# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET WOOD DUST

G-M WOOD PRODUCTS 531 CLAY ST. PO BOX 266 NEWAYGO, MI 49337 (231) 652-2210

TRADE NAME:	Wood Dust		
SYNONYMS:	None		
CAS. NO.:	None	<del></del>	
DESCRIPTION:		manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion	
	process preformed on wood.		
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PHYSICAL DATA		HEALTH EFFECTS DATA	
Boiling Point	Not Applicable	Exposure Limit	
Specific Gravity	,	ACGIH TLV (R )	
Variable		TWA- 1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; non-allergenic species	
Dependent on wood species and moisture content.		TWA- 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Vapor Density	Not Applicable	Western Red Cedar	
% Volatiles of Volume		OSHA PEL: (For OSHA PELs, see footnote 1 below)	
Melting Point		TWA- 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		STEL (15 min.) – 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Vapor Pressure Not Applicable Solubility in H <sub>2</sub> O (% by wt.) Insoluable		All softwoods, hardwoods, except Western Red Ceda	
Evaporation Rate		Western Red Cedar:	
(Butyl Acetate=1) Not Applicable		TWA- 2.5 mg/m	
pH		Skin & Eye Contact	
Appearance & Odor		Eye Irritation & Dermatitis	
Light to dark colored granular solid		Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood du	
	dent on the wood species and time since	can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.	
dust was generated.			
FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA		Ingestion Not Applicable	
Flash Point	Not Applicable	Skin AbsorptionNot known to occur	
Autoignition Temperature		Inhalation	
Variable		May Cause	
Typically 400-500° F.		Nasal dryness, irritation & obstruction, coughing, wheezing, &	
		sneezing. Sinusitis & prolonged colds have also been reported.	
Explosive Limits in Air	40 grams M <sup>3</sup> (LEL)	Chronic Effects	
Extinguishing Media	Water, CO <sub>2</sub> , Sand	May Cause	
Special Fire Fighting Procedu		Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on	
Wet down with water	r educe the likelihood of ignition or	prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization	
	e air. Remove burned or wet dust to	and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been	
open area after fire is exti		reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer.  Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP. ACGIH	
Unusual Fire &	500	or OSHA.	
		<sup>1</sup> Although OSHA's Air Contaminants Rule, including OSHA's wood dust	
Explosion Hazard Strong to severe explo	sion hazard	PELs, was struck down in AFI-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir.	
If wood dust "cloud" conta		1992), a number of states have incorporated those provisions in their state	
ii wood dast cioud conta	an ignition source.	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.

#### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTINUED

REACTIVE DATA	EMERGENCY & FIRST
Conditions Contributing	AID PROCEDURES
to Instability	Eyes
Stable Under normal conditions.	Flush with water
	To remove dust particles. If irritation persists
Incompatibility	attention.
Avoid contact with Oxidizing agents, drying oils & open flame. Product may ignite at	Skin
temperatures in excess of 400° F.	Get medical advice
Hazardous Decomposition	If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis or returning to work where wood dust is present.
Products	
Thermal –oxidative	Inhalation
degradation of wood produces:	Remove to fresh air If persistent irritation, severe coughing or brea
Irritating & toxic fumes & gases, including CO, aldehydes and	occur, get medical advice before returning to
inorganic acids.	dust is present.
Conditions contributing	IngestionNot a
to PolymerizationNon Applicable	
PRECAUTIONS &	SPILL/LEAK
SAFE HANDLING	CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES
SAFE HANDLING	Recovery or disposal
Eye ContactAvoid	Clean-up
Skin Contact	Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or dispos dust conditions. Provide good ventilation who
Avoid Repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing & clean	may occur. Place recovered wood dust in con
clothes are indicated after exposure.	disposal.
Philosophic and the dependence of the control of th	
InhalationAvoid	
Repeated or prolonged breathing of wood dust in air.	
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	
Oxidizing Agents & Drying OilsAvoid 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.	

## IRST

	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

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severe coughing or breathing difficulties vice before returning to work where wood

\_\_\_\_Not Applicable

### EDURES

ills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating vide good ventilation where dust conditions overed wood dust in container for proper

#### **IMPORTANT:**

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