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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
CINCINNATI DOWEL & WOOD PRODUCTS CO.
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SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Wood Dust
SYNONYMS:	Sawdust, sander dust
DESCRIPTION:	Wood dust includes dust from all hard and soft woods. Consists of particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood. Also includes wood dust from formaldehyde bonded wood products.
PREPARED BY:	Legal Compliance Department

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

CAS #	Component	Percent
N/A	Wood/Wood dust	92-100%
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0-8%

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Light to dark colored granular solid	Specific Gravity:	Not Available
Odor:	Wood odor—dependant on species	Vapor Pressure:	Not Available
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable	Density:	Not Applicable
Freezing Point:	Not Applicable	% Volatile by Volume:	Not Applicable
Weight per Gallon:	Not Applicable	Solubility (H ₂ O):	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable	Reactivity (H ₂ O):	Not Applicable

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point	Method	Upper/Lower Flammable Limit	Auto-ignition	Rate of Burn
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Lower: 40.0 g/m ³	400–500 deg. F	Not Available

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Wood is combustible when exposed to heat or flame. Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source.

Fire Fighting Equipment and Extinguishing Media: Use water to wet down wood to reduce the likelihood of ignition. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished. Fire fighters should use full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

WARNING! Wood dust may form an explosive mixture with air. Use exhaust ventilation when cutting, sawing or grinding in an enclosed area. Wood dust may cause irritation to eyes, skin, and upper respiratory tract. When cutting, sanding, or grinding avoid inhalation and wear safety glasses. Handling may cause splinters, use puncture resistant gloves.

	Signs and symptoms of acute overexposure	First Aid Measures
Eyes:	Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist
Skin:	Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Mechanical rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which may cause dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.	For skin contact flush immediately with soap and water, continue at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of wood dusts is unlikely. If ingestion does occur, slight gastrointestinal irritation may result. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects on humans.	If the material is swallowed, get medical attention or advice. Do not induce vomiting.
Inhalation:	Wood dust is irritating to the nose throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of the throat and sinuses, hoarseness, and wheezing. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.	If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.