



Material Safety Data Sheet – Prairie HW

Company Name: Fiber Resources
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Section I. Material Identification

Material Name: Prairie HW Wood Dust hardwood
 Description: Partials generated by any mechanical or manual cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.
 CAS Name & Number: Not Applicable

Section II. Ingredients and Hazards

Component: Wood Dust (general) hardwood
 Exposure Limits: (ACGIH TLV) TWA (8-hr) 1 mg/m³ (hardwood)
 (OSHA) TWA (8-hr) Respirable Fraction 5 mg/m³ (hardwood) (OSHA) TWA (8-hr) Total Dust 15 mg/m³ (hardwood)

Section III. Physical Data:

Boiling Point: (Degrees Fahrenheit) Not applicable.
 Specific Gravity: (Water = 1) Generally less than 1
 Vapor Density: (Air ≈ 1) Not applicable
 % Volatile: (By weight) Not applicable
 Melting Point: (Degrees Fahrenheit) Not applicable
 Vapor Pressure: Not applicable
 Solubility in H₂O: (by Weight) Insoluble
 Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate =1) Not applicable
 PH: Not applicable
 Appearance and Oder: Light to dark colored depending on wood species and time elapsed since dust was generated.

Section IV. Fire and Explosion Data:

Flash Point: Not applicable
 Auto ignition temperature: Variable (typically 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit)
 Explosive Limits in Air: 40 g/m³ (LEL)
 Extinguishing Media: Water, H₂O, Sand
 Special Firer Fighting Procedures: West 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 & Explosion Hazards: Fine wood dust presents a dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Section V. Reactivity Data

Conditions Contributing to Instability: Stable (under normal conditions)
 Avoid Contact with: Oxidizing agents, drying oils, and flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400 degrees F.
 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritation and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.
 Conditions Contributing lo Polymerization: Not applicable.

Section VI. Health Hazard Information

Eye Exposure:

Acute Exposure – Direct contact with wood dust may cause irritation and inflammation. Mechanical damage of the cornea may also occur.

Chronic Exposure – Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis.

First Aid – Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 -20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:

Acute Exposure – Depending on the species of tree, inhalation of wood dust may cause symptoms ranging from sneezing

coughing, rhinorrhea, fever, muscular aches and pains, labored breathing, nasopharyngitis, laryngitis, and bronchitis. The irritation caused by some wood dust may cause sinus inflammation and nose bleeds. These symptoms have been attributed to an allergic type reaction and appear to be very species specific. Pulmonary sensation to specific species has been documented. Many of the more exotic woods have been reported to cause nausea and vomiting following inhalation: these woods have also been reported to cause dizziness, giddiness, and cardiac arrhythmias.

Chronic Exposure – Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in asthma or rhinitis. Studies have shown that occupational asthma is the result of irritation of the dust. Many woods are composed of biologically active chemical agents: and these agents may play a role in causing asthma. Cases of pulmonary fibrosis have been reported in individuals with long term exposure to wood dust, nasal carcinoma, especially adenocarcinomas, have been documented in workers in furniture and cabinet making industries and in saw mills that involved in woodworking.

First Aid – Remove from exposed area and to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. **Keep** person warm and at rest and get medical attention immediately.

Skill Contact:

Acute Exposure – All wood dust has been implicated in causing irritation. This irritation may be the result of mechanical means and or chemical agents. Mechanically caused irritations is the result of dust particles being trapped in the clothes of the worker and producing abrasions. The chemical agent may cause dermatitis with redness, scaling, and itching. Severe cases may progress to blistering of the skin. The areas that are most often affected are the face, eye lids, hands, and forearms. Splinters from some hard wood may produce septic wounds that may take an extreme long time to heal.

Chronic Exposure – Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in allergic dermatitis.

First Aid – A thorough cleaning of the body each day as a minimum is necessary in the prevention of adverse reactions to wood dust. Any wound resulting from splinters or abrasions should be cleaned thoroughly. Splinters should be removed quickly by qualified medical personnel. If an infection from a splinter occurs seek prompt medical attention. Remove and wash contaminated clothes at the end of each day.

Section VII: Toxicity Data

MIOSH consider both hardwood and softwood wood dust to be potentially carcinogenic in humans. All excess of nasal adenocarcinoma has been reported in worker in this industry. This excess risk occurs mainly to those exposed to wood dusts. Some studies have suggested that the incidence of nasal cancer and Hodgkin's disease may be increased in workers involved in logging and sawmilling, in carpentry and joinery and in the pulp and paper industry. Wood dust is an eye, shin and mucous membrane irritant and is a shin sensitizer.

Section VIII: Clean up and Disposal Procedures

Clean-up and Disposal: Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions. Provide good ventilation where dusty conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

Section IX: Special Protection Information

- Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions. Ventilation system must be explosion proof.
- Respirator: The specific respirator selected must be OSHA approved, Based upon tile contamination levels found in the work place, and must not exceed the working limits of the respirator.
- Clothing: It is recommended that the employees wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.
- Gloves: It is recommended that employees wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.
- Eye Protection: It is recommended that the employees wear dust resistant safety goggles to prevent eye contact with the substance.

Fire Fighting and other immediate Dangerous to Life or Health Conditions:

Self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Supplied-air respirator with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode and in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other pressure mode.

Section X: Special Precautions and Comments

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