



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Kunming Alston Wood Products Co., Ltd.
2-5 Land Parcel, Information Industry Development Base
Kunming, Yunnan, CHINA

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Alston Wood Flooring Products	Date of Preparation:	November 16, 1996
Emergency Phone:	(877) 936-0299	Information:	(909) 287-0668
Chemtrec:	(877) 936-0299	Revision Date:	04/01/2009

II. CERCLA RATINGS (Scale 0 – 3)

Health	-	3
Fire	-	3
Reactivity	-	0
Persistence	-	0

NFPA RATINGS (Scale 0 – 4)

Fire	-	3 (Class C)
Reactivity	-	0

Note: Abbreviations for the following: CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act); NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

III. COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINATES

<u>Chemical Identity; Common Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>OSHA (PNOR) PEL¹</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
Wood Dust	100%	15 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³ (avg.)
Hardwoods			1 mg/m ³
Softwoods			5 mg/m ³

Note: "PEL" and "TLV" Limits: An explanation of the term Threshold Limit Value (TLV). This is the exposure limit recommended by a private professional association called the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). These are recommended only and do not carry the weight of the law. HOWEVER, the Hazard Communication Standard required that this TLV as well as the PEL be listed on MSDS forms. At present, the TLV for hardwoods is one milligram per cubic meter (1 mg/m³) of air and the TLV for softwoods is five milligrams per cubic meter (5 mg/m³). Both of these are on the eight hour weighted average concentration.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PEL's noted under Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSHA Act Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PEL's. (Revised) August 1995

DESCRIPTION AND INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Wood Flooring products produced for residential and commercial use. Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding, or machining these products may be hazardous. This product does NOT contain asbestos.

IV. PHYSICAL DATA

Dust of varying sizes, odor, texture and color depending on species.

V. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Fire and Explosion Hazard:

The finely divided wood dust presents a dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. The larger dusts present a moderate to dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam (1984 emergency response guidebook, DOT P 5800.3). For larger fires, use water spray, fog or foam (1984 emergency response guidebook, DOT P 5800.3)

Firefighting Procedures:

Move container from fire area if possible. Do not scatter spilled material with more water than needed for fire control. Dike fire control water for later disposal (1984 emergency response guidebook, DOT P 5800.3, Guide page 31). Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire. Avoid breathing hazardous vapors, keep

upwind. Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

VI. TOXICITY

Positive human carcinogen (IARC, NTP) (furniture and cabinet making industry). An excess risk of nasal adenocarcinoma has been reported in workers in this industry. This excess risk occurs mainly in those that are exposed 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 (including logging), carpentry and joinery trades and the pulp and paper industries. Wood dust is an eye, skin and mucous membrane irritant and a skin sensitizer.

VII. REACTIVITY DATA

Reactivity

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition products may include toxic oxides of carbon.

Hazardous Polymerization

N/A

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid open flame, Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F (204°C).

VIII. HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION: Irritant/Sensitizer/Carcinogen

Acute Exposure: Depending upon the species of tree, inhalation of wood dust may cause symptoms ranging from sneezing, coughing, rhinorrhea, fever, muscular aches and pains, Labored breathing, nasopharyngitis, laryngitis, and bronchitis.

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 be very species specific. Pulmonary sensitization to specific species has been documented. 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 following inhalation; these woods have also been reported to cause dizziness, giddiness, and cardiac arrhythmias.

Chronic Exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in asthma and/or rhinitis. Studies have shown that occupational asthma is the result or irritation of the dust. Many woods are composed of biologically active chemical agents and these agents may play a role in causing the asthma. Cases of pulmonary fibrosis have been reported in individuals with long term exposure to wood dust. Nasal carcinomas, especially adenocarcinoma, have been documented in workers in the furniture and cabinet-making industries. This excess risk occurs mainly in those exposed to wood dust. An increase in Hodgkin's disease has been seen in other industries that are involved in woodworking, especially sawmills. Wood dusts appear to produce a mucostatic effect on the body. A study has suggested that this mucostatic action may be of importance in the development of nasal adenocarcinomas in furniture workers 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. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Irritant/Sensitizer

Acute Exposure: All wood dusts have been implicated in causing irritation. This 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 contact dermatitis with redness, scaling, and itching. Severe cases may progress to blistering of the skin. The areas

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID *continued*

that are most often affected are the face, eyelids, hands and forearms. Splinters from some hardwoods may produce septic wounds that may take an extremely long time to heal.

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 cleansing of the body, each day as a minimum, 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 a splinter wound occurs, seek prompt medical attention. Remove and wash contaminated clothing at the end of each day.

EYE CONTACT: Irritant

Acute Exposure: 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 chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: No applicable under normal use.

Acute exposure: No data available

Chronic exposure: No data available

Antidote: No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

IX. OCCUPATIONAL SPILL

Recovery or Disposal (Clean-up): Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

X. PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Ventilation:

Provide local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions. Ventilation equipment must be explosion-proof.

Respirator:

The specific respirator selected must be based on the contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 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 from minimum to maximum respiratory protection:

1. Dust mask, including single use.
2. Chemical cartridge respirator with an organic vapor cartridge(s) with dust filter.
3. Gas mask respirators with dust filter canisters.
4. Type EC supplied air respirator operated in the pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous-flow mode.
5. Self-contained breathing apparatus

Clothing:

Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance.

Gloves:

Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye Protection:

Employee must wear splash-proof or dust-resistant safety goggles to prevent eye contact.

XI. TRANSPORTATION

United States Department Of Transportation Classification (DOT): Not hazardous

Other Requirements: None

Footnote: ¹In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 PELs were: TWA - 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 MIN.) - 10.0 mg/m³ (ALL SOFT AND HARD WOODS, EXCEPT WESTERN RED CEDAR); WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA - 2.5 mg/m³. Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans.

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