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Material Safety Data Sheet

TRADE NAME SYNONYMS INGREDIENTS	Maine Woods Pellet Wood Pellets, Fuel Pellets, Pellet Litter 100% Wood Fiber CAS. No. 9004-34-6			
NFPA HAZARD LABEL	Health 1	Flammability 1	Reactivity 0	Special Notice None
DESCRIPTION Wood particles extruded into cused for animal bedding and li		ts for use in a wood pellet l	burning appliances or beddi	ng pellets
PHYSICAL DATA Boiling Point	te = 1)		the pellets into wood Not Applicable Not Applicable Light to dark colored diameter. Approxima	expand and breakdown
FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA Flash Point			Not Applicable Variable (typically 400-500° F) 40 grams/M³ (LEL) for wood dust Water, Sand, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen Use water to wet down dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished. Use inert gases to smother fires in enclosed spaces. Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source. Wood heated with limited oxygen will produce CO, CO₂ and hydrocarbons which can explode if oxygen is introduced.	

Exposure Limit	ACGIH TLV®: TWA-5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 min.) – 10 mg/m³ (softwood) TWA – 1.0 mg/m³ (certain hardwoods such as beech or oak)
See footnote below concerning OSHA PELs for wood dust	OSHA PEL: TWA – 15.0 mg/m³ (total du 5.0 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) Western red cedar: TWA – 2.5 mg/m³
Skin and Eye Contact	Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Vari species of wood dust can elicit allergic
Ingestion	contact dermatitis in sensitized individual Do not ingest. Pellets expand in volume when wet. No known harmful effects. If there is any discomfort, consult a physician.
Skin Absorption	Not known to occur Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharyn. lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.
EACTIVITY DATA	
Conditions Contributing to Instability	Stable under normal conditions. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400° F.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal-oxidative degradation of

wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, terpenes and polycylic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Not Applicable

¹In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992) the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time THE 1989 PELS WERE: TWA – 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 MIN.) – 10.0 mg/m³ (ALL SOFT AND HARD WOODS EXCEPT WESTERN RED CEDAR); WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA – 2.5 mg/m₃.

Conditions Contributing to Polymerization.....

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance
Dust categories at PELs noted under Health Effects information section of the MSDS. However, A NUMBER OF STATES HAVE INCORPORATED
PROVISIONS OF THE 1989 STANDARD IN THEIR STATE PLANS. ADDITIONALLY, OSHA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT MAY CITE COMPANIES
UNDER THE OSH ACT GENERAL DUTY CLAUSE UNDER APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE 1989 PELS.

PRECAUTIONS AND SAFE HANDLING

- Avoid Eye Contact.
- · Avoid Repeated or Prolonged Contact with Skin. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.
- Avoid Prolonged or Repeated Breathing of Wood Dust in Air.
- · Avoid Contact with Oxidizing Agents and Drying Oils.
- · Avoid Open Flame.
- · Do Not Ingest.

GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

Wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes	Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation
	persists, get medical attention.
Skin	If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get
	medical advice before returning to work where wood dust
	is present.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing,
	breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning
	to work where wood dust is present.
Ingestion	Do not ingest. Wood Pellets will expand when wet. If there is
-	any discomfort, consult a physician.

SPILL/LEAK CLEAN UP PROCEDURES

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoiding creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for disposal. Wood Pellets on the floor present a slip and fall hazard.

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