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## **Material Safety Data Sheet V1.3**

### **Product Identification:** Hardwood Plywood

(Urea Formaldehyde Bonded)

CARB Phase II compliant (less than .05ppm)

### **Synonyms:**

None

### **Trade Name:**

Birch, Bintangor or like hardwoods including but not limited to Agathis, Keruing, Sumauma, Virola, Meranti, Okoume,

### **Description:**

This panel contains a hardwood veneer face (occasionally a softwood face i.e. poplar or pine) bonded to wood components such as other wood veneer, particle board, or medium density fiberboard (MDF) using urea formaldehyde resin.

### **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 panel's 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:**

(H<sub>2</sub>O=1) < 1

#### **Vapor Density:**

Not Applicable

#### **% of Volatiles by Volume:**

0%

#### **Melting Point:**

Not Applicable

#### **Vapor Pressure:**

Not Applicable

### **Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O:**

(% by Weight) 0.1%

### **Evaporation Rate:**

Not Applicable

### **pH:**

Not Applicable

### **Appearance and Odor:**

Light to dark in color. Color and odor are dependent on 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 (Depends on duration of exposure to heat source and other variables.)

#### **Explosive limits in air:**

See below under 'Unusual Fire and explosion hazards.'

#### **Extinguishing Media:**

Water, CO<sub>2</sub>, Sand

#### **Special Fire Fighting:**

None

### **\*\* UNUSUAL FIRE & 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 WOOD DUST/m<sup>3</sup> OF AIR IS OFTEN USED \* Lowest acceptable level for wood dust \*

Not likely to occur.

**Reactivity Data:**

Conditions contributing: Stable under normal conditions to instability

**Incompatibility:**

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid Open flame. Product may ignite in excess of 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Thermal and or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritation and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, organic acids and poly-nuclear aromatic compounds.

**Hazardous Polymerization:**

Not applicable

**Health effects information:**

Exposure Limits-

**Formaldehyde:**

OSHA PEL-TWA 0.75ppm

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/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL- STEL: 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Wood Dust:**

(softwood) ACTGIH TLV-TWA 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Wood Dust:**

Certain Hardwoods such as beech and oak-

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 1mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Eye Contact:**

Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or 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:**

**Inhalation:**

**Gaseous Formaldehyde:**

May Cause temporary irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause temporary 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 carcinogens. Formaldehyde is regulated by OSHA as a potential cancer agent. In studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been known to cause nasal cancer after long term exposure to a 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 sneezing, 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 the IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

**Generally Applicable Control Measure:**

**Ventilation:** Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne contaminant concentration level or below OSHA's 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 depending on dust conditions.

**Precautions / Safe Handling:**

**Formaldehyde:** Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible build-up of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur.

**Wood Dust:** Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation.

gloves and outer garments may be needed depending on dust conditions.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedure:**

**Inhalation:**

Remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or difficulty in breathing occurs.

**Eyes:**

Flush eyes directly 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 advice if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs.

**Ingestion:**

Not applicable.

**\*\* IMPORTANT \*\***

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