

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Product and Manufacturer

Material Name: SlickBack	Emergency Contacts: Sean Redfern Jim Miller
Laminating Company of America 20322 Windrow Drive Lake Forest CA. 92630	Emergency Phone: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time (949) 587-3300 Other times call: (949) 241-4672
Chemical Family: Paper clad wood product board.	

SECTION 2 – Composition Information

The exact composition of this product is proprietary. Precise information for emergencies may be obtained by calling the individuals listed in Section 1 or by contacting the Health and Safety Department of Laminating Company of America.

SECTION 3 – Hazards Identification

The core of this material is a wood product. Sawing and drilling produces wood dust that can be an explosive hazard. Wood dust may cause eye, nose, throat, and skin irritation.

The core of this material may release small quantities of formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0) in gaseous form. Emissions decrease through times as the material ages. Formaldehyde may cause eye, nose, throat, and skin irritation.

This product may contain trace amounts of ethylene oxide (CAS No. 75-21-8). In normal use of this product presence of this trace levels is not expected to result in short or long term hazards. Ethylene oxide is listed by OSHA as a probably carcinogenic to humans, by IARC as carcinogenic to humans, and by NTP as reasonably anticipated carcinogenic.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact – Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation to the eyes. Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the eyes.

Inhalation:

Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. Repeated exposures (even below 5mg/m³) to certain wood dusts, such as western cedar, can produce allergic responses in some sensitive individuals. Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat.

Skin Contact:

A single, prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin, however, some individuals are sensitive to wood dust and may have an allergic reaction to them.

Chronic Exposure:

If allergy, such as dermatitis, asthma, or bronchitis develops, it may be necessary to remove the sensitized worker from further exposure to the dust.

Section 4 – First Aid

- **Eyes** – Wash the eyes with clean water or normal saline solution. Do not rub the eye or attempt to dislodge particles from the eye. Have the eye treated by a trained professional.
 - **Inhalation** – Remove the person to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulty occurs, get medical help.
 - **Skin** – Remove dust from the skin with soap and water. Do not attempt to blow the dust off with compressed air. If rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical help.
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Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable Properties: The flammable limits of wood dust vary with the type of wood, particle size, level of moisture in the wood, and time and rate of heating. Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust “cloud” contact an ignition source. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed in air.

Fire Extinguishing Media: The proper media depends on the surrounding fire. Use water spray to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to an open area after the fire is out. Minimum protection for fire fighters includes a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire fighting turn out gear (Bunker Gear).

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Spills: If the material is spilled, sweep or vacuum up for recovery or disposal. Avoid generating dust when cleaning the spill. Provide good ventilation. Place the wood dust in a dry container for proper disposal.

Disposal: Wood dust may be incinerated or send to a landfill where regulations permit it. The Clean Water Act (CWA) or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) do not regulate Wood.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Wood products may safely be sent to a landfill if local regulations permit it, however, to be environmentally responsible, LCOA recommends that the material be used for fuel blending or incineration. Good housekeeping practice will minimize the accumulation of wood dust in storage areas. If a dust is present, have the area and tools used in the storage area explosion proof.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Use exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust below the exposure limits. Where dust is a problem or when cutting or drilling the material, a NIOSH / MSHA approved dust and mist disposable respirator is recommended. Use safety glasses to protect the eyes and gloves to prevent cuts from ragged or sharp edges. It is recommended that clean body-covering work clothing be used to reduce exposure of the skin to wood dust.

Exposure Limits:

Softwoods:

5 mg/m³ PEL OSHA TWA
 10 mg/m³ PEL OSHA STEL
 5 mg/m³ ACGIH TVL TWA
 3 mg/m³ ACGIH TLV STEL

Western Cedar:

2.5 ppm OSHA PEL TWA
 1 mg/m³ ACGIH TLV TWA

Hardwoods except Western Cedar:

5 ppm OSHA PEL TWA
 10 ppm OSHA PEL STEL
 1 mg/m³ ACGIH TLV TWA

Formaldehyde:

0.75 ppm OSHA PEL TWA
 0.3 ppm ACIHG TLV Ceiling
 2.0 ppm OSHA PEL STEL

Ammonia:

25 ppm TWA, ACIHG
 35 ppm STEL, OSHA and ACIHG

Ethylene Oxide: 1 ppm TWA OSHA and ACIHG
5 ppm STEL OSHA
0.5 ppm Action Level, OSHA

Ventilation: Ventilation must meet TLV requirements. Due to the explosive potential of dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources. Use of totally enclosed motors is recommended.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: Debris from drilling and sawing this product is a light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor is dependent on the wood species of the core.

Specific Gravity (Water = 1): <1

Solubility in Water: Paper and core are insoluble.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This product is stable under most conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Wood dust is extremely combustible. Keep in a cool, dry place away from ignition sources.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood products and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, CO₂, aldehydes and organic acids.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Wood Dust: Wood dust from machining this product may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. The OSHA National Toxicology Program does not consider wood dust a potential cancer hazard. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group I). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of Aden carcinomas of the nasal cavities and Para nasal sinuses associated with exposure to the wood dust.

Formaldehyde: Exposure to gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat as well as respiratory disorders. With regards to respiratory disorders, studies have concluded the threshold for long-term chronic obstructive pulmonary effects is between 0.4 and 3 ppm and for obstructive pulmonary disease is 2 ppm. Epidemiological studies of workers exposed to formaldehyde have failed to consistently identify an association between formaldehyde and cancer. Formaldehyde is listed by the International Agency on Cancer (IARC) as a probable human carcinogen (Group 2A). The National Toxicology Program (NTP) includes formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogens. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential carcinogen for exposures exceeding 0.5 ppm.

Ethylene Oxide: Ethylene Oxide is listed by OSHA as probably carcinogenic to humans, by IARC as carcinogenic to humans, and by NTP as reasonably anticipated to be carcinogenic. In normal uses as a drilling backup board the presence of these trace amounts is not expected to result in any short or long term hazards.

Section 12 – Ecological information

Decomposing wood products may generate toxic gases and organic acids.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Bury in a landfill where permitted under appropriate State, local, and Federal regulations. Although wood may be sent to a landfill site it is not recommended that this practice be followed. Wood may be used more effectively and safely when used for fuel blending or incineration. Incineration, when done properly, will not increase the amount of CO in the atmosphere. Wood should not be burned in open kilns or fires without the proper air pollution devices being installed. State and local regulations are complex and may differ from the Federal regulations. The responsibility of proper waste disposal is with the owner of the generator of the waste.

Section 14 – Transportation Information

This product is not a DOT hazardous material. No labeling is required.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Status on Substance List: This product is not listed on the TSCA inventory and is not regulated under any international regulation. The ingredients of this product are on the TSCA inventory. Components present in this product at a level that could require reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) are:

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Upper Bound %</u>
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.00013
Formaldehyde(Free)	50-00-0	0.26 ppm
Ammonia	7664-41-7	0.0035
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	0.00009

Component present in this product at a level that could require reporting under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) statute are: None

State-Right-to –Know:

California Proposition 65: This product contains trace levels of ethylene oxide known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

This product contains formaldehyde. The amount of gas may depend on condition such as temperature and relative humidity. Formaldehyde gas is listed under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Levels of formaldehyde gas emit from the core measured according to the State regulations have been determined to be below the no significant risk level and do not require warnings.

Massachusetts's Right-to-Know: Hazardous Substance and Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance on the MSL must be identified when present in products. Components present in this product at a level that could require reporting under the statute are:

Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances (=>0.0001%)

Chemical	CAS#	Upper Bound Concentration
Ammonia	7664-41-7	0.0005%

Pennsylvania Right-to-Know: Hazardous Substances and Special Hazardous Substances on the list must be identified when present in products. Components present in this product at a level that could require reporting under the statute are: None

California SCAQMD Rule443.1 VOC'S: Volatile = substances with vapor pressure = > 0.5 mm Hg at 104° C (219° F). This product contains: Vapor Pressure at <0.01 mm Hg at 20° C.

VOC 0.0206 g/l (less water and less exempt solvents)

EPA Hazard Category: Immediate Health

Section 16 – Other Information

The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offer for your consideration, investigation and verification. The buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable international, federal, state and local regulations. LCOA makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. The implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are specifically excluded. LCOA will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

The form and format of this Material Safety Data Sheet meets the requirements of:

USA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

CANADA – Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Systems (WHMIS)

Canadian Environmental Protection Act – Domestic Substances List
(CEPA-DSL) Export Notification.

EUROPE - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance (EINECS)

JAPAN – Chemical Substance Control Law (MITI)

AUSTRALIA-National Industrial Chemical Notification & Assessments Act (NICNAS)
