

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Southern Yellow Pine Lumber/Wood Dust

August 1, 2023



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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: * Wood Dust
Synonyms: * Lumber, Wood Dust, Sander Dust, Chips
Description: * Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood may generate wood dust.
Manufactures Name: * Various Sources

SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS#	%	ACGIH Exposure Limit	OSHA Exposure Limit
Wood Dust (Softwood Species)	none	95-100	5 mg/m ³ 8-hr TWA 10 mg/m ³ STEL (15min)	5 mg/m ³ TWA-PEL 10mg/m ³ STEL (15min)

SECTION 3. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: N/A
Specific Gravity (water = 1): < 1
Vapro Pressure: N/A
Percent Volatile: N/A
Melting Point: N/A
Solubility in Water: N/A
Evaporation Rate: N/A
pH: N/A
Appearance and Odor: Light to dark colored, granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

SECTION 4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature: Variable (Typically 400-500 Degrees F)
Explosive Limit in Air: 40 grams/m³ (LEL)
Extinguishing Media: Water, Carbon Dioxide, Sand
Specific Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: Wood dust may present a strong to severe explosion hazard if dust cloud contacts an ignition source.

SECTION 5. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility:	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400 degrees F.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and inorganic acids.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Condition to Avoid:	Wood dust is extremely combustible. Keep away from ignition sources.

SECTION 6. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:	
Skin and Eye Contact	Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the eyes.
Ingestion	Not Applicable
Skin Absorption	Not known to occur.
Inhalation	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat.
Chronic Effects	Wood dust, depending upon species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/ or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer. Wood dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA. Formaldehyde is listed as a carcinogen by the IARC, NTP, and OSHA.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory conditions and allergies

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Eyes:	Flush with water to remove particles. If irritation persist get medical attention.
Skin:	Seek medical attention if a rash, dermatitis or skin disorders occur.
Ingestion:	N/A
Inhalation:	Move to fresh air. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

SECTION 7. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material Released or Spilled:

Sweep or vacuum up spills for recovery or disposal. Avoid creating dust clouds.
Provide good ventilation. Place recovered material in a container for disposal.
Dispose in a landfill or incinerator in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Waste Disposal Methods:

Precautions and Safe Handling:

- * Store in well-ventilated areas
- Avoid eye contact
- Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Remove clothing after exposure
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust
- Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils
- Avoid open flame
- This product may release small amounts of gaseous formaldehydes

SECTION 8. CONTROL MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment:

Wear gloves, safety glasses and other PPE such as NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood dust. Respirators are required if air contaminations exceed ACGIH TLV.

Ventilation:

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.

IMPORTANT

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