



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer Country

Russia

Product Identification

Birch Plywood

Synonyms

Bietula

Birch

White Birch | Exterior, WBP (Phenolic)

Trade Name

Russian Birch

Baltic Birch

Description

This panel product contains Birch veneers bonded together, using phenol resin. These panels are considered NAUF (No Added Urea Formaldehyde)

Potential airborne releases

Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust.

2. PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|
| Physical State | | Solid |
| Boiling point | | Not applicable |
| Vapor density | | Not applicable |
| Melting point | | Not applicable |
| % Volatiles by volume | | 0% |



| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Specific Gravity | Less than 1 |
| Solubility (% by weight) | Less than 0.1% |
| Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1) | Not applicable |
| Appearance | Light tan to dark tan |

3. REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions contributing to instability

Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility

Avoid Contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame.

Hazardous polymerization

Not applicable.

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce Irritating and toxic fumes and gases.

4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash point

Not applicable.

Explosive limits in air

Sawing, sanding or machining can produce wood dust which may present an explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.



Extinguishing media

Water, Carbon dioxide, Sand.

Auto ignition temperature

Not applicable (Will depend upon duration of exposure to heat and other variables).

5. HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

Formaldehyde

Isocyanate resin panels do not contain formaldehyde so no risk of formaldehyde emissions exists. Phenolic-based adhesives are specifically exempted in Section II.C.3 of HUD Rule 24 CFR 3280 (of the August 9, 1984 Federal Register), which states that HUD "has decided to exempt products that are formulated exclusively with phenol-formaldehyde resins and surface finishes from the testing and certification provision of the rule." The amount of formaldehyde emitted from panels using phenolic-based adhesives is considered too small to be significant and has therefore been exempted. Isocyanate resin panels do not contain formaldehyde so no risk of formaldehyde emissions exists.

Wood dust

OSHA PEL TWA 5 mg/m³

OSHA PEL – STEL 10 mg/m³

Skin contact

Various species of wood dust may evoke allergy. Contact dermatitis in sensitive individuals.

Ingestion

Not likely to occur.



Eye contact

Wood dust can cause mechanical Irritation.

Burning

According to ISO/DIS 5660 tests, the toxicity index of fire effluents was small, but there are many compounds in smoke which can cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat.

Inhalation of wood dust

Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, Irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. OSHA or the National Toxicology Program (NTR) does not consider plywood dust a potential cancer hazard. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies plywood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to plywood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach or colon exposure to plywood dust.

6. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation.

Storage

Plywood products are combustible and, therefore, should not be subjected to temperatures exceeding the auto ignition temperature. Water spray may be used to wet down plywood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.



7. GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Engineering Controls

Due to the explosive potential of plywood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken during sanding, sawing or machining of plywood products to prevent an ignition sources in ventilation equipment. Use of totally enclosed motors is recommended. Provide local exhaust as necessary to meet OSHA requirements for plywood dust exposure.

Respiratory Protection

Wear NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator when the exposure limits to plywood dust may be exceeded.

Skin Protection

Protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed to reduce skin contact.

Eye Protection

Recommended goggles or safety glasses as conditions indicate when sawing, sanding or machining plywood products.

8. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact

Remove contact lenses. Flush eyes. Including under eyelids, with little amounts of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin Contact

Wash affected areas with soap and water. If rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical attention.



Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs, get medical attention.

Ingestion

Not applicable under normal conditions of use.

IMPORTANT: Information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user's responsibility to determine if this information is suitable for their application and to follow safety precautions as may be necessary. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this sheet is the most up-to-date issue.