

PRODUCTS AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Seringa Wood Flooring

Chemical Name: Engineered Wood Flooring

Product Use/Class: Floor Covering

Company Information: PanTim Wood Products, Inc.
15 Washington Ave
Scarborough, ME 04074

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Effective Date: June 14, 2018

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Description: Engineered Plank with Seringa veneer, Non-coniferous, Non-tropical core

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component 1: Formaldehyde

Exposure Limits: ACGIH Limit = 0.1 PPM 8-hr TWA 2 PPM STEL
OSHA Limit = 0.75 PPM 8-hr TWA 2 PPM STEL
CARB II = No higher than 0.05ppm for HWPW

Formaldehyde Emissions: No Added Urea Formaldehyde in the production process,
Formaldehyde is present and occurring naturally in wood products

Component 2: Wood Dust

Exposure Limits: OSHA PEL-TWA 5mg/rn3
OSHA PEL-STEL 10mg/m3

Potential Airborne Releases: Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed
on the product can result in the generation of wood dust.

Warning Statement: Wood dust (an OSHA listed carcinogen) Respiratory protection should be
used if extensive cutting or machining is required

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS CONTINUED

Potential Health Effects/Likely Routes of Exposure:

Eye contact -	Not an expected route of exposure
Skin contact -	Some planks may have wood dust on them which may produce mild irritation upon skin contact. Ordinary good measures of personal hygiene will minimize exposure.
Inhalation -	This item is a solid material. Be familiar with inhalation precautions for adhesives and while cutting product (dust may be generated while cutting)
Ingestion -	Small amounts, if swallowed, are not expected to cause injury.
Chronic -	No known chronic effects.
Other -	This is a solid consumer good and is relatively non-toxic in intact form, presenting no known hazard to people except as noted under thermal decomposition by-products and under warning statement for dust.

Component 3: Urethane Coating

Exposure Limit: Unknown

Emissions: No VOC emission

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Description:	Engineered Plank with Seringa veneer, Non-coniferous, Non-tropical core
Physical State:	Solid
Boiling Point:	N/A
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1):	Less than 1
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Melting Point:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A
Reactivity in Water:	N/A
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Appearance:	Varies by Species and Stain Color

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point:	N/A
Auto Ignition Temperature:	4 25 Degrees to 475 Degrees
Explosive Limits in Air:	The product listed in this MSDS is not an explosion hazard. Sawing, Sanding, or Machining could result in the by-product wood dust. Wood dust may present a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.
Fire Extinguishing Media:	Water, Carbon Dioxide, Sand
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	In case of fire in the surrounding area: use appropriate extinguishing media. Such as powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide and dry sand.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Formaldehyde Vapor/Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Acute=may cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, or respiratory systems.
May cause Sensitization in susceptible individuals.

Chronic=Numerous epidemiological studies have failed to demonstrate a relationship between Formaldehyde exposure and nasal cancer or pulmonary diseases such as emphysema or lung Cancer. UAREP concluded that there was no "Convincing Evidence" that formaldehyde exposure causes cancer in humans. Rats exposed to 14PPM of formaldehyde for 24 month in a laboratory developed nasal cancer. Exposure of 6PPM did not result in statistically significant levels. The NCI epidemiological study of 26,000 workers found little evidence linking formaldehyde exposure to cancer. Formaldehyde is classified by OSHA, NTP and IARC as a probable or potential Carcinogen

Medical conditions Aggravated by Formaldehyde exposure:
Respiratory conditions or allergies

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air

Eyes: Move to fresh air

Skin: Move to fresh air

Ingestion: Under normal use, it can't be swallowed. May be harmful if swallowed.

If irritation or other symptoms persist, consult a physician

Wood Dust:

Eye Contact: Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact: Various species of wood dust may evoke allergy in sensitive individuals

Ingestion: Not likely to occur

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 & throat

Inhalation: Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction.

Coughing, wheezing and sneezing: sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been

Wood Dust continued:

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 adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with the exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancer of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, 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

Emergency and First aid Procedures:

Eye contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Enable fresh air environment.

If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin contact: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Get 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

REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions contributing To Instability:

Stable under normal conditions

Incompatibility:

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents & strong acids. Avoid open flame.

Product may ignite in excess of 425 degrees.

Hazardous decomposition Products:

Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes and organic acids.

Hazardous polymerization: N/A

PRECAUTIONS, SAFE HANDLING

Handling and Storage:

There may be a buildup of noxious gases in temperatures higher than 212 degrees.

Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde vapors above OSHA PEL's.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Wear goggles or safety glasses when manufacturing or machining the product.

Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when allowable exposure limits may be exceeded. Other protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed depending on dust conditions.

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