

Manufacturer Name and Address:
Weyerhaeuser Company
Tacoma WA 98477
Emergency Phone: (206) 924-5000
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Material Safety Data Sheet

Wood Dust

1 Product Identification

Product	Manufacturing Location
Wood Dust (untreated)	Various

Description: Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood. This includes wood dust generated during chipping and lumber operations.

Synonyms: Wood Flour, Sawdust, Sander Dust
Date Prepared: 12/10/85
Date Revised: 05/01/95
Prepared by: Corporate Safety & Health

2 Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Chemical or Common Name CAS#	Percent	OSHA Current Exposure Limits
Wood CAS# None	100	OSHA PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³ (a) OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (b) ACGIH TLV-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (c) ACGIH TLV-STEL 10 mg/m ³ (c) ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³ (d)
Recommended Exposure Limits¹		
		PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (e) PEL-STEL 10 mg/m ³ (e) PEL-TWA 2.5 mg/m ³ (f)

(a) total dust

(c) softwood total dust

(e) softwood or hardwood total dust

(b) respirable dust fraction

(d) selected hardwood total dust (beech, oak, others)

(f) Western red cedar total dust

¹ Weyerhaeuser recommended exposure limits based on 1989 OSHA PELs. In 1992, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, which included specific PELs for wood dust established by OSHA at that time. Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust in a category known as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), or Nuisance Dust. However, a number of states have incorporated the OSHA PELs from 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.

Appearance and Odor:

Light to dark colored granular solid. Wood dust may have a slight aromatic odor. Color and odor depend on the wood species and time since dust was generated. The wood component may consist of alder, aspen, beech, birch, cottonwood, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, maple, oak, pecan, pine, poplar, spruce, walnut and/or Western red cedar.

3 Physical/Chemical Characteristics

BOILING POINT (@ 760 mm Hg): NAP
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): NAP
VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1; 1 atm): NAP
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1): Variable; depends on wood species and moisture
MELTING POINT: NAP
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1): NAP
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% by Weight): Insoluble
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME @ 70°F (21°C): NAP
pH: NAP

4 Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used): NAP

Flammable Limits:

LEL: See below under "Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards"

UEL: NAP

Extinguishing Media:

Water, carbon dioxide, sand.

Autoignition Temperature:

Variable [typically 400-500°F (204-260°C)].

Special Firefighting Procedures:

Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned, charred or wet dust to open, secure area after fire is extinguished.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Depending on moisture content and more importantly, particle diameter, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dust.

5 Reactivity Data

Stability:

() Unstable (x) Stable

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F (204°C).

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:

Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization:

() May Occur (x) Will Not Occur

6 Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled:

Wood dust may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator and goggles where ventilation is not possible.

Waste Disposal Method:

Landfill or incinerate in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

Precautions to be Taken In Handling and Storage:

Avoid repeated or prolonged breathing of wood dust. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Keep in cool, dry place away from open flame.

Other Precautions:

Avoid open flame and contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. A NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

