



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
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SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Wood Dust
SYNONYMS:	Sawdust, sander dust
DESCRIPTION:	Wood dust includes dust from all hard and soft woods. Consists of particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood. Also includes wood dust from formaldehyde bonded wood products.
PREPARED BY:	Legal Compliance Department

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

CAS #	Component	Percent
N/A	Wood/Wood dust	92-100%
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0-8%

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Light to dark colored granular solid	Specific Gravity:	Not Available
Odor:	Wood odor—dependant on species	Vapor Pressure:	Not Available
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable	Density:	Not Applicable
Freezing Point:	Not Applicable	% Volatile by Volume:	Not Applicable
Weight per Gallon:	Not Applicable	Solubility (H ₂ O):	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable	Reactivity (H ₂ O):	Not Applicable

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point	Method	Upper/Lower Flammable Limit	Auto-ignition	Rate of Burn	Classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Lower: 40.0 g/m ³	400–500 deg. F	Not Available	Combustible

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Wood is combustible, and wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source.

Fire Fighting Equipment and Extinguishing Media: Use water to wet down wood to reduce the likelihood of ignition. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished. Fire fighters should use full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

WARNING! Wood dust may form an explosive mixture with air, use exhaust ventilation when cutting, sawing or grinding in an enclosed area. Wood dust may cause irritation to eyes, skin, and upper respiratory tract. When cutting, sanding, or grinding avoid inhalation and wear safety glasses. Handling may cause splinters, use puncture resistant gloves.

	Signs and symptoms of acute overexposure	First Aid Measures
Eyes:	Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist
Skin:	Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Mechanical rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which may cause dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.	For skin contact flush immediately with soap and water, continue at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of wood dusts is unlikely. If ingestion does occur, slight gastrointestinal irritation may result. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects on humans.	If the material is swallowed, get medical attention or advice. Do not induce vomiting.
Inhalation:	Wood dust is irritating to the nose throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of the throat and sinuses, hoarseness, and wheezing. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.	If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Note to Physician: Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure to Wood Dust: Pre-existing eye, respiratory system and skin conditions.

Chronic Overexposure: Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis, and prolonged colds. Depending on the species of wood, recurrent exposure may cause allergic skin and respiratory reactions in some individuals.

Carcinogenicity: Prolonged exposure to wood dust by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. Wood dust is classified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH, and IARC. This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancer in people exposed to wood dusts. Carcinogenicity of wood dust: ACGIH – A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to wood dusts-hard wood; NIOSH – Occupational carcinogen (related to wood dust); IARC – Monograph 62, 1995 (related to wood dust)(Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)). IARC has listed formaldehyde as a probable human carcinogen.

SECTION 6 – EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes/Face: Wear Safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding, or grinding this material. Use a face shield for processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters.
- Skin: Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather when handling.
- Respiratory: Respirators must be worn if the ambient concentration of airborne contaminants exceeds prescribed exposure limits. Dust masks may be worn to avoid inhalation of nuisance dust. Dust masks are not adequate protection in environments above the occupational exposure limit.
- Ventilation: Cutting, grinding or sanding should be done outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Component Exposure Limits

Component		OSHA		ACGIH	
		PEL	STEL	TLV	TLV STEL
*Wood/Wood dust	Softwoods	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A	1 mg/m ³ TWA	10 mg/m ³ TWA
	Hardwoods	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	6 mg/m ³ TWA	1 mg/m ³ TWA	N/A
	Western Red Cedar	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA	10 mg/m ³ TWA
Formaldehyde		0.75 ppm	2 ppm	0.3 ppm	N/A

*A state run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust and/or Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated.

SECTION 7 – SAFE HANDLING, STORAGE, DISPOSAL, AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Handling Procedures:

- Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting or grinding wood.
- Practice good personal hygiene procedures.
- Avoid contact of wood dusts with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing wood dusts.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling this product or in areas where dusts of this product are present.

Storage Procedures

- Maintain good housekeeping procedures, such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts
- Store in a cool, dry area away from excessive heat, sparks, and open flame.

Disposal Procedures

- Dispose of waste material according to local, State, and Federal Regulations.

Accidental Releases

- No containment measures are necessary

SECTION 8 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Untreated wood and wood products are considered manufactured articles and are exempt under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Wood dust, a by-product generated from sawing, sanding or machining wood and wood products, is considered hazardous and is regulated under the Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA: Not Regulated.

DOT: Not Regulated.

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