

7 Health Hazard Data

Primary Health Hazards:

The primary health hazard posed by this product is thought to be due to inhaling wood dust.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

- () Ingestion:
- (x) Skin: Dust
- (x) Inhalation: Dust

Acute Health Hazards -- Signs and Symptoms of Exposure/

Emergency and First-Aid Procedures:

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 nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulty occurs.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies.

Chronic Health Hazards:

Wood dust, depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitization with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust levels. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer.

Carcinogenicity Listing:

- () NTP: Not listed
- (x) IARC Monographs: Wood Dust
- () OSHA Regulated: Not listed

IARC - Group 1: Carcinogenic to Humans: sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.

IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum.

Ventilation:

LOCAL EXHAUST -- Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) -- Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

SPECIAL -- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) recommended when fighting fire.

OTHER -- NAP

9 Transportation Data

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Hazard Class/Division Number:

ID Number:

Packing Group:

Label/Placard Required:

DOT Hazardous Substance:

10 User's Responsibility

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user's responsibility to determine if this information is suitable for their applications and to follow safety precautions as may be necessary. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this sheet is the most up-to-date issue.

11 Additional Information

Definition of Common Terms:

- ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- C = Ceiling Limit
- CAS# = Chemical Abstracts System Number
- IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
- MSHA = Mining Safety and Health Administration
- NAP = Not Applicable
- NAV = Not Available
- NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NTP = National Toxicology Program
- OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
- STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
- TLV = Threshold Limit Value
- TWA = Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)

8 Control Measures

Personal Protective Equipment:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION -- A NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator is recommended when allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES -- Not required. However, cloth, canvas or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential mechanical irritation from handling product.

EYE PROTECTION -- Goggles or safety glasses are recommended in areas with high dust levels.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT -- Outer garments 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 blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.