

MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 924-9300

1) Product Identification

Product	Manufacturing Location
Wood Dust	Various
Solid Lumber	Various
Wood Chips	Various
Wood Veneers	Various

Synonyms: Wood Flour, Sawdust, Sander Dust
Date Prepared: 12/10/85
Date Revised: 6/20/94

2) Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information

Chemical or Common Name, CAS#	Percent	Exposure Limits ¹
Wood	100	OSHA PEL-TWA 5mg/m ³ (a) OSHA PEL-STEL 10mg/m ³ (a) ACGIH TLV-TWA 5mg/m ³ (b) ACGIH TLV-STEL 10mg/m ³ (b) ACGIH TLV-TWA 1mg/m ³ (c) OSHA PEL-TWA 2.5mg/m ³ (d)

- (a) softwood or hardwood total dust
(b) softwood total dust
(c) selected hardwood total dust (beech, oak, others)
(d) western red cedar total dust

¹Based on 1989 OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL)

Appearance and Odor:

Wood dust consists of finely divided wood particles generated from sawing, sanding, routing, or chipping solid dimensional lumber or other wood products. Wood chips are similar to wood dust, but coarser. The products have a slight aromatic odor. The wood component may consist of alder, aspen, beech, birch, cottonwood, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, maple, oak, pecan, pine, poplar, spruce, and walnut.

3) Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point (@ 760mm Hg): NAP
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): NAP
Vapor Density (Air=1; 1atm): NAP
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 0.40 - 0.80
Melting Point: NAP
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1): NAP
Solubility In Water (% by Weight): <0.1
% Volatile By Volume @ 70°F (21°C): 0

4) 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, sand

Autoignition Temperature (F or C): 400°F-500°F

Special Firefighting Procedures:

Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned, charred dust to open, secure area after fire is extinguished.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

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.

5) Reactivity Data

Stability:

() Unstable (x) Stable

Conditions to Avoid: NAP

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:

Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acids, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization:

() May Occur (x) Will Not Occur

6) 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 dust 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:

If disposed of or discarded in its purchased form, incineration is preferable. Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states. It is, however, the users responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your 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 a cool, dry place away from open flame.

Other Precautions:

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when the allowable limits may be exceeded. Avoid open flame and contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

7) Health Hazard Data

Primary Health Hazards:

The primary health hazard posed by this product is thought to be from inhaling wood dust.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

- () Ingestion
(x) Skin: Dust
(x) Inhalation: Dust

Acute Health Hazards - Signs and Symptoms of Exposure/Emergency and First-Aid Procedures:

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Eye Contact: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Get medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wood dust(s) of certain species can 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 under normal use.

Inhalation: Wood dust may cause unpleasant deposit/obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. 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:

Wood dust(s), depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis with prolonged, repetitive contact, and respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels.

Carcinogenicity Listing:

- () NTP Not Listed
() IARC Monographs: Not Listed
() OSHA Regulated: Not Listed

Wood dust has been alleged to cause nasal/paranasal sinus cancer (certain European hardwoods: oak and beech).

8) Control Measures

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH/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 and in areas with high dust levels.

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 wood 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 so that exposure limits are met.

Special: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) recommended when fighting fire.

Other: NAP

9) Transportation Data

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated*

Hazard Class/Division Number:

ID Number:

Packing Group:

Label/Placard Required:

DOT Hazardous Substance:

*Some states require load to be covered to transport.

10) 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.

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 for 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)



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