

Material Safety Data Sheet Wood Pellets in Bags

TRADE NAME Softwood Fuel Pellets, Hardwood/Softwood Blend Fuel Pellets, Bedding Pellets, Litter Pellets, Absorbent Pellets.
SYNONYMS Fuel Pellets, Wood Pellets, Pellet Litter
INGREDIENTS >98% Wood Fiber CAS. No. 9004-34-6
 <2% Modified Starch CAS. No. 9004-53-9

NFPA HAZARD LABEL	<u>Health</u>	<u>Flammability</u>	<u>Reactivity</u>	<u>Special Notice</u>
	1	1	0	None

DESCRIPTION
 Wood particles extruded into cylindrical pellets for use in a wood pellet burning appliances or bedding pellets used for animal bedding and litter or absorbent pellets.

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point.....	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity.....	1.24
Bulk Density.....	40 lbs/ft ³ (640Kg/m ³)
Vapor Density.....	Not Applicable
Percent Volatiles by Volume.....	Not Applicable
Melting Point.....	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure.....	Not Applicable
Solubility in H ₂ O (% by weight).....	Insoluble. Water will expand and breakdown the pellets into wood particles.
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1).....	Not Applicable
pH.....	Not Applicable
Appearance and Odor.....	Light to dark colored cylinders 3/16" to 3/8" in diameter. Approximately 1/4" to 1" long with some crumbled pellets and wood dust, Slight wood odor.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point.....	Not Applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature.....	Variable (typically 400-500° F)
Explosive Limits in Air.....	40 grams/M ³ (LEL) for wood dust
Extinguishing Media.....	Water, Sand, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen
Special Fire Fighting Procedures.....	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.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard.....	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, CO ₂ and hydrocarbons which can explode if oxygen is introduced.

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

Exposure Limit.....	ACGIH TLV®: TWA-5.0 mg/m ³ ; STEL (15 min.) – 10 mg/m ³ (softwood) TWA – 1.0 mg/m ³ (certain hardwoods such as beech or oak) OSHA PEL: TWA – 15.0 mg/m ³ (total dust); 5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Skin and Eye Contact.....	Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
Ingestion.....	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
Chronic Effects.....	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, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions Contributing to Instability.....	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility.....	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 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
Conditions Contributing to Polymerization.....	Not Applicable

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. Wood Pellets on the floor present a slip and fall hazard.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

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