

Material Safety Data Sheet



Boise Cascade

SECTION 1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Wood Dust (Untreated).
Trade Name:	Wood Dust (Untreated).
Manufacturer/Distributor:	Boise Cascade, LLC P.O. Box 62 Boise, ID 83707-0062
Phone Number:	1/800-228-0815
Description:	Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Wood Dust (soft and most hardwoods, except Western Red Cedar, Beech, and Oak)	15.0 mg/m ³ TWA (Total) 5.0 mg/m ³ TWA (Respirable)	Wood Dust • Nonallergenic & noncarcinogenic - 2 mg/m ³ • other respiratory allergenic wood dust - 1 mg/m ³

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

INHALATION

May cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing, and sinusitis. Repeated exposures (even below 5 mg/m³) to certain wood dusts, such as Western Red Cedar, can produce allergic responses in some sensitive individuals.

SKIN CONTACT

May evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

SKIN ABSORPTION

Not known to occur.

EYE CONTACT

Dust may cause temporary irritation, mechanical irritation, or a burning sensation to the eyes.

INGESTION

Not applicable. WOOD DUST: Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation, and obstruction.

WOOD DUST:

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. Wood dust is not considered a potential cancer hazard by OSHA. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies wood dust as 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. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****INHALATION**

Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs, get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT

Remove contact lenses (if applicable). Flush eyes, including under eyelids, with large amounts of water. Remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash affected areas with soap and water. If rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical attention.

INGESTION

Not applicable.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**FIRE AND EXPLOSION****FLASH POINT**

Not applicable

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE

Dependent upon duration of exposure to heat source and other variables.
400° - 500°F(204° - 260°C)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% BY VOLUME)

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 AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Burns like other wood products, although it is dangerous and may burn hotter. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed 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 or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal. Wood dust cleanup and disposal activities should be accomplished in a manner to minimize creation of airborne dust. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Avoid eye contact. Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT****RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Wear NIOSH-approved respirator when the allowable OSHA exposure limits to wood dust may be exceeded.

EYE PROTECTION

Recommend goggles or safety glasses as conditions indicate.

SKIN PROTECTION

Other protective equipment, such as gloves and outer garments, may be needed to reduce skin contact. Wash affected area of the body after contact with dust.

OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Not Applicable

ENGINEERING CONTROLS**VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS**

Provide local exhaust, as necessary, to meet OSHA requirements for allowable exposure limits.

OTHER TYPES OF ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Due to the explosive potential of wood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken during sanding, sawing, or machining of wood products to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL FORM.....	: Solid
COLOR.....	: Light to dark tan-colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent upon wood species and time since dust was generated.
ODOR.....	: Color and odor are dependent upon wood species and time since dust was generated.
BOILING POINT.....	: Not applicable.
MELT POINT/FREEZE POINT.....	: Not applicable.
pH.....	: Not applicable.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER.....	: Insoluble
SPECIFIC GRAVITY.....	: Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content).
EVAPORATION RATE.....	: Not applicable.
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME.....	: Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE.....	: Not applicable.
VAPOR DENSITY.....	: Not applicable.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Thermal-oxidation degradative or burning of wood can produce irritating and potentially toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes, organic acids, nitrogen compounds.

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WOOD DUST:

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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not applicable for product in purchased form.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product is not considered hazardous waste under Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 261. State and local requirements for waste disposal may be different from federal regulations. Incinerate or landfill in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DESIGNATION

Not applicable.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name: Wood Dust

Hazard Class: Combustible

Identification Number: Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act):

Not applicable.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act):

Not applicable.

SARA Title III:

Federal and/or state regulations may require reporting.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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 of: TWA - 15.0 mg/m³ (total dust); 5.0 mg/m³ (respirable fraction). 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 noncompliance with the 1989 PELs.

MSDS Status: Updated to new format.

References:

Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices for 1998

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards for June 1997

Hazardous Chemicals Desk Reference, Third Edition, Richard J. Lewis, Sr.

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