



## Material Safety Data Sheet

**Trade Name:** Sani-Care™

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**Synonyms:** NONE

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**Cas. No.:** NONE

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### DESCRIPTION:

Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

### Physical Data

Boiling Point	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	Variable (Dependent on wood species and moisture content)
Vapor Density...	Not applicable
% Volatiles by volume	Not applicable
Melting Point...	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Solubility in H <sub>2</sub> O (% by Wt.)	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	Not applicable
pH...	Not applicable
Appearance and Odor	Light to dark granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and length of time since dust was generated.

### Fire and Explosive Data:

Flash Point	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	Variable (typically 400-550° F)
Explosive Limits in Air	40 grams per cubic meter (LEL)
Extinguishing Media	Water, Sand, CO <sub>2</sub>
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard	Wood Dust is a strong to severe explosive hazard if dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

### Health Effects Information:

Exposure Limit	ACGIH TLV (R): TWA-5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; STEL (15 min)-10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1)	See important footnote below OSHA PEL: TWA-15.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust); concerning OSHA PELs for wood dust 5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
Skin and Eye contact	Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individual.
Ingestion	Not applicable
Skin Absorption	Not known to occur
Inhalation	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction.
Chronic Effects	Coughing, wheezing and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (group1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

1) In *AFL-CIO v OSHA* 965 F.2d 962 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir.1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at the time. The 1989 PELs were: TWA-5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL (15 min)-10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (all soft and hardwoods, except Western Red Cedar): Western Red Cedar: TWA-2.5mg./m<sup>3</sup>.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulate (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

### Reactivity Data:

Conditions Contributing to Instability	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° F.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.
Conditions Contributing to Polymerization	Not applicable

**Precautions and Safe Handling:**

Avoid eye contact.

Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing with clean cloths are indicated after exposure.

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air.

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Avoid open flame.

**Generally Applicable Control Measures:**

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

Wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures:**

Eyes Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice where applicable before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

Ingestion Not applicable

**Spill/Leak Clean Up Procedures:**

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

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