

## SECTION 5: HEALTH AND HAZARD DATA

### Formaldehyde Vapor

#### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Acute: May cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, or respiratory system. May cause sensitization in susceptible individuals.

Chronic: Rats exposed to 14 PPM formaldehyde developed nasal cancer. The NCI epidemiology study of 26,000 workers found little evidence linking formaldehyde exposure to cancer. The EPA has classified formaldehyde as a B-1 Probably Human Carcinogen. Formaldehyde is listed by IARC and the HTP as an animal carcinogen.

Medical Conditions aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory conditions or allergies.

#### Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Eyes: Remove to fresh air.

Skin: Remove to fresh air.

Ingestion: N/A

If irritation or other symptoms persist, consult a physician.

### Wood Dust

Signs and symptoms of exposure: Exposure to wood dust can produce allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Allergic responses include dermatitis as a result of skin contact and respiratory irritation, coughing, or breathing difficulties as a result of inhalation.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory conditions or allergies.

#### Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists consult a physician.

Skin: Consult a physician if a dermatitis, rash, or other skin disorders occur.

Ingestion: N/A

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

If irritation or other symptoms persist, consult a physician.

## SECTION 6: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to avoid: High relative humidity and high temperature which increase the rate of formaldehyde emission from fiberboard and particleboard.

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidizing agents and/or strong acid.

#### 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:

Will not occur.

## SECTION 7: SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

#### Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:

Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible build-up of formaldehyde vapors.

Steps to be Taken if Spilled or Released: See above.

Waste Disposal Method: Incinerate or landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

## SECTION 8: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Wear NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood dust. Respirators are required if air contaminants exceed ACGIH TLV.

Eye Protection: Wear safety goggles in dusty environments.