

Material Safety Data Sheet

Disclaimer – Slatwall Panels and Fixtures – March 2011

Wind Mill Slatwall Products is in receipt of Material Safety Data Sheets from various suppliers in compliance with OSHA regulations covering potentially hazardous materials that may be developed in the re-manufacturing or use of various products manufactured by WMSP. This data has been combined for your convenience. We believe that the information and data is accurate and has come from reliable sources. However, WMSP, or its suppliers do not warrant in any way, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data contained herein. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with local, state and federal regulations concerning the use of these products. It is further the responsibility of the buyer to research, understand and adapt safe methods of installing, storing, handling, and disposal of these products.

Section #1 – Identification –

Products: Slatwall display panels and component parts manufactured with laminates, lumber components, medium density fiberboard, and / or particleboard.

Product Names: Temple, Boise Cascade Anchor Core, Plum Creek, Willamette, Sierra Pine, Georgia Pacific
Distributor: Wind Mill Slatwall Products, 200 Balsam Road, Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085 – Date revised 3.2011

Section #2 – Ingredients & Hazards –

Under some conditions the following hazardous chemicals or components may be released from fiberboard, particleboard, and/or products manufactured from the same. Wood dust may also be developed from machining various wood products.

Component	CAS#	OSHA Exposure Limit	ACGIH / TLV Ceiling
Formaldehyde	50-00-D	0.75 PPM 8hr TWA Pel 2 PPM STEL	0.3PPM
Wood Dust	N/A	5 mg/cu m 8hr TWA 10 mg/cu m STEL	5mg/cu m 8hr TWA 10 mg/cu m STEL

Particleboard and Medium Density Fiberboard certified as meeting the HUD Manufactured and Home Construction and Safety Standards 24 C.F.R. Part 3200 does not emit excess of 0.3 PPM formaldehyde when tested in accordance with FTM 2-1983, large scale test method for determining formaldehyde emissions from wood products.

Section #3 – Physical Characteristics –

Boiling - Point:	N/A	Specific Gravity: (Water=1):1	Vapor Pressure: N/A
Odor:	No distinctive	Melting Point: N/A	Reactivity in water: N/A
Appearance:	Shades of brown		

Section #4: Fire & Explosion Data –

Flash Point:	N/A
Auto Ignition Temperature:	400 – 500° Fahrenheit
Flammable Limits:	Formaldehyde LEL 7%, UEL 73%
Fire Extinguisher Media:	Water Spray
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Fire-fighting procedures for wood products are well known – water
Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Wood products do not constitute an explosion hazard. Sawing, sanding and/or

machining can produce wood dust as a by-product which may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. According to data contained in HFWA standards, 0.040 ounce per cubic foot is the minimum explosive concentration for wood flour.

Section #5: Health and Hazard Data –

Formaldehyde Vapor – Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Acute: May cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes or respiratory system. May cause sensitization in susceptible individuals.

Chronic: Rats exposed to 14 PPM formaldehyde developed nasal cancer. The NCI epidemiology study of 26,000 workers found little evidence linking formaldehyde exposure to cancer. The EPA has classified formaldehyde as a B-1 Probably Human Carcinogen. Formaldehyde is listed by IARC and the HTP as an animal carcinogen.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Respiratory conditions or allergies.

Emergency First Aide 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.

Section #6: Reactivity Data –

Stability: Stable

Conditions to avoid: High humidity & temperatures = higher formaldehyde emissions

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidizing agents and / or strong acid.

Hazardous Decomposition : Thermal and / or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including Carbon Monoxide, aldehydes and organic acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section #7: Spill / Leak Procedures -

Handling & Storage: Provide adequate ventilation / reducing formaldehyde vapor

Waste Disposal: Incinerate, or landfill in accordance with local & federal regulations

Section #8: Special Protection Information -

Respiratory Protection: Wear NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood dust. Respirators are required if air contaminates exceed ACGIH TLV.

Eye Protection: Wear safety goggles in dusty environments.