

MLT Ltd.

ULTRALAM®

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Code: Not applicable.
 Product name: Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)
 Brand name: ULTRALAM®
 Manufacturer: MTL Ltd. , 14, Morskaya Str., Saint Petersburg, 191186, Russia.
 Telephone: 8-10-812-571-61-64 (for calls from abroad).

2. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION.

Laminated product with a slight resin odor and natural wood coloring. LVL is made of pine and spruce wood veneers bonded together with phenol-formaldehyde resin. The product can be coated with a water repellent.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	% by weight	№ CAS	Exposure limits	Cancer designation
Wood ⁽¹⁾	90-99	NA	TLV-TWA= 1 mg/m ³	MAK-1, NIOSH-Ca, TLV-A1, NTP-K
Phenol – Formaldehyde (solid) • Formaldehyde ⁽²⁾	1-9 <0.1	9003-35-4 50-00-0	None PEL-TWA 0,75 ppm PEL-STEL 2 ppm TLC-ceiling 0.3 ppm	NA EPA-B1, IARC-1, NIOSH-Ca, NTR-R, OSHA-Ca, TLV-A2, MAK-3B
Edge, end and surface sealer (FS2543), 3(2H)-isothiazolone, 2-methyl.	<0.1	2682-20-4	No exposure limits for this material	NA

⁽¹⁾ PNOS: PEL-TWA = 15 mg/m³, total dust; PEL-TWA = 5 mg/m³, respirable fraction; TLV-TWA = 10 mg/m³, inhalable particulate, 3 mg/m³, respirable particulate.

⁽²⁾ These products can contain traces (<0.1% by weight) of free formaldehyde that can be emitted depending on the concentration and environmental conditions. Large scale chamber tests conducted by APA Engineered Wood Association demonstrated that the levels of free formaldehyde emitted from these final products were lower than 0.041 ppm.

4. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.**Emergency Review.**

- Contact with strong oxidizers or exposure to temperatures greater than 400°F (204°C) may cause a fire.
- Smoke can contain carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other toxic materials.
- Airborne wood and resin dust may explode when combined with an ignition source.

Potential Health Effects (based on expected use of product)

- EYES: Dust may irritate the eyes.
- SKIN: Dust may cause skin irritation.
- INGESTION: Not known.
- INHALATION: Dust can cause irritation to mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Wood dust is considered carcinogenic.

5. FIRST AID MEASURES

- **EYES:** For dust exposure, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
- **SKIN:** Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
- **INGESTION:** Consult a physician.
- **INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air, consult a physician.

Notes to physicians: Exposure to dust may aggravate symptoms of persons with pre-existing respiratory tract conditions and may cause skin and gastrointestinal symptoms.

6. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

- Flash point: Not applicable.
- Combustible: Material may burn on contact with oxidizers or ignition sources.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

- Lower flammable limit: Not applicable.
- Upper flammable limit: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Typically 400-500°F (204-260°C).

EXPLOSION HAZARD: Airborne concentrations of combustible dust, when combined with an ignition source, can create an explosion hazard if the dust concentration exceeds 30-60 g/m³.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, aldehydes, cyanides, and other hazardous gases, vapors and particles.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, dry chemical and other agents rated for a wood fire (Type A fire). Use and extinguisher rated for Type A fire.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Evacuate the area and notify the fire department. If possible isolate the fire by moving other combustible materials. If the fire is small, use a hose-line or extinguisher rated for a Type A fire. If possible, dike and collect water used to fight fires. Fire fighters should wear normal protective equipment (full bunker gear) and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

7. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CLEANING: Collect small wood pieces and dust into an appropriate disposal container by vacuuming or wet sweeping. Collect big wood pieces using an appropriate method. Reduce the amount of airborne dust using wet cleaning methods and prevent the airborne dust distribution by moisturizing.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: When cleaning wear protective equipment and clothing. Provide good ventilation. When cleaning, avoid inhaling the dust.

8. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Provide ventilation or other measures so that dust levels are below the exposure limits listed in Section 3.

STORAGE: Keep dust away from ignition sources and store in a closed container. Consult NFPA 68 and 70 for additional information.

9. EXPOSURE CONTROL /PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Control airborne dust concentrations below the exposure limits. Use only with adequate ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When respiratory protection is required, or dust concentrations are unknown, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator for dusts.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear work gloves to prevent skin irritation.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear ANSI approved eye protection.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT:

Use special protective clothing in areas with high airborne dust concentrations.

INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES/HYGIENE: Maintain good housekeeping and personal hygiene standards. Clean the areas exposed to wood and resin dust to avoid accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other similar practices that generate high dust levels.

VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST: Provide local exhaust as needed so that the exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be provided where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system. See "SPECIAL" section below. Consider the use of tools with integral dust collection systems, especially when working in confined areas.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) VENTILATION: Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

SPECIAL: Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.

OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Product cutting and machining should preferably be performed in outdoor environments or in properly ventilated and specially enclosed areas.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT:	NA	DENSITY:	28-70 LB/FT ³ (448-1121 kg/m ³)
MELTING POINT:	NA	pH:	NA
VAPOR PRESSURE:	NA	ODOR:	Slight to none
VAPOR DENSITY	NA	APPEARANCE:	Light brown wood products
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	NA		

11. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: (CONDITIONS TO AVOID) Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Keep away from high temperatures and strong oxidizers, such as concentrated nitric acid, oxygen, hydrogen peroxide and chlorine.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, and other products of wood combustion.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION FOR WOOD DUST, FORMALDEHYDE, 3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE, 2-METHYL

Wood dust is known to be a human carcinogen. An increased incidence of adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses was observed in studies of people whose occupations are associated with wood dust exposure. (10th Edition of the National Toxicology Program's Report on Carcinogens) Wood dust from some tree species may induce sensitization.

FORMALDEHYDE:

Chronic (cancer) information: See Section 3 for carcinogenicity categories.

Teratology (birth defect) information: NA

Reproduction information: Reproductive effects in animals have been reported in RTECS for formaldehyde.

Sensitizer: Exposure to low doses of formaldehyde may cause sensitization.

3(2H)-ISOTHIAZOLONE, 2-METHYL:

Sensitizer: The product is toxic when inhaled, may cause allergies and burns by skin contact.

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

These wood products are not expected to pose an ecological hazard as a result of their intended uses.

14. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to local, state/provincial, and federal requirements.

15. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Table 172.101

Shipping name	NA	Packing group	NA
Hazard Class	NA	Placards/labels	NA
Identification No.	NA	Special provisions	NA

This product is not considered hazardous for shipping as per US DOT regulations.

16. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Hazard communication Standard	CFR1910.1200 (b) (6) (iv)	CERCLA RQ:	NA
EPCRA EHS RQ Раздел 302:	NA	EPA CAA Section 112(r):	NA
EPCRA Раздел 313:	NA	Uniform fire code:	NA

17. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This MSDS is intended solely for safety education and not for use as specifications or warranties. The information in this MSDS was obtained from reliable sources and is provided without any representation for warranties regarding the accuracy or correctness. Since the handling, use, and storage is beyond our control, MLT Ltd. assumes no responsibility and disclaims liability for any loss, damage, or expense arising therefrom.

Date: 24.05.2011.
MLT Ltd.

ABBREVIATIONS

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials C Ceiling
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services (identifies specific chemical)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act CFR Code of Federal Regulations
Dust A	finely divided solid 0.017 in. or less in diameter that is capable of passing through a U.S. No. 40 standard sieve
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EPA-B1	Environmental Protection Agency-Limited evidence of carcinogenicity from epidemiological studies
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
IARC-2A	International Agency for Research on Cancer-Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
IARC-3	Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans
g/m ³	Grams per cubic meter
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter
lb/ft ³	Pounds per cubic foot
MAK-1	Substances that cause cancer in man
MAK-3	Substances which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for man
MAK-3B	Substances for which in vitro tests or animal studies have yielded evidence of carcinogenic effects
MSHA	Mine Safety Health Act
NA	Not applicable
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH-Ca	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health-Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization
NTP-K	National Toxicology Program-Known to be a carcinogen
NTP-R	National Toxicology Program-Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen
OSHA-Ca	Occupational Safety and Health Administration-Carcinogen defined with no further categorization
PNOS	Particle not otherwise specified
PEL	OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
pMDI	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate
ppm	Parts per million
ppt	Parts per trillion
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances RQ Reportable Quantity
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
TLV-A1	Threshold Limit Value-Confirmed Human Carcinogen
TLV-A2	Threshold Limit Value-Suspected Human Carcinogen
TWA	8-hour time-weighted average exposure