AMERICAN PACIFIC

Material Safety Data Information

AMERICAN PACIFIC
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

June 14, 2012

Section I - Manufacturer Identification

Manufacturer Name: American Pacific, Inc.
Address: 520 Salem Ave., Holly Springs, MS 38635
Telephone Number: 662- 252-1862
Date: June 14, 2012

Section II - Product Identification

Hardwood Plywood Paneling: This product contains a hardwood veneer face (occasionally a decorative softwood face) bonded to wood components such as other wood veneer, particleboard, or medium density fiberboard (MDF) using urea-formaldehyde resin.

Section III - Hazardous Ingredients

Glue: No toxic chemicals are present - per report from glue supplier – Specialty Adhesives, Inc. Memphis, TN, dated June, 2012.

Paper: No hazardous ingredients - per report from paper supplier, Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

Wood: Contains Wood dust, resin solids, urea formaldehyde, and wax - the exposure limits are in the attached report from IHLO Sales & Import, Dallas, TX.

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Properties

Glue: Physical State: Liquid.
Boiling Point - 212 Degrees F.
Soluble in Water: Micible/Capable of being mixed

Paper: Boiling Point - none.
Vapor density - none.
Appearance & odor - Solid.
Melting point - N/A.
Solubility in Water - Insoluble.

Wood: Boiling Point _ N/A.
Vapor Pressure - N/A.
Melting Point - N/A.
Solubility in Water -<0.1%
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1) – < 1.
Appearance & Odor - Light to dark color, dependent on species.

Section V - Fire & Explosion Data

Glue: Flash Point – Non-Flammable.
Extinguishing Media - Foam, C02, Dry Chemical, Water Fog.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Fire fighters should wear self contained breathing apparatus when exposed to flames from heated glue.

Paper: Flash Point - N/A
Extinguishing Media - Foam, Water Spray, Water Fog & Dry Chemical.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Not Known.
Unusual Fire Explosion Hazards - No Unusual Hazards.

Wood: Flash Point - N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature – N/A.
Extinguishing Media - Water, Carbon dioxide, Sand
Special Fire Fighting Procedures – N/A.
Unusual Fire Explosion Hazard – Sawing, sanding or machining can produce wood dust as a by-product which may present an explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.

Section VII - Health Hazard Data

Glue: Inhalation Health Risks & Symptoms of Exposure - Concentrated vapors could be irritating to respiratory system & nasal passages.
Ingestion: Small ingested amount are not believed to produce adverse health effects.

Paper: Health Hazards - N/A
Signs & Symptoms of Exposures - N/A
Emergency & First Aid Procedures - Seek medical assistance for further treatment, observation & support if necessary.
Eye Contact - immediately wash eyes with running water.
Skin contact - wash affected areas thoroughly with soap & water. If irritation persists call a doctor.
Inhalation - If inhaled, get medical attention.
Ingestion - If swallowed, get immediate medial attention.

Wood: Signs & Symptoms of Exposure
Skin & eye Contact - wood dust can cause irritation. Various species of wood dust can cause allergic dermatitis in sensitive individuals. Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the eyes, nose and throat.

Ingestion N/A
Skin Absorption - Not known to occur.
Inhalation - May cause nasal dryness, irritation & obstruction. Couching, wheezing & sneezing; sinusitis & prolonged colds have also been reported. Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to nose & throat.
Chronic Effects - Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported to cause nasal cancer. Wood dust is not listed as carcinogen by IARC, NIP, ACGIH or OSHA. Formaldehyde is listed as carcinogen by IARC, NIP, ACGIH or OSHA.
Medical Conditions & Exposures - Eyes: Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists seek medical attention.
Skin: Seek medical attention if a rash, dermatitis or other skin disorders occur.
Ingestion: N/A
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

Section VIII - Control Methods

Glue:
Respiratory Protection - Not normally required.
Ventilation – Standard industrial ventilation
Protective Gloves – Use if prolonged contact.
Eye Protection - Safety Goggles recommended.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment - Not normally required.
Work/Hygienic Practices - Follow generally accepted hygienic practices & workplace standards.

Gaseous formaldehyde (cont'd)

in studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been shown to cause nasal cancer after long-term exposure to very high concentrations (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 morality 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. Couching, wheezing, and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.

Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies

wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on RC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IRAC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers or the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

PRECAUTIONS, SAFE HANDLING

Formaldehyde: Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur.

Wood Dust: Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation.

GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne contaminant concentration levels below the OSHA PELs.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear goggles or safety glasses when manufacturing or machining the product.