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Material Safety Data Sheet

Wood Dust

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Wood Dust
Synonyms	Sawdust, sander dust
Description	Wood dust includes dust from all hard and soft woods. Consists of particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood. Also includes wood dust from formaldehyde bonded wood products.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORMATION

CAS #	Component	Percent
N/A	Wood/Wood dust	92-100%
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0-8%

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Light to dark color granular solid
Odor	Wood odor - dependent on species
Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable
Freezing Point	Not Applicable
Weight per Gallon	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Specific Gravity	Not Available
Vapor Pressure	Not Available
Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Density	Not Applicable
% Volatile by Volume	Not Applicable
Solubility (H2O)	Not Applicable
Reactivity (H2O)	Not Applicable

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point	Method	Upper/Lower Flammable Limit	Auto Ignition	Rate of Burn
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Lower: 40.0 g/m3	400-500 deg. F	Not Available

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Wood is combustible when exposed to heat or flame. Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source.

Fire Fighting Equipment and Extinguishing Media: Use water to wet down wood to reduce the likelihood of ignition. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished. Fire fighters should use full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

	Signs and symptoms of acute overexposure	First Aid Measures
Eyes	Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea and tearing.	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Skin	Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Mechanical rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which may cause dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals	For skin contact flush immediately with soap and water, continue at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Ingestion of wood dusts is unlikely. If ingestion does occur, slight gastrointestinal irritation may result. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects on humans.	In the material is swallowed, get medical attention or advice. Do not induce vomiting.
Inhalation	Wood dust is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of the throat and sinuses, hoarseness and wheezing. Some species may cause allergic reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.	If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Note to Physician: Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure to Wood Dust: Preexisting eye, respiratory system and skin conditions.

Chronic Overexposure: Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Depending on the species of wood, recurrent exposure may cause allergic skin and respiratory reactions in some individuals.

Carcinogenicity: Prolonged exposure to wood dust by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. Wood dust is classified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH and IARC. This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancer in people exposed to wood dusts. Carcinogenicity of wood dust: ACGIH - A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to wood dusts-hard wood); NIOSH - Occupation carcinogen (related to wood dust); IARC - Monograph 62, 1995 (related to wood dust) (Group1 (carcinogenic to humans)). IARC has listed formaldehyde as a probable human carcinogen.

SECTION 6 - EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes/Face	Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding or grinding this material. Use a face shield for processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters.
Skin	Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather when handling.
Respiratory	Respirators must be worn if the ambient concentration of airborne contaminants exceeds prescribed exposure limits. Dust masks may be worn to avoid inhalation of nuisance dust. Dust masks are not adequate protection in environments above the occupational exposure limit.
Ventilation	Cutting, grinding or sanding should be done outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Component Exposure Limits

Components		OSHA		AGGIH	
		PEL	STEL	TLV	TLV STEL
* Wood/ Wood Dust	Softwoods	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A	1 mg/m ³ TWA	10mg/m ³ TWA
	Hardwoods	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	6mg/m ³ TWA	1mg/m ³ TWA	N/A
	Western Red Cedar	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA	10 mg/m ³ TWA
Formaldehyde		0.75 ppm	2ppm	0.3 ppm	N/A

* A state run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust and/or Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated.

SECTION 7 - SAFE HANDLING, STORAGE, DISPOSAL AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Handling Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting or grinding wood Practice good personal hygiene procedures Avoid contact of wood dusts with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing wood dusts. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product or in areas where dusts of this product are present.
Storage Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good housekeeping procedures, such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts Store in a cool, dry area away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame.
Disposal Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of waste material according to local, State and Federal Regulations
Accidental Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No containment measures are necessary

SECTION 8 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA	Untreated wood and wood products are considered manufactured articles and are exempt under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910. 1200. Wood dust, a by-product generated from sawing, sanding or machinery wood and wood products, is considered hazardous and is regulated under the Hazard Communications Standard 29 CFR 1910. 1200.
SARA	Not Regulated
DOT	Not Regulated
STATE	California Proposition 65 Warning: This product contains a chemical (wood dust) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Notice: The information and recommendations set forth are believed to be accurate. However, Midwest Hardwood Corporation makes no warranty with respect to and disclaims all liability from reliance on the information.