Material Safety Data Sheet

Railed Particleboard Door Core

Marshfield DoorSystems, Inc
1401 E Fourth St
Marshfield WI 54449

Emergency Phone: (715) 486-2286
Additional Information: (715) 486-2286

1. Product Identification

Product	Manufacturing Location
Railed Particleboard Door Core	Marshfield, WI

Synonyms: RPC

2. Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Name	CAS#	Percent	Agency	Exposure Limits	Comments
Wood	None	89-94	OSHA OSHA ACGIH ACGIH ACGIH Recommended [1] Recommended [1] Recommended [1]	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m3 PEL-TWA 5 mg/m3 TLV-TWA 5 mg/m3 TLV-STEL 10 mg/m3 TLV-TWA 1 mg/m3 PEL-TWA 5 mg/m3 PEL-STEL 10 mg/m3 PEL-TWA 2.5 mg/m3	Total dust Respirable dust fraction Softwood total dust Softwood total dust Selected hardwood total dust (beech, oak, others) Softwood or hardwood total dust Softwood or hardwood total dust Western red cedar total dust
Resin Solids - Urea formaldehyde[2] - Adhesive - Hot melt adhesive	9055-05-6 None None	5-10 <1 <1	OSHA OSHA ACGIH OSHA ACGIH OSHA ACGIH	PEL-TWA 0.75 ppm PEL-STEL 2 ppm TLV-Ceiling 0.3 ppm None None PEL-TWA 2 mg/m3 TLV-TWA 2 mg/m3	Free gaseous formaldehyde Free gaseous formaldehyde Free gaseous formaldehyde None Paraffin wax fume Paraffin wax fume
Wax	None	1	OSHA ACGIH	PEL-TWA 2 mg/m3 TLV-TWA 2 mg/m3	Paraffin wax fume Paraffin wax fume

1 Marshfield DoorSystems recommended exposure limits based on 1989 OSHA PELs. In 1992, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, which included specific PELs for wood dust established by OSHA at that time. Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust in a category known as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), or Nuisance Dust. However, a number of states have incorporated the OSHA PELs from the 1989 standard into their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for noncompliance with the 1989 PELs.

2 Contains less than 0.1% free formaldehyde.

3. Hazard Identification

Appearance and Odor: White to light-gray surface with underlying brown, fibrous board. The product is essentially odorless. The wood component of these products may consist of alder, aspen, beech, birch, cottonwood, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, maple, oak, pecan, pine, poplar, spruce, walnut, and/or Western red cedar.
Primary Health Hazards: The primary health hazards posed by this product are thought to be due to exposure to dust generated from sawing, sanding, drilling, or routing this product, and exposure to free gaseous formaldehyde.
Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

( ) Ingestion:
(x) Skin: Dust
(x) Inhalation: Dust, gas

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Gaseous formaldehyde or wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies.
Chronic Health Hazards: Wood dust, depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitization with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust levels. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer.
Carcinogenicity Listing:

(x) NTP: Formaldehyde, Groups 2A and 2B
(x) IARC Monographs: Formaldehyde, Group 2A; Wood dust, Group 1
(x) OSHA Regulated: Formaldehyde

Gaseous formaldehyde has been shown to cause cancer in certain laboratory animals after long-term exposure to very high concentrations (14+ ppm), far above those normally found in the workplace with this product.
IARC - Group 1: Carcinogenic to Humans: sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum.
IARC - Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans: limited evidence of carcinogenicity to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.
NTP - Groups 2A and 2B: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has reported formaldehyde is reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen, meaning there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity from human studies (Group 2A) or sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals (Group 2B).

4. Emergency and First-Aid Procedures

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.
Eye Contact: Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a temporary burning sensation. Wood, paper, or plastic dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Get medical help if irritation persists.
Skin Contact: High concentrations of gaseous formaldehyde may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals resulting in redness, itching, and occasionally hives. Wood dust of certain species may elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation resulting in hives. Get medical help if rash, irritation, or dermatitis occurs.
Skin Absorption: Not known to occur under normal use.
Inhalation: High concentrations of gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat. Wood, paper, or plastic dust may cause unpleasant obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, sneezing, and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulty occurs.