PRODUCT NAME: EUROFORM

NORTH AMERICAN PLYWOOD CORP.
Material Safety Data Sheet

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION: Birch Hardwood Plywood (Urea-Formaldehyde Bonded)

SYNONYMS: None
TRADE NAME: Birch

DESCRIPTION:
This panel product contains a Birch Hardwood veneer face bonded to wood veneer and/or veneer strips using glue containing urea-formaldehyde resin.

POTENTIAL AIRBORNE RELEASES:
The product may release small quantities of formaldehyde in gaseous form. Emissions decrease through time as the panels age.

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

PHYSICAL DATA:

Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (H20 - 1)	< 1
Vapour Density	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not Applicable
Solubility in H20 (% by weight)	< 0.1%
Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate =1)	Not Applicable
ph	Not Applicable
Appearance and Odour	Light colour. Color and odour are dependent upon moisture content.

This fact sheet is for Birch Plywood that has not been finished (ie. coated, laminated, or overlaid) or treated (for example with preservatives or fire retardant).

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA:
Flash Point
- Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature
- Not available (will depend upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables)
Explosive Limited in Air
- See below under "Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards"
Special Fire Fighting Procedures
- None

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA continued

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
- Sawing, sanding or machining can produce wood dust as a by product which may present an explosion hazard if a dust cloud contact with a ignition source.

REACTIVITY DATA:
Incompatibility
- Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite in excess of 400 degrees F.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
- Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, aidegydes, organic acids and polynuclear aromatic compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization
- Not Applicable

FORMALDEHYDE EMISSION:
Birch Plywood
- Formaldehyde emission does not exceed 0.1 ppm under normal conditions of use.
- Conditions are dependent on the age, aging conditions and moisture content at the time of testing.

GENERAL/HEALTH EFFECT INFORMATION:
Exposure Limits
Formaldehyde
- OSHA PEL - TWA 0.75 PPM
  OSHA PEL - STEL 2 PPM
  ACGM TLV - CEILING 0.3 PPM

Wood Dust
- ACGM TLV - TWA 5 mg/m3
  OSHA PEL - STEL 10mg/m3

Wood Dust (certain hardwoods such as Beech and Oak)
- ACGM TLV - TWA 1mg/m3

Eye Contact
- Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact
- Both formaldehyde and various species of wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensized individuals.

Ingestion
- Not likely to occur.

INHALATION:
Gaseous Formaldehyde
- May cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose and throat. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

- Formaldehyde is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a probable human carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) includes formaldehyde in the Annual Report on Carcinogen Formaldehyde is regulated by OSHA as a potential cancer agent.

- In studies involving rats, formaldehyde has been shown to cause nasal cancer after long-term exposure to very high concentrations (4 +ppm), for above those normally found in the workplace using this product.

- The National Cancer Institute (NCCI) conducted on epidemiological study of industrial workers exposed to formaldehyde (published June 1986). The MCI concluded that the data provides some evidence that mortality from cancer is accelerated with formaldehyde exposure on the levels experienced by working in the study.

Wood Dust
- May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and sneezing, and prolonged colds have also been reported.

- Depending on species may cause respiratory sensation and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dye has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer. Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.