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(Economy Wood/Balsa Spruce Strip)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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WOOD DUST

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: N/A

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Oxidizing agents and drying oils.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL OCCUR \_\_\_\_\_ WILL NOT OCCUR X

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Wood dust is extremely combustible. Keep in a cool, dry place away from ignition sources.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air. Repeated exposures (even below 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) to certain wood dusts, such as western red cedar, can produce allergenic responses in a few sensitive individuals. Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with the skin, which can also cause allergenic responses. If allergy, such as dermatitis, asthma, or bronchitis develops, it may be necessary to remove the sensitized worker from further exposure to wood dust (and also, perhaps to wood-based products like turpentine and rosin).

PROBABLE ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, skin.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INGESTION: N/A

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulties, or rash occur, get medical advice before returning to work with wood dust.

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water to remove dust particles from the eye. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: If a rash, or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

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WOOD DUSTSECTION VII - TOXICITY DATAORAL: Not available.DERMAL:

The chronic effects of skin contact with wood dust are not fully known, and may vary from one wood to another.

INHALATION: Not available.CARCINOGENICITY: Not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH or OSHA.OTHER PERTINENT DATA:

Certain species of woods, e.g. boxwood, cashew, mahogany, red cedar, yew, rosewood, satinwood, and teak, are known to cause skin, eye and URT irritation along with allergic responses and asthma (Patty, pg 1218). Exposure to wood dust has been statistically associated with nasal cancer in British furniture workers. (CODATA Bulletin, November 1978)

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATIONPERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT\*PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Recommended to reduce skin contact, except where moving machinery parts expose fingers to hazards.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses.RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE):

Approved dust respirator, under dusting conditions.

\*Protective equipment may be warranted at lower exposure levels, depending on species of wood dust exposure.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Recommend the use of clean body-covering work clothing to reduce exposure of skin to wood dust.

VENTILATIONLOCAL EXHAUST:

To meet TLV requirements. Due to the explosive potential of wood dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment. Use of totally enclosed motors is recommended.

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WOOD DUSTMECHANICAL (GENERAL): N/ASPECIAL: N/AOTHER: N/ASECTION IX - SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURESSTEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Sweep up or vacuum up spills for recovery or disposal, avoiding dusting conditions. Provide good ventilation. Place recovered wood dust in a covered metal container for prompt disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose in a landfill or incinerate.CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: N/ARESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) REQUIREMENTS: N/ASECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION

FDA: Pulp is listed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for use in food packaging materials and in paper and paperboard in contact with food (21 CFR 186.1673).  
Methylcellulose (USP) is listed as GRAS when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice (GMP) as long as the methoxy content is not less than 27.5% and not more than 31.5% on a dry-weight basis (21 CFR 182.1480).  
Cellulose pulp is approved for use as a component of resin-bonded filters used in producing, manufacturing, processing and preparing food (21 CFR 177.2260(d)(1)).

USDA: USDA self-certification (9 CFR 317.20); is FDA-approved.CFSC: N/ATSCA: Not listed on TSCA inventory.DOTPROPER SHIPPING NAME: SawdustHAZARD CLASS: ORM-CLABEL REQUIRED: NoneIDENTIFICATION NO.: None

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WOOD DUSTOTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

Sawdust must be kept clean, dry and free from oil.

SECTION XI - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTSPRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Avoid hot, humid storage or contact with drying oils (spontaneous heating is possible). Partially burned or scorched wood dust can be hazardous to store.

Avoid generation of explosive levels of wood dust in the air.

Follow good housekeeping practices; clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material.

Follow good hygienic practices. Wash frequently; wear clean work clothing.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: N/A

REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS: N/A

EFFECTIVE DATE: 9/15/87

SUPERSEDES:

IMPORTANT: The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. American Lumber Company MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION AND DATA HEREIN. American Lumber Company will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.