
Contact: Ang Schramm

Emergency Phone: 912-732-3701

PART II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component: Wood Dust (as waste by-product of further fabrication by user)

CAS No.: None

Exposure Limit: ACGIH TLV Softwood TWA - 5.0mg/m³
STEL (15 min.) - 10.0 mg/m³
Certain Hardwoods TWA - 1.0mg/m³
(such as beech and oak)
OSHA PEL - 5.0 mg/M³ (For all hardwoods and softwoods except Western Red Cedar)
2.5 mg/M³ for Western Red Cedar
OSHA STEL - 10 mg/M³ (15 minutes)

Component: Formaldehyde gas (emitted in small quantities from urea formaldehyde resin glue)

CAS No.: 50-00-0

Exposure Limit: OSHA PEL-TWA 1 ppm (For formaldehyde gas)
OSHA STEL 2 ppm/15 min. (For formaldehyde gas)

Emission Limit: HUD 0.3 ppm @ .13 ft²/FT.³ (Formaldehyde gas emissions from industrial stock panels tested under prescribed conditions for manufactured housing applications)

PART III: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Description: Unfinished multi-ply composite wood panels consisting of various combinations of hardwood or decorative veneer faces, bonded to other wood veneers, particleboard, medium density fiberboard core, lumber core, or hardboard, etc. Generally used in cabinets, furnishings, laminated block flooring, and in other non-structural applications. Typically provided as 4'x8' panels, but available in other sizes. Thicknesses vary from under 1/8" to over 1".

Specific Gravity: Usually less than 1, but varies depending on wood species and moisture content.
Boiling Point: Not Applicable
Solubility in water: Insoluble
Appearance/Odor: Normal for natural wood veneers. Light to dark in color. Color and odor vary by species and expired time since processing.

PART IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: 600°F for wood
Autoignition Temp: Varies (typically 400°F-500°F)
Explosive Limits in Air: N/A for hardwood plywood; 40g/m³ (LEL) for wood dust
Extinguishing Media: Water
Fire Fighting Procedures: Thoroughly soak. Remove to open area after extinguished. Follow established procedures for extinguishing wood source fire.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: Hardwood plywood does not present an explosion hazard. Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed in air.

PART V: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Wood may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F, depending on length of time of exposure.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gasses, including CO, aldehydes, and inorganic acids.
Conditions to Avoid: High temperature and high relative humidity increase the rate of formaldehyde emissions.
Storage: In cool, dry place away from ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation.

PART VI: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Exposure:

Skin and eye contact: Formaldehyde and/or wood dust may cause eye or skin irritation. Wood dust of some species can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion: Not likely in stock panel form.

Skin absorption: Not known to occur with wood dust or formaldehyde gas.

Inhalation: Wood dust and/or formaldehyde may cause nasal dryness, and/or irritation. Coughing, sneezing, wheezing, sinusitis, and prolonged colds and headaches have also been reported. Both may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies. Wood dust may also cause nasal obstruction.

Chronic Effects: Depending on species, wood dust may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact. Formaldehyde and/or wood dust may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers of European furniture industry workers to be associated with nasal cancer. A large case control nasal cancer mortality study in North Carolina, Mississippi, Washington, and Oregon (1962 through 1977) did not demonstrate an association between nasal cancer and occupations normally identified with wood dust. Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA.

Formaldehyde has been classified as a B-1 probable human carcinogen by EPA. It is listed by IARC and NTP as an animal carcinogen. Some rats exposed under laboratory conditions to 14 ppm formaldehyde (a level far exceeding human tolerance limits) for 2 years developed nasal cancer.

The Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology (UAREP) has stated in a report, Epidemiology of Chronic Occupational Exposure to Formaldehyde, (December, 1987) that: "1) For no malignancy in man is there convincing evidence of a relationship with formaldehyde exposure, and 2) furthermore, that if a relationship does exist, the excess risk, in absolute terms, must be small."

Precautions and Safehandling:

- Avoid eye contact with wood dust.
- Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact with wood dust. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.
- Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.
- Avoid open flames.
- Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
- Wear goggles or safety glasses when sawing, sanding, shaping, etc.
- Wear gloves when sawing, sanding, shaping, etc.
- Use approved dust respirators in high dust areas.
- Follow good housekeeping measures - remove dust from worksite to avoid excess accumulation.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Skin: If rash, persistent irritation, or dermatitis occurs, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not ingest.

PART VII: SPILL, LEAK, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Pick up, sweep, or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

Store in well ventilated area as product will emit small amounts of formaldehyde.

Dispose in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations, normally in landfill or incinerator. Disposal is the responsibility of the end user.

PART VIII: KEY TO COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACGIH - AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL HYGENISTS
EPA - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
HUD - US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
IARC - INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER
MG/M³ - MILLIGRAMS PER CUBIC METER
MSDS - MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
NTP - NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM
OSHA - OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
PEL - PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT
PPM - PARTS PER MILLION
STEL - SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT
TLV - THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE
TWA - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE

PART IX: USER RESPONSIBILITY

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