

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY (as Used on Label and List)
WOOD DUST – Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's name Various – on file	Emergency Telephone Number 636-519-9663
Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code) Various – on file	Telephone Number for Information 636-519-9663
	Date Prepared 3/21/07
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL*	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
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WOOD DUST

OSHA PEL - *TWA – 15.0 mg/m³ (total dust); 5.0 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

ACGIH TLV - *TWA – 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 min.) – 10 mg/m³ (softwood);
Certain hardwoods such as beech and oak: TWA – 1.0 mg/m³

* In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PEL's for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The PEL's were: TWA – 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 min.) – 10.0 mg/m³ (all softwood and hardwoods, 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 Information section of this 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 OSHA Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point Not Applicable		Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) Variable (Dependent on wood species and moisture content.)	
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) Not Applicable		Melting Point Not Applicable	
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) Not Applicable		Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) Not Applicable	
Solubility in Water Insoluble			

Appearance and Odor

Light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and lime since dust was generated.

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
Not Applicable	Variable (typically 400-500 degrees F)	40 grams/m3	

Extinguishing Media
water, CO2, sand

Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Use water to 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 and Explosion Hazards
Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source

Section V—Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable		
	Stable under normal circumstances		

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)
Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400 degrees.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts
Thermal oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur		
	Not Applicable		

Section VI—Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.	Not know to occur	Not Applicable

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)
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 in 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.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

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

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.

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

Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled

Avoid eye contact; Avoid open flame, Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils; Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air; Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin.

Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.

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.

Other Precautions

Section VII—Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Special
	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions	
	Mechanical (General)	Other

Protective Gloves

May be needed depending upon dust conditions.

Eye Protection

Wear goggles or safety glasses.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

Approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

Work/Hygienic Practices