

Material Safety Data Sheet
STC 47 and STC 51 Flush Doors



Eggers Industries

No. 451-09-07

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Chemical or Common Name CAS #	%	Exposure Limits	
Wood CAS # None	~68	OSHA PEL-TWA OSHA PEL-STEL ACGIH TLV-TWA WISHA PEL-TWA WISHA PEL-TWA	5mg/m ³ (a) 10mg/m ³ (a) 1mg/m ³ (b) 5mg/m ³ (c) 2.5mg/m ³ (d)
Plastic Core CAS # None	~18	OSHA PEL-TWA OSHA PEL-TWA ACGIH TLV-TWA	15mg/m ³ (e) 5mg/m ³ (f) 10mg/m ³ (e)
Door Faces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood CAS # None • Paper (cellulose) CAS #9004-34-6 • Plastic CAS # None 	~13	See Above OSHA PEL-TWA OSHA PEL-TWA ACGIH TLV-TWA OSHA PEL-TWA OSHA PEL-TWA ACGIH TLV-TWA	15mg/m ³ (e) 5mg/m ³ (f) 10mg/m ³ (e) 15mg/m ³ (e) 5mg/m ³ (f) 10mg/m ³ (e)
Lead CAS #7439-92-1	3-20	OSHA PEL-TWA ACGIH TLV-TWA	50mg/m ³ (g) 150mg/m ³ (g)
Resin Solids (Polymeric MDI) Type Diisocyanate CAS #9016-87-9	1-10	TLV & PEL – Not established	

- a. softwood or hardwood total dust
- b. selected hardwood total dust beech, oak
- c. non-allergenic total dust
- d. allergenic total dust
- e. total dust
- f. respirable dust
- g. lead dust or fume

Appearance and Odor: Color (light or dark) and odor are dependent on wood species. Wood component may contain alder, ash, aspen, basswood, beech, birch, bubinga, cherry, chestnut, cottonwood, cypress, elm, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, koa, mahogany (true or false), mansonia, maple, oak (red or white), pine, poplar, spruce, teak and/or walnut.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point (F or C)	NAP
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	NAP
Vapor Density (Air=1)	NAP
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)	0.40-0.80 (wood)
Melting Point (F or C)	1.8-2.0 (sound deadening material)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	NAP
Solubility in Water	NAP
% Volatile by Volume @ 70°F	<0.1%
	0

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): NAP

Flammable Limits:

LEL: See below under "Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards"

UEL: NAP

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals or foam.

Autoignition Temperature (F or C): 400°F - 800°F

Special Firefighting Procedures: Use full-body protective clothing and full-face piece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Hydrochloric acid and phosgene vapors and gases are formed during combustion. Depending on moisture content and, more importantly—particle diameter—wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: () Unstable (X) Stable

Conditions to Avoid: NAP

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: Depending on moisture content, availability of oxygen and temperature, thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, water, various aldehydes (both aliphatic and aromatic), tars and carbon. Hydrochloric acid and phosgene vapors and gases may also be released under thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

() May Occur (X) Will Not Occur

Conditions to Avoid: NAP

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Not applicable for product in purchased form. Wood, paper or plastic dust(s) generated from sawing, sanding, drilling or routing of this product may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator and goggles where ventilation is not possible.

Waste Disposal Method: Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states if disposed of or discarded in its purchased form. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether their product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: No special handling precautions are required. Keep in cool, dry place away from open flame. This product may release small amounts of gaseous formaldehyde. Store in well-ventilated area.

Other Precautions: A NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator and goggles should be worn when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Primary Health Hazards: The primary health hazards posed by this product are thought to be due to exposure to wood dust or gaseous formaldehyde.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

- () Ingestion
- (X) Skin (Dust)
- (X) Inhalation (Dust or Gas)

Acute Health Hazards: *Signs and Symptoms of Exposure—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(s) may cause mechanical irritation as a foreign object. Treat dust in eye as a foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particle. Get medical help if irritation persists.
- **SKIN CONTACT:** Gaseous formaldehyde may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, resulting in redness, itching and occasionally hives. Wood dust(s) of certain species may elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation resulting in erythema and hives. Get medical help if rash, irritation, or dermatitis persists.
- **SKIN ABSORPTION:** Not known to occur with normal use.
- **INHALATION:** High concentrations of wood, paper or plastic dust(s) may cause unpleasant deposit/obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in runny nose, dry cough and/or sneezing. Gaseous formaldehyde may temporarily irritate the nose and throat, and may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions, depending on the level of exposure. Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies.

Chronic Health Hazards: 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. Wood dust(s), depending on the species (for example, iroko, cocobolo), may cause allergic contact dermatitis with prolonged, repetitive contact, and respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels (for example, western red cedar). Wood dust has been alleged to cause nasal/paranasal sinus cancer (certain European hardwoods: oak and beech).

Carcinogenicity Listing:

- (X)NTP Formaldehyde
- (X)IARC Monographs Formaldehyde
- (X)OSHA Regulated Formaldehyde

CONTROL MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment:

- **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Not applicable for product in purchased form. A NOSH/MSHA approved respirator is recommended when allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.
- **PROTECTIVE GLOVES:** Not required. However, cloth, canvas or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential mechanical irritation from handling product.
- **EYE PROTECTION:** Not applicable for product in purchased form. Goggles or safety glasses are recommended when machining this product.
- **OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:** Not applicable for product in purchased form. Outer garments may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.
- **WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES:** Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

Ventilation:

- **LOCAL EXHAUST:** Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met.
- **MECHANICAL (GENERAL):** Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas as needed so that exposure limits are met.
- **SPECIAL:** Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended when fighting fire.
- **OTHER:** NAP.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – Definition of Common Terms

- ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- C = Ceiling Limit
- CAS # = Chemical Abstracts System Number
- IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
- MSHA = Mining Safety and Health Administration
- NAP = Not Applicable
- NAV = Not Available
- NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
- NTP = National Toxicology Program
- OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
- STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
- TLV = Threshold Limit Value
- TWA = Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)
- WISHA = Washington Industrial Safety and Health Administration

USER’S RESPONSIBILITY

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user’s responsibility to determine if this information is suitable for their applications and to follow safety precautions as may be necessary. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this sheet is the most up-to-date issue.



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