



# MACMILLAN BLOEDEL of AMERICA Inc.

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION I: General Information

Product Name	WOOD DUST / WESTERN RED CEDAR	Chemical Name	N/A
Date Prepared	April 15, 1988	Formula	N/A
Manufacturer	MACMILLAN BLOEDEL	Phone*	1-404-955-1317
Address	6540 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 200, Atlanta, Georgia 30339	Phone*	

### SECTION II: Hazardous Components

CAS Number	COMPONENT Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name	TLV, TWA, OSHA PEL or %
NONE	WOOD DUST - Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.	2.5mg/M3 TWA 5mg/M3 TWA (ACGIH) 10mg/M3 STEL (ACGIH)

\* 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 (d20=1)	VARIABLE	pH	N/A
Flash Point	N/A	Vapor Density	N/A	Solubility in H2O	Insoluble	Volume by Wt.	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 (Meth. used)	N/A	Flammable Limits	LEL	40g/M3	UEL	
Extinguishing Media	Water, CO2, Sand					
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, 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. The issue remains unresolved. Not known to be mutagenic.
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, dyspnea or other symptoms persist, consult a physician.
... 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><b>INHALATION: Irritant/Sensitizer/Carcinogen.</b>  <b>ACUTE</b> - Inhalation may cause coughing, sneezing and breathlessness or rhinitis in sensitive individuals. The onset of these symptoms often occurs at night, several hours after exposure, and may persist for several days. Sensitization reactions may occur in some individuals. It is not clear if the rhinitis, that is prevalent in red cedar workers is caused by irritation or sensitization.</p> <p><b>CHRONIC</b> - Repeated or prolonged exposure may lead to sensitization, emphysema, bronchitis or asthma. Evidence suggests that the effects of smoking and WRC wood dust exposure appear to be additive and may be synergistic in causing these conditions.</p> <p><b>SKIN CONTACT: Irritant/Sensitizer</b>  <b>ACUTE</b> - All wood dusts have been implicated in causing skin irritation possibly through mechanical means and/or natural agents. The areas most commonly affected are face, eyelids, hands and forearms. Redness, scaling and itching may occur with blistering of the skin in more severe cases.</p> <p><b>CHRONIC</b> - Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in allergic dermatitis. These reactions may be mild with only erythems and irritation, but more frequently there is vesicular or papular dermatitis which may progress to chronic dermatitis.</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. NIOSH approved respirators for exposure to WRC wood dust. Respirators are required if air contaminants exceed ACGIH TLV.

### SECTION VII: Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

<b>HAZARD INFORMATION LABEL DATA</b>		<b>SAFE HANDLING &amp; HYGENE PRACTICES</b>	
<p><b>HAZARD CODE</b></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><b>AVOID:</b> Eye contact; Repeated or prolonged exposure with skin; Prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.</p> <p><b>AVOID:</b> 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.		