

# 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 . . . . . 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 H<sub>2</sub>O (% by wt.) . . . . . Insoluble  
 Evaporation Rate  
 (Butyl Acetate=1) . . . . . Not Applicable  
 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 g/m<sup>3</sup> (LEL)  
 Extinguishing Media . . . . . Water, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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:  
     Western Red Cedar  
     TWA-0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable)  
     All Other Species  
     TWA-1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable)  
 OSHA PEL: (See important footnote 1 below)  
     TWA-15.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust);  
     5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)  
 Skin & 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  
 Inhalation . . . . .  
     May cause nasal dryness, irritation & obstruction,  
     coughing, wheezing, & sneezing. Sinusitis & 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. 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.

<sup>1</sup> In *AFI-CIO v. OSHA*, 985 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/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL(15 MIN.) - 10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (all soft and hard woods, except Western Red Cedar); Western Red Cedar; TWA - 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

## 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.

## EMERGENCY & 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 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:

The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. There is no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. WWPA will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

# CAUTION

## Wood Dust

(For All Untreated Wood and Untreated Wood Products)

Name of Company  
Address  
Phone Number

SAWING, SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH 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 ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY EFFECTS. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC) HAS CLASSIFIED WOOD DUST AS A NASAL CARCINOGEN IN HUMANS.

- 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.