



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

SECTION I:

Product Name:
Manufacturer's Name:
Address:

Emergency Telephone:
Date Prepared:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Prefinished Engineered Wood Flooring, Multilayer Wood Flooring, HDF Hardwood Flooring
Samling Global USA, Inc.
4745 North 7th Street, Suite 222
Phoenix, AZ 85014
602-200-5630
December 1, 2010 Supersedes May 1, 2008

SECTION II:

Chemical Name/Common Identity:
C.A.S. No:
OSHA PEL:

ACGIH TLV:

Other Recommend limits:
Misc:

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY INFORMATION

Wood Dust-Generated as waste by-product of further fabrication by user

N/A	PEL	STEL	
All Softwoods and Hardwoods	5 mg/M3 TVE(15 min)	10 mg/M3	
	PEL	STEL	
Softwood and Most Hardwoods	5 mg/M3 TWA (15 min)	10 mg/M3	
Oak	1 mg/M3 TWA	N/A	
N/A			

Engineered Wood Flooring and wood products are not hazardous under Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910-1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding, or machining these products may be hazardous. Wood dust is classified as a carcinogen to humans by NTP and IARC. These classifications are based on the increased risk in the occurrence of Aden carcinomas of the nasal cavities and sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust.

CA. Prop 65 Notice:

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.6

Chemical Name/Common Identity:

Formaldehyde- Gas emitted in small and diminishing quantities from Urea Formaldehyde resin glue. Phenolic formaldehyde adhesive systems not regulated.

C.A.S. No:
OSHA PEL:
ACGIH TLV:
HUD:
Other Recommended limits:
Misc:

50-00-0
0.75 ppm TWA 2 ppm
0.3 ppm Limit
0.3 ppm @ .13 ft²/ft# gas emissions tested under prescribed conditions for manufactured housing
N/A

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SECTION III:

Description:

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unfinished and prefinished multi-ply planks consisting of various combinations of hardwood veneer faces bonded to other wood veneers. Use in flooring applications. Typically provided in 2-1/4", 3", and 5" widths in Random Lengths with other sizes available. Thickness ranges from 5/16" to 3/4".

Boiling point:
Specific gravity (H₂) =1):
Vapor pressure (mm HG):
Melting point:
Percent volatile by volume (%):
Vapor density (air=1):
Evaporation rate:
Solubility in water:
Reactivity in water:
Appearance and odor:

N/A
Less than 1 but varies by wood type
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A
Insoluble, less than 0.01%
No reaction in water

A three layer HDF core or 5-7 ply plywood based laminated wood flooring. Engineered Flooring products are white to red to brown in color comprised of individual veneers bonded together. Slightly aromatic resinous odor, dependent upon wood type. Wood dust is a granular or powdered solid in varying colors and odors.

SECTION IV:

Flash point:
Flammable limits in air % by Volume:
Extinguishing media:

Auto-ignition temperature:
Special fire-fighting procedures:

FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARD DATA

600°F for wood
N/A for Engineered Flooring. 40 g/M3 (LEL) for wood dust
Normal firefighting methods for wood fires such as water, sand, CO₂. Determine by surrounding fire. Use a water spray to wet down wood dust to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersal of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to a safe area after the fire is extinguished.
Above 204°C or 400°F
None

Casabella® Hardwood

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Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Engineered Flooring 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 wood dust is hazardous if disposed in air.

SECTION V:

Stability:

Conditions to avoid:

Incompatibility:

Hazardous Decomposition:

Hazardous Polymenzitation:

Storage:

REACTIVITY DATA

Stable under normal conditions

High temperatures and high RH increase amount of formaldehyde emissions.

Oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flames. Product may ignite at temperatures over 400°F
Irritating and toxic fumes and gases including CO, CO₂, organic acids, terpenes, and poly cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Will not occur

Wood dust is extremely combustible so store in a cool, dry place away from ignition sources.

Provide adequate ventilation.

SECTION VI:

Route of entry:

Health hazard (Acute/Chronic):

Carcinogenicity:

NTP

IARC Monographs

OSHA regulated

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Inhalation, skin.

Respiratory causing sneezing and or breathing problems. Preexisting respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure. In the form of a skin irritant causing itching and in rare cases stronger allergic reactions such as painful rashes.

Yes as wood dust and formaldehyde

Yes, as wood dust and formaldehyde

No as wood dust. Yes as formaldehyde

Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritations, coughing and sinustatosos. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air. Repeated exposure can produce allergic responses in sensitive individuals such as dermatitis, asthma or bronchitis.

Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure:

Certain wood species are known to cause skin, eye, and URT irritation, along with allergic response and asthma. (See list)

Emergency and First Aid Procedure

Inhalation

Formaldehyde and wood dust may cause nasal dryness and /or irritation. Wood dust may cause unpleasant deposit/obstruction in nasal passages resulting in dryness of the nose, causing dry cough and headaches. Both may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies. Keep warm and at rest. Remove to fresh air; get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

Eyes

Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or burning sensation. Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Or allergic contact dermatitis. Flush with clean fresh water, holding the eyelids apart or to get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin

Both formaldehyde or wood dust may cause skin irritation and allergic contact dermatitis. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and clean water or use appropriate skin cleaner. Do not use solvents or thinners. If a rash or dermatitis occurs, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present. If a splinter enters the skin remove with tweezers.

Ingestion

Not applicable.

SECTION VII:

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

PRECAUTIONS for SAFE HANDLING and USE (SPILL, LEAK, STORE, DISPOSAL)

Sweep up or vacuum up spills for recovery or disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions. Provide good ventilation.

Waste disposal method:

Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local Waste Disposal Regulations.

Dry land disposal or incineration.

Precautions to be taken in handling:

Avoid hot, humid storage or contact with drying oils to avoid spontaneous combustion. Do not store burnt or scorched wood dust. Follow good hygienic practices and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid accumulation of combustible material.

Other precautions:

If power tools are used, they should be equipped with a dust collector.

SECTION VIII:

Respiratory protection:

Ventilation:

EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Approved mask, goggles, or dust respirator under dusty conditions or specie of wood.

For formaldehyde provide adequate ventilation and exhaust to keep airborne contaminant concentration levels below the OSHA PELs, and to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures and relative humidity occur. For wood dust observe the same ventilation as indicated for formaldehyde. Avoid dusty conditions. Due to the explosiveness of wood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken to prevent sparks in ignition equipment. Recommend use of enclosed motors.

Protective gloves:

Eye protection:

Other protective clothing or equipment:

Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves recommended to reduce skin contact.

Goggles or safety glasses recommended.

Recommend clean work clothing to reduce exposure of skin to wood dust.



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SECTION IX:

California Proposition 65:

The State of Minnesota Statute 1984
(Sections 144.495 and 325F.18):

SARA 313:

ODS:

California Air Resources Board (CARB)

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.

Require all HDF and Plywood products sold or used in Minnesota meet the HUD Formaldehyde Emission Standard 24 CFR Sections 3280.308 and 3280.406

This product does not contain chemical(s) in concentrations which should require reporting under SARA Section 313.

During the manufacture of this product there is no intended use of listed ozone depleting chemicals as defined in applicable EPA regulations.

The CARB Air Toxic Control Measures regulation CCR 93120 provides for third party certification and compliance with requirements to reduce allowable formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products. Engineered Flooring products are certified to and comply with CARB Phase 1 and CARB Phase 2 when required.

SECTION X:

USER RESPONSIBILITY

The information contained in the above MSDS sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct and reliable. Samling Global USA, Inc. makes no warranty, either expressed or implied concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information presented. It is the user's responsibility to determine if this information is suitable for his/her applications and to follow safety precautions as may be necessary. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage, and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION XI:

ACGIH:

EPA:

HUD:

IARC:

LEL:

Mg/m³:

NTP:

OSHA:

PEL:

PPM:

STEL:

TLV:

TWA:

KEY TO COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

American Conference of Government and Industrial Hygienists

Environmental Protection Agency

US Department of Housing and Urban Development

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lowest explosion limit

Milligrams per cubic meter

National Toxicology Program

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Permissible exposure limit

Parts per million

Short term exposure limit

Threshold limit value

Time weighted average