MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET WOOD DUST







TRADE NAME:

Wood Dust

SYNONYMS:

None

CAS. NO.:

None

DESCRIPTION:

Particles generated by any manual or mechanical

cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

PHYSICAL DATA

PHISICAL DATA	
Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	
Vapor Density	Not Applicable
% Volatiles of Volume	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable
Solubility in H_20 (% by wt.)	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate	
(Butyl Acetate=1)	Not Applicable
pH	Not Applicable
Appearance & Odor Light to dark colored granular odor are dependent on the wood since dust was generated.	solid. Color and

FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature Variable Typically 400-500 $^{\circ}$ F.
Explosive Limits in Air 40 g/m ³ (LEL)
Extinguishing Media Water, CO ₂ , Sand
Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Wet down with water. Wet down wood 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.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazard

Strong to severe explosion hazard. If wood dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

HEALTH EFFECTS DATA

coughing, wheezing, & sneezing. Sinusitis & prolonged colds have also been reported.

Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis en-prelonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Wood dust is listed in the National Toxicology Program annual report on carcinogens. 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.

1 In AFI-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.

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 Data section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 Standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTINUED

REACTIVE DATA Conditions Contributing to Instability Stable under normal conditions Incompatibility Avoid contact with oxidizing agents, drying oils & open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400° F Hazardous Decomposition Products Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces: Irritating & toxic fumes & gases, including CO, aldehydes and inorganic acids. Conditions contributing to Polymerization Not Applicable PRECAUTIONS & SAFE HANDLING Eve Contact Avoid Skin Contact Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing & clean clothes are indicated after exposure. Inhalation Avoid repeated or prolonged breathing of wood dust Oxidizing Agents & Drying Oils Avoid Contact Open Flame Avoid **GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES** Ventilation Provide adequate general & local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

dust conditions.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin

If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Ingestion

Not Applicable

SPILL/LEAK CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

Recovery or disposal

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

State: California Proposition 65 Warning

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer.

IMPORTANT:

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