



Material Safety Data Sheet

Patriot Timber Products, Inc.

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Wood Dust
Trade Name: Wood Dust CA PROP 65
Distributor: Patriot Timber Products, Inc.
Post Office Box 19065
Greensboro, NC 27419
PH: 336-299-7755
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Description: Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION, INFORMATION OR INGREDIENTS

Component Wood Dust – All Species Except Western Red Cedar

Exposure Limit ACGIH TLV (r) – TWA – 5.0mg/m³; STEL (15 min) – 10.0 mg/m³(Softwood); 1.0mg/m³ (Inhalable) (Certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)

OSHA PEL TWA – 15mg/m³ (Total Dust) 5.0mg/m³ (Respirable Fraction)
OSHA PEL STEL – 10mg/m³

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye Contact Wood dust and gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust can cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact Both formaldehyde and various species of wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion Not likely to occur

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 the species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Wood dust is listed by the National Toxicology Program under the United States Department of Health and Human Services in the Report on Carcinogens (ROC) as known to be a human carcinogen since the 10th RoC (2002).

California PROP 65 Wood Dust Warning – Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.6

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eyes	Remove contact lenses (if applicable). Flush eyes, including under eyelids, with large amounts of water and exit to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin	Wash affected area with soap and water. Get medical advice if a rash, persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs.
Inhalation	Exit to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.
Ingestion	Not applicable

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	Dependent upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables. 400 deg. – 500 deg. F (204 deg. – 260 deg. C).
Flammable Limits in Air	An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the lowest explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards	Sawing, sanding or machining can produce wood dust as a by-product or “cloud” which may present a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust particle contacts an ignition source.
Special Fire Fighting Properties	Burns like other wood products, but it is dangerous and may burn hotter. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispensed into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to an open area after fire is extinguished. Wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.
Extinguishing Media	Water, Carbon Dioxide, Sand

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Sweep, shovel or vacuum dust for recovery and/or disposal. Wood dust cleanup and disposal activities should be accomplished in a manner to minimize creation of airborne dust or “cloud”. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame. Always avoid eye contact and/or repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of wood dust in the air and contact with oxidizing agent and/or drying oils. After exposure, bathe the skin and put on clean clothes.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentration levels below OSHA PEL's.

Other Types Controls Due to the explosive potential of wood dust or "cloud" when suspended in air, precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation system.

Personal Protective Equipment Wear goggles or safety glasses when manufacturing or machining the product. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable OSHA exposure limits may be exceeded. Other protective equipment such as gloves and outer garments may be needed to reduce skin contact depending on dust conditions.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1) Variable (Dependent on Wood Species and Moisture Content)
Vapor Density Not applicable
% Volatiles by Vol. 0
Melting/Freeze Point Not applicable
Vapor Pressure Not applicable
Solubility in H₂O (% by wt.) Insoluble
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) Not applicable
pH Not applicable
Physical Form Solid
Appearance, Color and Odor Light to dark tan colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent upon wood species and time dust was produced.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions Contributing to Instability Stable under normal conditions. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding or machining is extremely combustible. Keep in cool dry place away from ignition sources.

Incompatibility Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite in temperatures in excess of 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritation and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, organic acids and polynuclear aromatic compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization Not applicable

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.

Depending on species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer, however; wood dust is not considered a potential cancer hazard by OSHA.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not applicable

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Wood dust is not considered hazardous waste under federal hazardous waste Regulations 40 CFR 261. Your state and local government requirements may be different from the federal regulations. Incinerate or landfill waste in accordance with the local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation)
Hazard Class: Combustible

Proper Shipping Name: Wood Dust
Identification Number: Not applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substance Control Act	Not applicable
OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)	Shown above.
NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL)	Shown above.
ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV)	Shown above.
Sara Title III	Federal and/or state regulations may require reporting.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This fact sheet is for products that have not been finished (coated, laminated or overlaid) or treated with preservative or fire retardant.

There are several ways to check the workplace for airborne wood dust. In order to be certain of the levels in the air, monitor the air for wood dust and compare the results with the relevant occupational exposure levels. Organizations that have set standards or give recommendations for wood dust exposure are Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Institute for Occupational Safety (NIOSH), and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Previous Issue:

05/01/2002

Current Issue:

11/24/2010

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