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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

TRADE NAME: PERFECT PLANK

DESCRIPTION: PERFECT PLANK is a laminated wood product which is produced by (A) gluing small pieces of wood (10" to 36"), end-to-end into strips 6 to 16 feet long and (B) gluing the strips together, face to face, in widths from 12" to 48". PERFECT PLANK is produced in a number of species which include both softwoods and hardwoods. This Material Safety Data Sheet includes PERFECT PLANK manufactured from Sugar Pine, Jelutong, Honduras Mahogany, Pacific Coast Maple, Mervento, Oak, Terentang, Alder, Western Red Cedar and Redwood.

MANUFACTURED BY: Perfect Plank Co., P. O. Box 3007, Paradise, CA 95967

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 530-533-7606

OTHER INFORMATION: 530-533-7606

DATE OF PREPARATION: January 1, 1991 and amended March 1, 2001.

SECTION TWO: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Depending upon the species, PERFECT PLANK consists of approximately 99.05 to 99.20 per cent wood and 0.80 to 0.95 per cent glue. While wood has not traditionally been considered a hazardous substance, it is now apparent that certain hazards may be present when wood dust is generated in woodworking processes such as ripping, cutting, planing and sanding. Softwoods include pine, jelutong, western red cedar and redwood. Hardwoods include oak, maple, alder, mahogany, mervento, meranti and terentang.

WOOD DUST From:	Softwoods (OHS88901)	Hardwoods (OHS88900)
CERCLA Ratings (0-3)		
Health	3	3
Fire	3	3
Reactivity	0	0
Persistence	0	0

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NFPA Ratings (0-4)		
Health	3	3
Fire	3	3
Reactivity	0	0
Exposure Limits:	5 MG/M3 ACGIH TWA 10 MG/M3 ACGIH STEL 2.5 MG/M3 NIOSH	1 MG/M3 ACGIH TWA 2.5 MG/M3 NIOSH RECOMMENDED TWA
RECOMMENDED TWA		

SECTION THREE: PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	N/A
Specific Gravity:	Less than 1.0
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Percent Volatiles:	N/A
Melting Point:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Soluability in Water:	Non-soluable
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
pH:	N/A
Apperance and Odor:	(1) Light to dark colored consistent with the species. (2) Varying odors consistent with the species. (3) Size and texture of particles will vary greatly, depending upon the woodworking process which is being performed.

SECTION FOUR: FIRE and EXPLOSION DATA

General Warning:	*Fine wood dust presents a dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Larger wood particles present a moderate fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Solid pieces of wood will ignite if exposed to open flames.*
Flash Point:	N/A
Explosive Limits in Air:	40 grams/ M3 (LEL)
Auto-ignition temperature:	Variable (typically 400-500 degrees Fahrenheit)
Extinguisher Media:	Water, carbon dioxide, sand, foam
Special Procedures:	Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into area. Remove burning matter from fire area. Do not scatter spilled material with excessive water. Dike fire control water for later disposal Avoid breathing hazardous vapors and utilize self-contained breathing apparatus.

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SECTION FIVE: PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Incompatible conditions:	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.
Hazardous decomposition:	Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and inorganic acids
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Condition to avoid:	*Wood dust is extremely combustible. Keep away from ignition sources.*

SECTION SIX: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

A. Inhalation: *Wood dust is a positive human carcinogen (IARC, NTP). An excess risk of nasal adenocarcinoma has been reported by workers in the furniture and cabinet-making industry. This excess risk occurs mainly in those that involve exposure to wood dusts. Some studies have suggested that the incidence of nasal cancers and Hodgkin's disease may be increased in workers in the lumber and sawmill, carpentry and joinery trades. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis, prolonged colds and other conditions have also been reported.*

Health Effects: Depending upon the species, inhalation of wood dust may cause symptoms ranging from sneezing, coughing, rhinorrhea, fever, muscular aches and pains Labored breathing, naso-pharyngitis, laryngitis and bronchitis may also result. The irritation caused by some wood dusts may cause sinus inflammation and nose bleeds. These symptoms have been attributed to an allergic type reaction and appear to very species specific. Pulmonary sensitization to specific species has been documented. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis or extrinsic allergic alveolitis may also occur among individuals that are susceptible to the wood dust. Studies have shown that this condition may be caused by the wood dust itself. There is the possibility that microorganisms inhabiting the wood may also be responsible for causing this condition in some individuals. Many of the more exotic woods have been reported to cause nausea and vomiting.

Chronic Exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in asthma and/or rhinitis. Studies have shown that occupational asthma is the result of irritation by the dust. Many woods are composed of biologically active chemical agents and these may play a role in causing the asthmas. Cases of pulmonary fibrosis have been reported in individuals with long-term exposure to wood dust. Nasal carcinomas, especially adenocarcinoma, have been documented, as noted above. Wood dusts appear to produce a mucostatic effect on the body which may be of importance in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma because of the prolonged retention of wood dust in the nasal cavity.

First Aid: Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep person warm and at rest. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Prevention: Use filtering devices and sophisticated dust respirator as detailed above.

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B. Skin Contact. Wood dust or particles can cause skin irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Irritation may be the result of mechanical means and/or chemical agents. Mechanically caused irritation is the result of dust particles being trapped in the clothes of the worker and producing abrasions. The chemical agents may cause dermatitis with redness, scaling and itching. Severe cases may progress to blistering of the skin. The areas that are most often affected are the face, eyelids, hands and forearms. Splinters from some hardwoods and softwoods may produce septic wounds that may heal very slowly.

Chronic Exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in allergic dermatitis. Sensitization reactions may be mild with only erythema and irritation. But more often there is vesicular or papular dermatitis which may progress to chronic dermatitis.

First Aid: A thorough daily cleansing of the body is necessary in the prevention of adverse reactions to wood dust. Any wound resulting from splinters or abrasions should be cleaned thoroughly. Splinters should be removed as quickly as possible by qualified medical personnel . If an infection from a splinter wound occurs, the victim should seek prompt medical attention. Remove and wash contaminated clothing at the end of each day.

C. Eye Contact. Direct contact with wood dust may cause irritation and inflammation. Mechanical damage of the cornea may also occur.

Chronic Exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis.

First Aid: Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of foreign substance remains. Get medical attention immediately.

Prevention: Use of protective goggles. See Section 8.

D. Ingestion. Unlikely risk.

SECTION SEVEN: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Storage Precautions:	Store away from open flames.
Steps in Case of Spillage:	Collect dust and shavings and dispose in normal manner.
Waste Disposal Methods:	Consistent with current Federal, State and Local regulations.

SECTION EIGHT: PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT/CONTROL MEASURES

A. Respiratory Protection: The specific respirator selected for a job must be based on the contamination levels found in the work place. Caution must be taken to avoid exceeding the working limits of the respirator and the device should be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The following respirators are recommended, based on the data found in the physical data, health effects and toxicity sections. They are ranked in order

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from minimum to maximum respiratory protection:

1. Dust masks, including single use.
2. Chemical cartridge respirator with an organic vapor cartridge with dust filter.
3. Gas mask with organic vapor canister (chin style or front-- or back-mounted canister) with a dust filter.
4. Type 'C' supplied air respirator operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode.
5. Self-contained breathing apparatus.

B. Ventilation. Provide local exhaust or general dilution ventilation. Ventilation must be explosion-proof.

C. Protective Gloves: Clean work gloves of sufficient thickness to resist splinters.

D. Eye Protection: Employee must wear splash-proof or dust resistant safety goggles to prevent eye contact with this substance.

E. Protective Clothing: Employee should wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

F. Firefighting Methods: A self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece should be used, operating in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

G. Other Work/Hygienic Practices: Careful supervision is essential when handling PERFECT PLANK, particularly in the larger sizes and more dense species. Since some plank weigh in excess of 200 pounds, painful lacerations, contusions and abrasions can result if bodily parts are exposed to plank in free fall.