**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

-WOOD DUST-

May 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TRADE NAME</strong></th>
<th>Wood Dust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYNONYMS</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAS. NO.</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

**PHYSICAL DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>Variable (Dependent on wood species and moisture content.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Volatiles By Vol</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in H₂O (% By Wt.)</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temperature</td>
<td>Variable (typically 400 - 500°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Limits in Air</td>
<td>40 grams/m³ (LEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinguishing Media</td>
<td>Water, CO₂, Sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard

Wood dust is a 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/m³;
STEL (15 min.) - 10 mg/m³ (softwood);
TWA - 1.0 mg/m³ (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)

OSHA PEL:
TWA - 5.0 mg/m³;
STEL (15 min.) - 10 mg/m³ (all soft and hard woods, except Western red cedar);
Western red cedar: TWA - 2.5 mg/m³.

1 See footnote below concerning OSHA PELs for wood dust

Skin and Eye Contact

Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion

Not Applicable

Skin Absorption

Not Known to Occur

1 Although OSHA's Air Contaminants Rule, including OSHA's wood dust PELs, was struck down in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), a number of states have incorporated those provisions in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with these levels.
Inhalation................................. May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and 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, NTP, 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 Not Applicable
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 the 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 upon 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 occur, get medical advice where applicable 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

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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CAUTION
Wood Dust

Name of Company
Address
Phone Number

SAWING, SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH CAN CAUSE A FLAMABLE 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: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

For additional information, see the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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Notes:

1. Preventative measures and first aid instruction (shown as bulleted items above) are not required on labels, but may be added voluntarily.
2. Labels must be legible and prominently displayed. There are no specific requirements for size, color, or any specified text.
3. This label is designed to address the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard with respect to wood dust. You may want to consult other sources such as the American National Standards Institute for general guidance on the preparation of warnings.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
WOOD DUST

Name of Company
Address
Phone Number

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 Not Applicable
Specific Gravity Not Applicable
Variable
Dependent on wood species and moisture content.
Vapor Density Not Applicable
% Volatiles of Volume Not Applicable
Melting Point Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure Not Applicable
Solubility in H2O (% by wt.) Insoluble
Evaporation Rate Not Applicable
(Butyl Acetate =1)
pH Not Applicable
Appearance & 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 Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature Variable
Typically 400-500° F.
Explosive Limits in Air 40 grams M³ (LEL)
Extinguishing Media Water, CO₂, 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
Exposure Limit
ACGIH TLV (6):
TWA-5.0 mg/m³;
STEL (15 min.)-10 mg/m³ Softwood.
TWA-1.0 mg/m³
Certain hardwoods such as beech and oak.
OSHA PEL: (For OSHA PELs, see footnote 1 below)
TWA-5.0 mg/m³;
STEL (15 min.)-10 mg/m³
All softwoods, hardwoods, except Western Red Cedar,
Western Red Cedar:
TWA-2.5 mg/m³

Skin & Eye Contact
Eye Irritation & Dermatitis
Wood Dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion Not Applicable
Skin Absorption Not known to occur
Inhalation
May cause
Nasal dryness, irritation & obstruction, coughing, wheezing, & sneezing. Sinusitis & prolonged colds have also been reported.

Chronic Effects
May cause
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, NTP, ACGIH or OSHA.

1 Although OSHA's Air Contaminants Rule, including OSHA's wood dust PELs, was struck down in Air-Clo v. OSHA, 965 F.
2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), a number of states have incorporated those provisions in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with these levels.
### 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**  
**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

**Eye 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 in air.

**Oxidizing Agents & Drying Oils**  
Avoid contact

**Open Flame**  
Avoid

### EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

**Eyes**  
Flush with water  
To remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

**Skin**  
Get medical advice  
If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, and 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**  
**Clean-up**  
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.

### GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

**Ventilation**  
Provide  
Adequate general & local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

**Safety Equipment**  
Provide & Wear  
Goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves & approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

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