

WOOD FLOUR MSDS

SECTION I – IDENTIFICATION – Bark Flour, Wood Flour MAS part # 25-020; 25-021; 25-023

Manufacturer: PHOENIX RESINS, INC / DBA MAS EPXOIES 2615 River Road #3A Cinnamsinon, NJ 08077 856 303-9256

Emergency Number: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS WOOD or BARK Dust/ Wood Particles SEQ-34-4

Applicable Exposure Limits	Applicable Exposure Limits	Applicable Exposure Limits
W.I.S.H.A. PEL – W.I.S.H.A.	O.S.H.A.	ACGIH
Non-allergenic	PEL – C.S.H.S.A	TLV – Biological
Wood dust 5mg/m ³	Hardwood 5mg/m ³	Hardwood 1mg/m ³
	Softwood 5mg/m ³	Softwood 5mg/m ³
	STEL 10mg/m ³	STEL 10mg/m ³

SECTION III – PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT:- NONE SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (Water= 1): < 1

% VOLATILE: NONE MELTING POINT: NONE

EVAPORATION RATE: NONE PH; NONE

APPEARANCE AND ODOR – Color and odor vary depending on species and time between harvesting and processing

VAPOR PRESSURE: NONE

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: INSOLUBLE

SECTION IV - FIRE and EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: NONE AUTO-IGNITION TEMP: 400-500 DEGREES F

EXPLOSIVE LIMITS IN AIR – 40 GRAMS/M³(l_{el})

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, Carbon Dioxide, Halon, Dry Chemical, Sand, Foam

SPECIAL FIRE EXTINGUISHING PROCEDURE: Use water mist to wet down wood or bark 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 HAZARD: Wood or bark dust may present a strong to a severe explosion hazard if dust cloud contacts an ignition source.

SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION –

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE – Exposure to wood or bark dust can produce allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. Allergic responses include dermatitis as a result of skin contact and respiratory irritation, nasal dryness, coughing, wheezing, sneezing, or breathing difficulties as a result of inhalation.

MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE – Respiratory condition and allergies. Sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.

CHRONIC EFFECTS – Wood or bark dust, depending on the species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Prolonged exposure to wood or bark dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer. Bark dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, OR OSHA.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES: EYES – Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention. SKIN :

Seek medical attention if rash, dermatitis, or other skin disorders occur. INGESTION: None INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If irritation or other symptoms persist, consult a physician. IARC had classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen.

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA –

STABILITY – Stable under normal conditions

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid strong oxidizing agents and drying oils.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal-oxidizing degradation of wood or bark produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION – Will not occur.

INGESTION: None

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep away from ignition sources

SECTION VII – SPILL-LEAK PROCEDURES

Sweep or vacuum up spills for recovery disposal. Avoid creating dust. Do not use compressed air. Provide good ventilation. Place recovered wood or bark dust in a container for proper disposal. Dispose of in a landfill or incinerator in accordance with local, state and federal laws.

SECTION VII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT – Wear goggles or safety glasses and other protective equipment such as gloves, and NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood or bark dust. Respirators are required if air contamination exceeds ACGIH TVL

VENTILATION: Provide adequate general and exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions. Due to explosive potential of wood or bark dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment.