WOOD DUST HAZARD LABEL

CAUTION!

WOOD DUST

(For All Untreated Wood and Untreated Wood Products)

Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust that can cause a flammable or explosive hazard.

Wood dust may cause lung, upper respiratory tract, eye and skin irritation. Some wood species may cause dermatitis and/or respiratory allergic effects.

- Avoid dust contact with ignition source.
- Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.
- Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.
- **First Aid:** In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

For additional information, see the Wood Dust Material Safety Data Sheet.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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:

Boiling Point	NA
Specific Gravity	Variable dependent on wood species & moisture content.
Vapor Density	NA
% Volatile by Volume	NA
Melting Point	NA
Vapor Pressure	NA
Solubility in Water (% by wt.)	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate= 1)	NA
pH	NA
Appearance and Odor	Light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA:

Flash Point	NA
Auto Ignition Temperature	Variable (typically 400' - 500'F)
Explosive Limits in Air	40 grams / M_3 (LEL)
Extinguishing Media	Water, CO_2, 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 pen area after fire is extinguished.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazard	Wood dust is strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION:

Exposure Limit	ACGIH TLV(R):TWA - 5.0 mg/m_3 STEL (14 min.) - 10 mg/m_3 (softwood) TWA-1.0 mg/m_3(certain hardwoods such as Beech & Oak) OSHA PEL: TWA-5.0 mg/m_3; STEL (15 min.) - 10 mg/m_3 (all soft and hard woods, except Western Red Cedar) Western Red Cedar: TWA - 2.5 mg/m_3.
Skin and Eye Contact	Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
Ingestion	NA
Skin Absorption	Not known to occur.
Inhalation	May cause nasal dryness, irritation, and obstruction. Coughing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.
Chronic Effects	Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer. Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTPM, ACGIH or OSHA.

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 CO, aldehydes and organic acids.**

Conditions Contributing to Polymerization NA

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.

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 on 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 or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.**
Ingestion	**NA**

SPILL/LEAK CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES:

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.

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