

SANFOOT[®]

Engineered Real Wood Veneer

Material Data Sheet

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:

Wood and Wood Products (SanFoot)
(Non Urea-Formaldehyde Bonded)

MANUFACTURER

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SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

None. However, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust as a by-product.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odour:

Light to dark coloured granular solid. Colour and odour is dependent on the wood species.

Molecular weight	Not applicable
Boiling point (°F)	Not applicable
Melting point (°F)	Not applicable
Vapour pressure (mm of mercury)	Not applicable
Specific gravity (water =1)	< 1
Vapour density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Percent volatile (by weight)	Not applicable
Ph	Not applicable
Solubility in water	Not applicable
Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)	Not applicable

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SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust as a by-product. Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust “cloud” contacts an ignition source. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed in air.

212°F has been suggested as the upper temperature limit for continuous exposure for wood without risk of ignition. (Wood dust may require a still lower temperature). An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the lowest explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust.

Flash Point Not applicable

Fire Extinguisher Media:

Use a water spray to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is out.

SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability Stable

Incompatibility (Materials To Avoid):

Oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating toxic fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehyde's and organic acids.

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SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

COMPONENT	ACGHTLV	OGHA
Wood Dust (1)	5 mg/m ³ (2) 10 mg/m ³ (3)	5 mg/m ³ (2) 10 mg/m ³ (3)
Wood Dust (4)	Not applicable	2.5 mg/m ³ (2)
Wood Dust (5)	1 mg/m ³ (2)	Not applicable

- All soft and most hardwoods except Western Red Cedar, Beech and Oak.
- 8 Hour TWA
- STEL.
- Western Red Cedar
- Certain hardwood such as Beech and Oak.

Effects Of Overexposure:

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air. Repeated exposures (even below 5mg/m³) to certain wood dusts, such as western red cedar, can produce allergenic responses in some sensitive individuals. Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with the skin can, which can also cause allergenic responses. If allergy, such as dermatitis, asthma, or bronchitis develops, it may be necessary to remove the sensitized worker from further exposure to wood dust (and also, perhaps to wood-based products like turpentine and rosin).

Probable Routes of Exposure Inhalation, Skin

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

INGESTION: Not applicable under normal use.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulties, or rash occur, get medical advice before returning to work with wood dust.

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water to remove dust particles from the eye. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: If a rash, or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

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SECTION VII – TOXICITY DATA

Oral Not Applicable

DERMAL: The chronic effects of skin contact with wood dust vary from one wood species to another. However, various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

INHALATION: Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. Prolonged exposure to certain species of wood dust has been associated with nasal cancer in British furniture workers.

CARCINOGENICITY: Listed as a nasal carcinogen by IARC.

OTHER PERTINENT DATA: Certain species of woods, e.g. boxwood, cashew, mahogany, western red cedar, yew, rosewood, satinwood, and teak, are known to cause skin, eye and upper respiratory tract irritation along with allergenic responses and asthma.

SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Personal Protective Equipment:

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Recommended gloves, as necessary, to reduce skin contact, except where moving machinery parts expose fingers to hazards. Recommended the use of outer garments to reduce exposure of skin to wood dust.

EYE PROTECTION: Recommended goggles or safety glasses as conditions indicate when machining this product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFIC TYPE): Recommended approved dust respirator as conditions indicate when machining this product.

Protective equipment may be warranted at low exposure levels, depending on species of wood dust exposure.

Ventilation

LOCAL EXHAUST: As necessary to meet OSHA requirements. Due to the explosive potential of wood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment. Use of totally enclosed motors is recommended.

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SECTION IX – SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Vacuum up dust for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions; provide good ventilation, place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal. Avoid sweeping to prevent creation of airborne dust.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose in a landfill or incinerate. Follow applicable federal, state or local regulations.

SECTION X- REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA	Not Listed on TSCA Inventory
DOT	Not Regulated

SECTION XI – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Avoid hot, humid storage or contact with drying oils (spontaneous heating is possible). Partially burned or scorched wood dust can be hazardous to store.

Avoid generation of explosive levels of wood dust in the air.

Follow good housekeeping practices: vacuum up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material.

Follow good hygienic practices; wash hands frequently and wear clean work clothing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 18/10/1994 SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS

IMPORTANT: The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal state and local laws and regulations.

Inspired Surfaces Ltd. will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

This Material Safety Data Sheet is being furnished for similar products produced by different manufacturers. Consult labels, stamps and markings on the product or packaging for the exact identity of the manufacturer.

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MEASUREMENT OF VOC FROM SANFOOT

By small chamber

NAME OF CHEMICALS	CONCENTRATION ($\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$)				EMISSION RATE ($\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^2\cdot\text{H}$)		
	0 day	1 days	3 days	7 days	1 days	3 days	7 days
Toluene	1.7	1.5	<1.0	3.8	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Ethyl Benzene	<1.0	6.0	3.4	1.4	1.1	<0.5	<0.5
Xylene	<1.0	6.2	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	<0.5
Stylene	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
P-Dichloro Benzene	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Tetradecane	17.2	2.4	4.1	1.9	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
TVOC	145	2020	1530	772	426	314	143
(Formaldehyde)	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
(Acetaldehyde)	<10.0	40.1	14.4	<10.0	<6.8	<5.0	<5.0

May 12th 2010,
VOC

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CAUTION: WOOD DUST



Sawing, Sanding or Machining products can produce wood dust which can cause a FLAMMABLE or EXPLOSIVE hazard.

Wood dust may cause lung, upper respiratory tract, eye and skin irritation.

Some wood species may cause dermatitis and/or respiratory allergic effects.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as nasal carcinogen in humans.

- Avoid dust contact with ignition source.
- Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.
- Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.

FIRST AID:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.



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