Section V REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Stable under normal conditions
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite in excess of 400 degrees Farenheight.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, organic acids and polynuclear aromatic compounds.
Hazardous Polymerization	Not Applicable

Section VI HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Exposure Limits (See Section II)

Routes of Entry:

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 sensitized individuals.

Ingestion Not likely to occur.

Inhalation: (Formaldehyde) Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose and throat. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and the pre-existing respiratory sensitization 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 Carcinogens. 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 (14+ ppm), far above those normally found in the workplace using this product.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducted an epidemiological study of industrial workers exposed to formaldehyde (published June 1986). The NCI concluded that the data provides little evidence that mortality from cancer is associated with formaldehyde exposure at the levels experienced by workers in the study.

(Wood Dust) Wood Dust may cause nasal dryness irritation, and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.

Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Wood dust is not listed a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin 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

Section VII PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Formaldehyde: Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde gas, particularly when high temperatures occur.

Wood Dust: Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation.

Section VIII CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne contamination concentration levels below the OSHA PELs.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear goggles or safety glasses when manufacturing or machining the product. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded. Other protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed depending on dust conditions.

Work or Hygienic Practices: Follow good hygienical housekeeping practices.