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**WOOD DUST “SAFETY DATA SHEET” FOR UNTREATED WOOD**

**SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

PRODUCT NAME: Wood Dust (untreated)  
SYNONYMS: Untreated Wood, Sander dust, Sawdust  
MANUFACTURER: Arkansas Laminating, LLC  
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 669 – Magnolia, AR 71754-0669  
EMERGENCY PHONE: 870-234-4112  
PRODUCT USE: Wood Dust is generated by the sanding or sawing of wood  
DATE REVISED: October 14, 2013

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**SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

CAS NUMBER: None assigned  
PRIMARY HEALTH HAZARD: The primary health hazard posed by wood dust is thought to be inhaling the wood dust.  
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust “cloud” contacts an ignition source.

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**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

INGREDIENT: Wood Dust

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**SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES**

EYES: Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.  
SKIN: If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical advice.  
INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medial advice.  
INGESTION: Not applicable under normal conditions.

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**SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, Carbon Dioxide, and Sand

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.

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**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Avoid generating dust. Collect spilled material in appropriate container for disposal.

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**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**HANDLING:**

- Minimize dust generation in the air
- Avoid eye contact
- Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air
- Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils
- Avoid open flames
- Wash skin carefully after handling

STORAGE: Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place.

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**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**OSHA EXPOSURE LIMITS**

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT</u>
Wood Dust (softwood specie)	None	ACGIH TLV TWA – 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL (15 min) – 10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**OSHA PEL:**

- TWA – 15.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust)
- 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)

NOTE: See important footnote (1) below concerning OSHA PELs for wood dust.

NOTE (1): In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11<sup>th</sup> 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 – 2.5mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR), which is also referred to as “nuisance dust”. 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 OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

#### CHRONIC EFFECTS:

Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis. By prolonged, repetitive contact, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. NTP includes wood dust in the Annual Report on Carcinogens. IARC classifies wood dust 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. IAARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate hypo pharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has categorized wood dust (certain hardwoods) as a confirmed human carcinogen.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust ventilation system when necessary to ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits for wood dust. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive applicable exposure limits of wood dusts are present. To avoid static sparks, electrically ground and bond all equipment used in and around processes that involve wood dust generation.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A NIOSH approved dust mask is recommended. If respirators are used they should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respiratory standard (29CFR 1910.134).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when working with wood dust.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Not required. However, standard work gloves are recommended to minimize slivers or mechanical irritation from handling generated wood dust.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing is not required under normal conditions, but outer clothing, which covers the arms, may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES: Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blow-down or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Light to dark colored, granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

Boiling Point.....N/A  
Specific Gravity.....Variable (depends on wood specie & MC)  
Vapor Density.....N/A  
% Volatiles by Volume.....N/A  
Melting Point.....N/A  
Vapor Pressure.....N/A  
Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O (% by wt.).....Insoluble  
Evaporation Rate.....N/A  
pH .....N/A

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### REACTIVITY DATA:

Conditions Contributing to Instability – Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility – Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open 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 organic acids.

Conditions Contributing to Polymerization – Not applicable

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Skin and Inhalation

### ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:

INGESTION: Not applicable under normal use.

EYE CONTACT: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Get medical help if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT: Wood dust of certain species can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation resulting in erythema and hives. Get medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not known to occur under normal use.

INHALATION: Wood dust may cause obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of the nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulties occur.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:**

Wood dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions or allergies.

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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Environmental Fate: Wood dust would be expected to be biodegradable.

Environmental Toxicity: N/A

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**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Waste Disposal Method: Incineration in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations is preferred because fugitive emissions can be effectively controlled. Landfill disposal in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations is acceptable if actions are taken to contain the material until it can be covered by other wastes or landfill cover materials.

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**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Not listed as a hazardous material by the U. S. Department of Transportation

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**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

TSCA: N/A

CERCLA: N/A

DSL: N/A

OSHA: Wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining may be hazardous under 1910.1200.

**STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW:**

California Prop 65: Warning: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SARA 313 INFORMATION: N/A

SARA 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORY: Wood Dust is considered an immediate (acute) health hazard and a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

FDA: Not intended for use as a food additive or indirect food contact item.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Controlled Product: D2A (wood dust: IARC Group 1)

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**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

Date Revised: 10/14/13

Prepared By: Arkansas Laminating, LLC

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