

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Deanta Wood Products: Wooden Doors, Oak, Walnut, Primed

Chemical Name:	Wooden Doors
Trade Name:	Deanta
Chemical Family:	Wood based panel product
Formula:	Mixture
Ingredients:	Mixed soft and hard woods 85% Melamine modified urearesins 8-10% Water 6-8% Paraffin wax .5% Silica < 0.05% Free Formaldehyde < 0>05% Water borne primer

## Physical and Chemical Characteristics Data

Boiling Point:	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity:	Variable (Dependent on wood species and moisture content)
Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
% Volatiles by Volume:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable
Solubility in H2O (% By Wt.):	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	Not Applicable
Appearance and Odor:	Light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since board was manufactured and if any dye is present

## Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Fire Extinguishing Media:	Water Spray, Carbon Dioxide
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Firefighting procedures for wood products are well known.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Wooden doors and the materials they are made from In his case Particleboard, MDF, Wood and veneers does not present a fire or explosion hazard. Sawing, sanding, or machining wooden doors could result in the creation of wood dust. Wood dust may present a strong to sever explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. According to data contained in NFPA Standards, .04 ounce per cubic foot
Special Control Methods:	Recommend high efficiency dust collection during re-manufacturing to ensure compliance with the limits set for formaldehyde and wood dust, under Health and Safety regulations: EH 40/2005 and the COSHH regulations:  1. Wood dust limited to 5mg/m3 Air 2. Formaldehyde limited to 2PP

## First Aid:

Inhalation of wood dust:	Fresh air, Clean nasal passages.
Contamination of eyes with wood dust:	Flush with tepid water for 15 minutes.

## Health Hazard Data

Wood Dust/Fiber:	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucosities. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing sinusitis and prolonged cold shave also been reported. Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1).
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:	Acute - may cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, or respiratory system. If irritation persists consult a physician.

## Special Protection Information

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Not required. However, the wearing of NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood dust maybe necessary. Respirators are required if air contaminants exceed OSHA PEL.
VENTILATION
Local Exhaust: Necessary to remove dust in sanding, sawing and machine processes. Mechanical: Ventilate to assure formaldehyde concentration is less than the OSHA PEL.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear appropriate eye protection or safety goggles if wood dust exposure is likely.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Deanta Wood Products: Skirting & Architrave, Oak, Walnut, Primed

Chemical Name:	Skirting & Architrave
Trade Name:	Deanta
Chemical Family:	Wood based panel product
Formula:	Mixture
Ingredients:	Mixed soft and hard woods 85% Melamine modified urea resins 8-10% Water 6-8% Paraffin wax .5% Silica < 0.05% Free Formaldehyde < 0.05% Water borne primer

## Physical and Chemical Characteristics Data

Boiling Point:	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity:	Variable (Dependent on wood species and moisture content)
Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
% Volatiles by Volume:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable
Solubility in H <sub>2</sub> O (% By Wt.):	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	Not Applicable
Appearance and Odor:	Light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since board was manufactured and if any dye is present

## Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Fire Extinguishing Media:	Water Spray, Carbon Dioxide
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Firefighting procedures for wood products are well known.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Wooden doors and the materials they are made from In his case Particleboard, MDF, Wood and veneers does not present a fire or explosion hazard. Sawing, sanding, or machining wooden doors could result in the creation of wood dust. Wood dust may present a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. According to data contained in NFPA Standards, .04 ounce per cubic foot
Special Control Methods:	Recommend high efficiency dust collection during re-manufacturing to ensure compliance with the limits set for formaldehyde and wood dust, under Health and Safety regulations: EH 40/2005 and the COSHH regulations:  1. Wood dust limited to 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> Air 2. Formaldehyde limited to 2PP

## First Aid:

Inhalation of wood dust:	Fresh air, Clean nasal passages.
Contamination of eyes with wood dust:	Flush with tepid water for 15 minutes.

## Health Hazard Data

Wood Dust/Fiber:	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucositis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing sinusitis and prolonged cold have also been reported. Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1).
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:	Acute - may cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, or respiratory system. If irritation persists consult a physician.

## Special Protection Information

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Not required. However, the wearing of NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood dust may be necessary. Respirators are required if air contaminants exceed OSHA PEL.

### VENTILATION

Local Exhaust: Necessary to remove dust in sanding, sawing and machine processes. Mechanical: Ventilate to assure formaldehyde concentration is less than the OSHA PEL.

### EYE PROTECTION

Wear appropriate eye protection or safety goggles if wood dust exposure is likely.

Data prepared Jan 2015