



# Material Safety Data Sheet

Date Prepared December, 2014

## Identification

Product Name: Pergo Wood Parquet

Description: Floor covering elements with surface layers consisting of a 2.5 to 3mm thick solid wood, on a core board of Hevea or HDF (high density fibre board) and a 1 to 2 mm thick backing layer of spruce or pine wood. All layers are glued together with Melamine-ureum-formaldehyde glue. The top layer is lacquered or oiled.

## Hazardous Ingredients

### #1 Identification:

Formaldehyde Exposure Limits:

ACGIH Limit = 1 ppm 8-hr TWA 2 ppm STEL

OSHA Limit = 1 ppm 8-hr TWA 2ppm STEL

Formaldehyde Emmisions:

class E1, according to EN 717

### #2 Identification: 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.

## Physical Characteristics

Boiling Point:	N/A
Density	$\geq 600\text{kg/m}^3$
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 decor number

## Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point:	N/A
Fire classification:	class Dfl-s1 according to EN 9239-1
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:	Fire fighting procedures for wood are well known.

## Health Hazard Data

### 1.1 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 months in a laboratory developed nasal cancer. Exposure of 6ppm did not result in statistically significant levels. The NCI epidemiology 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.

### 1.2 Medical conditions Aggravated by Formaldehyde exposure:

Respiratory conditions or allergies

### 1.3 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.

### 2.1 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 of 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, 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.

### 2.2 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

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

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.

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

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