

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

WOODWORKERS SOURCE

Phoenix, Arizona

18115 N. Black Canyon Hwy Phoenix, AZ 85023

602-504-1931

Tempe, Arizona

645 W. Elliot Rd. Tempe, AZ 85284

480-355-5090

Tucson, Arizona

3441 S. Palo Verde Tucson, AZ 85713

520-745-8301

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 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 No Applicable
Autoignition Temperature Variable
(Typically 400-500 degree fahrenheit)
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®:
TWA - 5.0mg/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 soft and hard woods, 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 and
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 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 noncompliance with these levels.

REACTIVE DATA

- Conditions Contributing to Instability
Stable under normal conditions
- Incompatibility Avoid contact with:
Oxidizing agents, drying oils and flame. Products may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400 degree F.
- Hazardous Decomposition
Products Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces:
Irritating and toxic fumes and 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 and 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 and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.
- Safety Equipment Provide and Wear:
Goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and 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 Get medical attention
If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, and before returning to work where wood dust is present.
- Inhalation Remove to fresh air &
Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulties occur, 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.

DISCLAIMER

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