



MACMILLAN BLOEDEL of AMERICA Inc.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I: General Information

Product Name	WOOD DUST / PARALLAM	Chemical Name	Wood dust from softwood species
Date Prepared	December 12, 1988	Formula	N/A
Manufacturer	MACMILLAN BLOEDEL PARALLAM DIVISION	Phone*	1-404-955-1317
Address	1272 Derwent Way, Annacis Island, B.C. V3M 5R1	Phone*	

SECTION II: Hazardous Components

CAS Number	COMPONENT Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name	TLV, TWA, OSHA PEL or %
NONE	SOFTWOOD DUST - Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.	5mg/M3 PEL / 10mg/M3 STEL (ACGIH)
NONE	PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE RESIN SOLIDS	6%
NONE	PARRAFIN WAX	1%

* Components not identified are non-hazardous according to 29 CFR 1910.1200

SECTION III: Physical Data

Boiling Point	N/A	Vapor Pressure	N/A	Specific Gravity (20-1)	VARIABLE	pH	N/A
Flash Point	N/A	Vapor Density	N/A	Solubility in H2O	Insoluble	Volume by WL	N/A
Melting Point	N/A	Evaporation Rate	N/A	Solubility in Solvents	N/A		

Appearance/Odor: Color and odor dependent on specie and time since dust was generated.

SECTION IV: Fire/Explosion Data

Flash Point (Mthd. used)	N/A	Flammable Limits	LEL	40g/M3	UEL
Extinguishing Media	Water, CO2, Sand, Dry chemical type A				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Use water fog to wet down wood dust and avoid dispersion into the air.				
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards	Wood dust presents a moderate to dangerous fire/explosion hazard dependent on size.				

SECTION V: Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid	May ignite at temperatures over 400° F. Avoid dispersion of finely divided dust into the air (explosion hazard).
	Stable	X		
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Oxidizers, drying oils (e.g. Linseed oil), open flame.			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid	
	Will not Occur	X		

SECTION VI: Health Hazard Data

CARCINOGENITY:	Some observer's toxicological data indicate that prolonged exposure to wood dust has been associated with nasal cancer in the furniture industry. Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.
FIRSTAID/ EMERGENCY:	EYES - Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention. SKIN - Seek medical attention if a rash, dermatitis, or other skin disorder occurs. INHALATION - Remove to fresh air. If irritation, dyspehea or other syptoms persist, consult a physician.
W. CONDITIONS: aggravated by Exposure	Respiratory conditions and allergies

SECTION VI: Health Hazard Data (cont.)

Routes of Entry	INHALATION? YES	ABSORPTION? N/A	INGESTION? N/A
HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE & CHRONIC) Signs & Symptoms	<p>INHALATION: Irritant/Sensitizer ACUTE - Deposits in nasal passages and mechanical irritation, especially of nose and throat which may result in rhinorrhea, dry cough, wheezing, and sinusitis. Persons with existing respiratory ailments may encounter respiratory distress.</p> <p>CHRONIC - Mechanical irritation of mucous tissues in the nose and throat. Existing lung ailments maybe exacerbated. Exposure to some wood dusts has been suggested to increase the risk of developing nasal carcinomas.</p> <p>SKIN CONTACT: Irritant/Sensitizer ACUTE - Mechanical irritation, typically to the face, hands and forearms.</p> <p>CHRONIC - Repeated or prolonged exposure can result in mechanical irritation or drying. Some individuals may develop dermatitis on prolonged contact with wood dust.</p> <p>EYES: Irritant</p> <p>ACUTE & CHRONIC - Mechanical irritation.</p>		

SECTION VI: Control Measures

ENGINEERING	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions. 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.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Wear goggles or safety glasses to reduce exposure to eye injuries. Use gloves to prevent skin irritation and splinters. Respirators are required if air contaminants exceed ACGIH TLV.

SECTION VII: Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

HAZARD INFORMATION LABEL DATA		SAFE HANDLING & HYGENE PRACTICES
<p>HAZARD CODE</p> <p>4 = EXTREME 3 = HIGH 2 = MODERATE 1 = SLIGHT 0 = NEGLIGIBLE</p>		<p>OSHA has determined that wood dust is a recognized health hazard. Accordingly, OSHA's Hazard Communication Rule, 29CFR 1910.1200, requires proper marking of any work areas where wood dust may be produced. Labels should include information that wood dust can cause eye and skin irritation. WRC wood dust can cause respiratory problems in sensitive individuals. Wood dust is an explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts and ignition source.</p>
HANDLING & STORAGE	<p>AVOID: Eye contact; Repeated or prolonged exposure with skin; Prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.</p> <p>AVOID: Contact with oxidizers, drying oils and open flame.</p>	
SPILL PROCEDURE	N/A	
WASTE DISPOSAL	Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal. Avoid creating dust cloud conditions. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal or reuse.	