

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: WOOD DUST  
SYNONYMS: NONE  
CAS. NO.: NONE  
DESCRIPTION: PARTICLES GENERATED BY ANY  
MANUAL OR MECHANICAL CUTTING OR ABRASION PROCESS  
PERFORMED ON WOOD.  
MANUFACTURERS NAME: DARLINGTON VENEER COMPANY, INC.  
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## SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT: WOOD DUST  
OSHA PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT: <sup>1</sup>  
TWA-5.0 MG/M<sup>3</sup>  
STEL (15 MIN) 10MG/M<sup>3</sup>  
(SOFT AND HARDWOODS, EXCEPT WESTERN  
RED CEDAR)  
WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA 2.5 MG/M<sup>3</sup>  
  
ACGIH TLV:  
TWA 5 MG/M<sup>3</sup>  
STEL (15 MIN) 10 MG/M<sup>3</sup> (SOFTWOOD)  
TWA 1.0 MG/M<sup>3</sup> (CERTAIN HARDWOODS)

<sup>1</sup> In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 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 hardwoods, 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 the Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSHA Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

### SECTION III: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT:	N/A
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	VARIABLE, DEPENDENT ON WOOD SPECIES AND MOISTURE CONTENT.
VAPOR DENSITY:	N/A
PERCENT VOLATILES:	N/A
MELTING POINT:	N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE:	N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	INSOLUBLE
EVAPORATION RATE:	N/A
pH:	N/A
APPEARANCE & COLOR:	LIGHT TO DARK COLORED GRANULAR SOLID. COLOR AND ODOR ARE DEPENDENT ON THE WOOD SPECIES AND TIME SINCE DUST WAS GENERATED.

### SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT:	N/A
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	VARIABLE (TYPICALLY 400-500° F)
EXPLOSIVE LIMITS IN AIR:	40 GRAMS/M <sup>3</sup> (LEL)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	WATER, CO <sub>2</sub> , 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 OPEN AREA AFTER FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED.
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION:	WOOD DUST IS A STRONG TO SEVERE EXPLOSION HAZARD IF A DUST "CLOUD" CONTACTS AN IGNITION SOURCE.

SECTION V: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EYES AND SKIN: WOOD DUST CAN CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. VARIOUS SPECIES OF WOOD DUST CAN ELICIT ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS IN SENSITIZED INDIVIDUALS.

INGESTION: N/A

SKIN ABSORPTION: NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR

INHALATION: MAY CAUSE NASAL DRYNESS, IRRITATION AND OBSTRUCTION.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: CERTAIN SPECIES OF WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS, RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION AND/OR IRRITATION ON PROLONGED REPETITIVE CONTACT. IARC CLASSIFIES WOOD DUST AS A CARCINOGEN TO HUMANS (GROUP I). 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 HEMOTOPOIETIC SYSTEMS, STOMACH, COLON OR RECTUM WITH EXPOSURE TO WOOD DUST.

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 OCCUR, GET MEDICAL ADVISE.

INHALATION - REMOVE TO FRESH AIR. IF PERSISTENT DIFFICULTIES OCCUR, GET MEDICAL ADVICE.

INGESTION - N/A

SECTION VI: REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.

INCOMPATIBILITY: AVOID STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS AND DYING OILS.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: THERMAL OXIDATION DEGRADATION OF WOOD PRODUCES IRRITATING AND TOXIC FUMES AND GASES, INCLUDING CARBON MONOXIDE, ALDEHYDES, AND INORGANIC ACIDS.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: N/A

## SECTION VII

### 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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