

# Safety Data Sheet



## Hardwood Lumber (All Species)—Solid Wood or Wood dust

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME:	Hardwood Lumber (Without chemical treatments / additives)
SYNONYMS and/or GRADES:	None
PRODUCT USES:	Various
CHEMICAL NAME:	Wood Products
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	Bingaman & Son Lumber, Inc
ADDRESS:	P O Box 247 1195 Creek Mountain Road Kreamer PA 17833
BUSINESS PHONE:	570-374-1108
REVISED DATE:	October 28, 2022

### 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

**Signal Word: DANGER - dust of hardwood lumber (from manufacturing)**

NOTE: If the material contains wood dust, it may become hazardous while being transported or handled by downstream users. Products not containing wood dust are not hazardous as shipped but may become hazardous as the result of downstream activities (e.g. cutting, sanding) which creates small particles. Potential hazards are described below.

CLASSIFICATION	HAZARD(S) STATEMENT(S)	PICTOGRAM(S)
HEALTH	Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation	
Carcinogen - Category 1A		
Skin Irritation - Category 2	May cause skin irritation	
Specific Target Organ Toxicity	May cause respiratory irritation	
Category 3		
Eye Irritation - Category 2B	Causes eye irritation	None
Combustible Dust	If converted to small particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air	None
(OSHA Defined Hazard)		

HMIS Rating (Scale 0-4):

Health = 2

Fire = 1

Physical Hazard = 0

NFPA Rating (Scale 0-4):

Health = 1

Fire = 1

Reactivity = 0

## 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION (cont'd)

### Precautionary Statements:

#### Prevention Statements:

- Keep away from sparks, flame, or other heat sources
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge (dust)
- Avoid breathing dust
- Wear appropriate protective equipment for skin exposure. In case of inadequate ventilation wear an approved respirator suitable for conditions of use (dust).
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. (dust)

#### Response Statements:

- If inhalation and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air, and keep comfortable for breathing.
- If experiencing respiratory symptoms, following removal to fresh air, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional.
- If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water.
- If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present.

#### Disposal

- Dispose of in accordance with Federal, state, and local regulations.

### Ingredients of Unknown Acute Toxicity (>1%): NAP

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Cas #	Wt %
Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood, logs, wood chips)	None	90-92

Common names: thermo treated wood, sawdust, wood chips, raw logs.

NOTE: Wood products such as logs may include additional material such as soil and rock fragments which may contain particles of crystalline silica.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air if respiratory symptoms are experienced. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulty, or other serious symptoms occur.

**Eye Contact:** Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Remove contact lenses if present. Avoid touching or rubbing eyes to avoid further irritation or injury. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

**Skin contact:** Wood dust can elicit contact dermatitis. Seek medical help if rash, irritation, or dermatitis persists.

**Skin Absorption:** Not known to be absorbed through the skin.

**Ingestion:** Not applicable under normal use.

### Symptoms or effects:

Acute symptoms/Effects: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system. Wood dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing. Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes.

Delayed symptoms/Effects: unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing Media and Restrictions:** Water, carbon dioxide, and sand.

**Specific Hazards, Anticipated Combustion Products:** Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Autoignition Temperature:** Variable [typically 400°-500° F (204°-260° C)]

**Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures:** No special equipment anticipated. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Depending on moisture content and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contain area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Steps to be taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering face piece respirator ("dust mask") or higher levels of respiratory protection as indicated and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage:** Dried wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from flame.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients	Agency	Exposure Limits	Comments
Wood (wood dust, softwood or	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Total Dust (PNOR)
hardwood, logs, wood chips)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)

Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), which is also referred to as "nuisance dust". However, some states have regulated wood dust PEL's in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances.

### **Ventilation:**

**Local Exhaust:** Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be considered where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system. See "Special" section below.

**Mechanical (General):** Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

**Special:** Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.

**Other Engineering Controls:** Cutting and machining of product should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation and containment.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION (cont'd)

### Personal Protective Equipment:

**Respiratory Protection:** use filtering face piece respirator ("dust mask") tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort or symptom relief. Use respiratory protection in accordance with jurisdictional regulatory requirements similar to the OSHA respiratory protection standard 29CFR §1910.134 following a determination of risk from potential exposures.

**Eye Protection:** approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures to dust may occur (e.g. during clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.

**Protective Gloves:** rubber palm-coated, nitrile palm-coated, or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential mechanical irritation from handling product.

**Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:** outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dust areas.

**Work/Hygiene Practices:** follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this potentially combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne dust concentrations.

## 9. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance:** light to dark colored, granular solid, saw dust, wood chips, or logs. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

Odor/Odor Threshold:	NAV
ph:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	NAP
Evaporation Rate:	NAP
Flammability:	NAV
Lower/Upper Explosive Limits:	40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NAP
Vapor Density:	NAP
Relative Density:	NAP
Solubility:	<0.1
Partition Coefficient (n-octonal/water):	NAP
Autoignition Temperature:	Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]
Decomposition Temperature:	NAV
Viscosity:	NAP
Other Properties:	NAP

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity:** NAP

**Hazardous Polymerization:** ~~May occur~~ Will not occur

**Stability:** ~~Unstable~~ Stable

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid all sources of ignition

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils

**Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:** Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) can release carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Spontaneous and rapid hazardous decomposition will not occur.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Airborne wood dust may be ignited by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size, and moisture content.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Likely Routes of Exposure:**

Ingestion	
Skin:	Dust
Inhalation:	Dust
Eye:	Dust

### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

**Wood Dust-NTP\*:** "Wood Dust is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans". An association between wood dust exposure and cancer of the nasal cavity has been observed in many case reports, cohort studies, and case-controlled studies that specifically addressed nasal cancer. Associations with cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses were observed both in studies of people whose occupations are associated with wood dust exposure and in studies that directly estimated wood dust exposure.

\*National Toxicology Program report on carcinogens

**Wood Dust-IARC\*:** Carcinogenic to humans plus sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma to the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.

\*International Agency for Research on Cancer

**Toxicity Data:** No specific information is available for product or material in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below.

**Components:** Wood Dust (Softwood or Hardwood) Dusts generated from sawing, sanding, or machining the product may cause respiratory irritation, nasal dryness and irritation, coughing and sinusitis. Wood dust has been classified as a human carcinogen.

**Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

**Note:** There are a limited number of studies of highly variable consistency which reference sensitization from some species of wood. When the total weight of evidence is considered, this product is considered to be an eye, skin, and repository irritant and not a respiratory or skin sensitizer according to health hazard classification criteria.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** NAV for finished product

**Biopersistence and Degradability:** Wood in this product or byproduct would be expected to be biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulation:** Not expected to bioaccumulate.

**Soil Mobility:** NAV

**Other Adverse Effects:** NAP

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dry land disposal or incineration is acceptable in most areas. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your waste meets any jurisdictional criteria. Note that wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

**Mode:** (air-land-water) Not regulated as a hazardous material by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Not regulated as a hazardous material internationally.

**UN Proper Shipping Name:** NAP

**UN/NA ID Number:** NAP

**Hazard Class:** NAP

**Packing Group:** NAP

**Environmental Hazards (Marine Pollutant):** NAP

**Special Precautions:** NAP

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Toxic Substance Control Act:** NAP

**CERCLA:** NAP

**Domestic Substance List:** NAP

**OSHA:** Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR §1910.1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding, or machining activities may be considered hazardous.

**State Right-to-Know:**

California Proposition 65 - **WARNING:** This product may be shipped in dust form or subsequent drilling, sawing, sanding, or machining solid wood may generate wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. **WARNING:** Depending on the origin and handling of the material, crystalline silica particles of respirable size may be contained in or on the product and released during transport or processing. Silica and crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size) are known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania - Wood dust and crystalline silica appear on Pennsylvania's Hazardous Substance List.

New Jersey - Wood dust and crystalline silica appear on Pennsylvania's Hazardous Substance List.

**SARA 313 Information:** This material does not contain any chemical ingredient that exceeds the reporting levels established by SARA Title III, section 313 and 40 CFR section 372.

**SARA 311/312 Hazard Category:** This material has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories established under SARA Title III Sections 311 and 312 and according to definition, meets the following categories:

Acute health hazard:	Yes
Chronic health hazard:	Yes
Corrosive hazard:	No
Fire hazard:	No
Reactivity hazard:	No
Sudden release hazard:	No

**FDA:** Not intended for use as a food additive or indirect food contact item.

**WHMIS Classification:** Wood and products made from wood are exempt from WHMIS per the Hazardous Waste Products Act. However, wood dust is considered to be a controlled product: D2A (wood dust).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Date Prepared:** September 9, 2010

**Date Revised:** May 29, 2015

**Prepared By:** Bingaman & Son Lumber, Inc Safety Department

**User's Responsibility:** The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet comes from sources considered to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user's responsibility to determine if the product is suitable for its proposed application and to follow necessary safety precautions. The user has the responsibility to ensure that the most current SDS is used.

**Definition of Common Terms:**

HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System (Canada)

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

LEL = Lower Exposure Limit

NAP = Not Applicable

NAV = Not Available

NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

NTP = National Toxicology Program

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

PNOR = Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated

TWA = Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)

WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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# Wood and Wood Dust

(Without Chemical Treatments or Resins/Additives)

Including: Lumber, Logs, Chips, and Sawdust



## Danger

**Wood Dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation.**

**Wood Dust may cause respiratory, skin, and eye irritation**

**Wood dust may form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles become airborne or are formed during processing or handling**

**Precautions:** Avoid breathing dust and wear appropriate protective equipment for respiratory, skin, or eye exposures. Prevent dust release and accumulations to minimize hazards. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep dust away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and flame.

**First Aid:** if on skin, wash with plenty of mild soap and water. If in eyes' rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and able to do so. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact a qualified medical professional for serious or persistent skin, eye, or respiratory symptoms.



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