

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA HANDLING SHEET

HYDROTEK MARINE PLYWOOD

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| Manufacturer Country. | INDONESIA | | |
| Product Identification | Marine plywood BS1088 phenoplast bonded | | |
| Synonyms | Meranti Luaun Plywood | Exterior WBP Class 3 EN 314 | |
| Trade Name | Meranti BS1088 Hydrotek Marine Ply | | |
| Description | This panel product Contains Shorea veneers bonded together, using phenoplast resin. | | |
| Potential airborne releases | Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on the product can result in generation of wood dust. | | |
| <u>PHYSICAL DATA</u> | | <u>FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA</u> | |
| Boiling point | Not applicable | Flash point | not applicable |
| Specific gravity (H2O=1) | less than 1 | Auto ignition temperature | not applicable (Will depend upon duration of exposure to heat and other variables) |
| Vapor density | Not applicable | Explosive limits in air | See below under "Unusual fire and explosion hazards" |
| % Volatiles by volume | -0 | Extinguishing media | Water; carbon dioxide, sand. |
| Melting point | Not applicable | Special fire fighting procedures | None. |
| Vapor pressure | Not applicable | <u>Unusual fire and explosion hazards</u> | |
| Solubility in H2O | Less than 0.1% | Sawing, sanding or machining can produce wood dust as a by-product, which may present an explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts. An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dust. | |
| (% by weight) | | <u>REACTIVITY DATA</u> | |
| Evaporation rate | not applicable | Conditions contributing to instability | Stable under normal conditions |
| Butyl acetate = 1 | not applicable | Incompatibility | Avoid Contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite in excess of 400 deg f |
| PH | | Hazardous decomposition products | Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce Irritating and toxic fumes and gases, |

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| Appearance | Pink Color | Hazardous polymerization | Not applicable |
| HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION Exposure limits: | | | |
| Formaldehyde | OSHA PEL - TWA 0.75 ppm | OSHA PEL - STEL 2 ppm | ACGIH TLV - CEILING 0.3 ppm |
| Wood dust | OSHA PEL - TWA 5 mg/m ³ | OSHA PEL - STEL 10 mg/m ³ | |
| Formaldehyde emission | < Allowed value 0,1ppm | Eye contact | Wood dust can cause mechanical Irritation. |
| Skin contact | various species of wood dust may evoke allergy. Contact dermatitis in sensitive individuals. | Burning | According to ISO/DIS 5660 tests, the toxicity index of fire effluents was small, but there are many compounds in smoke oases which can cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat |
| Ingestion | Not likely to occur. | 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. Depending on species, Wood dust may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or Irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to human (Group 1). 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 wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancer of the oropharynx, hypo pharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust. Wood dust classification from ACGIH - Hard woods and Softwoods (non-allergenic); A4 irritation, Mucostasis" except Birch and Oak. | | | |
| PRECAUTIONS, SAFE HANDLING | In higher temperature (> 212 degrees f.) there may build up noxious gases. Provide adequate ventilation. | | |
| GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES | 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. 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. | | | |
| EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES | | | |
| Eyes | Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Enable fresh air environment. If irritation persists, get medical attention. | | |
| Skin | Wash affected areas with soap and water. Got medical advice if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs. | | |
| Inhalation | Remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs. | | |
| Ingestion | Not applicable | | |
| IMPORTANT: | The Information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. The Factories we | | |

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