

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

Date Printed: December 1, 1995

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MSDS No. LAM

Form No. LM9601-0103

PRODUCT AND CHEMICAL NAMES

PRODUCT NAMES

Lamclad®
Magnaclad®
MCP®
Nevamar LamMates®
Quinella®
Vinylface®

CHEMICAL NAME

Laminated Panel

CHEMICAL FORMULA

N/A

SECTION 1. MANUFACTURERS INFORMATION

MANUFACTURERS NAME

International Paper
Decorative Products Division

ADDRESS

7240 Parkway Drive
Third Floor, Suite 310
Hanover, MD 21076

TECHNICAL CONTACT:

Katrina Myers,
Manager, Environment, Health & Safety

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NUMBER:

(410) 519-2153 (Eastern Standard Time)

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO:

Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

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SECTION 3. IDENTIFYING HAZARDS

APPEARANCE & ODOR

Light yellow to yellow/brown colored board. Low odor.

STATEMENT OF HAZARDS FOR LABELS

WOOD DUST -- Wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or other machining of board can act as a mechanical irritant affecting the eyes, upper respiratory tract, and skin.

FORMALDEHYDE -- Formaldehyde vapors can act as an irritant affecting the eyes, nose and throat.

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE

Respiratory tract, eyes. Formaldehyde -- skin sensitizer.

INHALATION EXPOSURE SYMPTOMS

May cause nose or upper respiratory tract irritation if wood dust or formaldehyde vapors are inhaled. Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction of the respiratory system and coughing, wheezing and sneezing.

SKIN CONTACT EXPOSURE SYMPTOMS

May dry out oils in hands if exposed to wood dust.

EYE CONTACT EXPOSURE SYMPTOMS

Can cause irritation and tearing of eyes.

INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE SYMPTOMS

None expected.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove individual from exposure if irritation occurs.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash with soap and water. Use hand lotion to moisten hands.

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CLEAN-UP

Pick up spillage. Use vacuum systems rather than compressed air to remove wood dust.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING/STORAGE/TRANSPORTATION

HANDLING

Practice good personal hygiene when handling product. After contact with product, wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where the product is being cut or sawn. If creating wood dust in enclosed environment, use general and local explosion-proof ventilation systems.

STORAGE

Formaldehyde emissions are detectable as a pungent odor. The odor increases in areas of poor ventilation. The rate of formaldehyde release from the product reduces over time. Emission levels become much lower over extended periods.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator whenever exposure exceeds limits. Comply with OSHA Respirator Standard (29CFR1910.134) and ANSI's Standard for Respiratory Protection (Z88.2-1992).

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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

INCOMPATIBILITIES

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and with drying oils.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Open flame.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALATION EFFECTS

Overexposure to nuisance dust when sawing and sanding can cause irritation of respiratory tract. Tearing of the eyes and irritation of the stomach may occur. Avoid prolonged repeated breathing of wood dust in air. Repeated exposures to certain wood dusts can produce allergic responses such as dermatitis, asthma and bronchitis. Exposure to formaldehyde vapors can cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat as well as nausea and headaches.

INHALATION CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS

Wood dust is not listed as a potential carcinogen by NTP, ACGIH or OSHA. NIOSH lists wood dusts as Class-X (carcinogen without further categorization). IARC classified wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (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 exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate wood dust exposure to cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lumphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum. Nasal cancers are more highly associated with hard woods in the furniture manufacturing and cabinet-making industries (working with hardwoods such as bech, oak, mahogany, maple, walnut, teak and birch). The carcinogenic agent(s) in wood dust have not been identified. Workers in the building industry (e.g. carpenters) and lumber/sawmill industries (including logging) do not have as strong of a correlation between wood dust exposure and nasal cancer. This may be because they are

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SECTION 12. SHIPPING DATA (CONT)

REQUIRED LABEL (S)

See Section 3 for Wood Dust and Formaldehyde Labels.
Additional Requirements for State of California -- Warning -
Contains formaldehyde. This product contains formaldehyde. Physical
and health hazard information is readily available from your
employer and from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

SECTION 13. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "Guide to Occupational Exposure Values - 1994," American
Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, Document
ISBN: 1-882417-04-6.

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Provided by:	Katrina Myers Manager, Environment, Health & Safety