

WOOD DUST

(Refer also to Auszac SDS for Balsa Wood)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	Wood Dust
Article Number	None allocated
Other Names	Dust
Product Use	Wood dust is a waste product from processing timber
Company Name	Auszac Pty Ltd
Address	11 Emanuel Court Melrose Park South Australia 5039 Australia
Telephone Number	+61 8 8276 4122
Emergency Telephone	+61 8 8276 4122

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

Wood dust is classified as **HAZARDOUS** according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Wood dust is classified as **NOT DANGEROUS** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Risk Phrases for wood dust:

- R2 Risk of explosion by fire or other source of ignition.
- R36 Irritating to eyes.
- R37 Irritating to respiratory system.
- R42 May cause sensitisation by inhalation.
- R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
- R49 May cause cancer by inhalation.

Safety Phrases

- S16 Keep away from sources of ignition.
- S22 Do not breathe dust.
- S25 Avoid contact with eyes
- S39 Wear eye / face protection.
- S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (common name)	Wood Dust
CAS Number	None allocated
Proportion of Ingredients	100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation** In mild cases of balsa dust inhalation, remove affected person from the area and into fresh air. In extreme cases, when breathing is hindered or stopped, immediately call emergency medical services. If breathing is hindered, give oxygen. If breathing is stopped administer CPR.
- Ingestion** If large quantities have been ingested, seek prompt medical attention.
- Skin** Wash dust off of skin with soap and water.
- Eyes** Irrigate eyes with water, lifting lower and upper eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable Extinguishing Media** **Wood Dust is a combustible material and an explosive hazard**
Smother flames with water, dry chemical, or CO2. Wood will smoulder unless fully extinguished. Wet wood dust with water to prevent dispersion into the air.
- Precautions for Fire Fighters** Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust “cloud” contacts an ignition source. Wear protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Methods for Containment and Cleanup**
Vacuum or wet-sweep any dust. Face mask protection is recommended to avoid inhaling dust.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Storage** Store in a dry place.
- Handling** Do not breathe in any wood dust and avoid eye contact with wood dust.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Exposure Standard (Safe Work Australia)** Wood Dust (certain hardwoods - not necessarily Balsa):
ES-TWA: - 1 mg/m³
ES-STEL: - no known limits
- Engineering Controls** Ensure adequate ventilation when generating wood dust. Work areas should be cleaned daily. Dust should be removed by vacuum cleaning or the wet sweeping method. Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling and sanding should be done with equipment fitted with local exhaust devices capable of removing wood dust, at the source. Hand power tools should be fitted with dust bags and used in well-ventilated areas.

Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection	Wear a breathing filter mask when working with balsa wood and where dust is created.
Body Protection	Wear overalls when working with balsa wood and where dust is created. Clean skin thoroughly after work.
Eye protection	Wear safety glasses when working with balsa wood.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Balsa is classified as a hardwood. It is a white to light brown coloured wood. The grain of the wood is soft to the touch. Balsa dust is white to light brown coloured fibrous dust.
Odour	None
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Density at 20 °C	60 - 250kg/m ³
Freezing / Melting point	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Solubility	Insoluble
Specific Gravity	0.05 to 0.25
Flash Point	No Information available
Flammable Limits	LEL / UEL limits determined
Ignition Temperature	>200 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, organic acids, traces of hydrocarbons.
Hazardous Reactions	Wood dust may pose a strong to severe explosion hazard if a cloud of wood dust comes into contact with an ignition source.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizers may cause wood to ignite.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Studies	No information available; generally considered to be non-toxic
Routes of Exposure	Inhalation, Ingestion, Eyes, Skin
Health Effects from Likely Routes of Exposure	<u>Inhalation</u> : Breathing in or inhaling wood dust can cause mild dryness and obstruction of the nasal passages.

Excessive inhalation of wood dust can cause coating of the lungs, resulting in asphyxiation.

Coughing, wheezing and sneezing, sinusitis and colds may also result from inhalation.

Ingestion: No information available. Unlikely to occur.

Eyes: Dust contact with eyes may cause dryness, irritation, redness, and tearing.

Skin: May cause itching and dermatitis.

Medical Conditions
Generally Aggravated by
Exposure

In some people, some substances, including any wood dust, may cause a specific immune response, known as a 'sensitiser'. Exposure to a sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.

For more information refer to Safe Work Australia's Hazardous Substance Information System at <http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au> which contains information taken from the *Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment* and *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, both published by the then NOHSC (now Safe Work Australia).

Effects of Overexposure

Inhaling excessive amounts of wood dust can result in asphyxiation

Carcinogenicity

The United Nations International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified all wood dust as a Group 1 human carcinogen. This classification is based on research on nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust.

Birth Defect Information

No information available.

Reproduction information

No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not toxic to the environment.
Persistence / Degradability	Natural material, biodegradable.
Mobility	No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and Containers	Dispose of at designated landfill or incinerate. Place wood dust in an appropriate container and dispose of at landfill. Do not allow wood dust to enter waterways or sewers.
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Special precautions for landfill or incineration Dispose or incinerate in accordance with local, State and Commonwealth regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous by the Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Unless required by other regulations, there are no special transport requirements.

UN Number	Not allocated
Proper Shipping Name	Wood Dust
Dangerous Goods Class	Not Applicable
Hazchem Code	Not Applicable
Packing Group	Not Applicable
Special Precautions	None

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Wood dust is listed by Safe Work Australia in *The Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment*.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This Revision of SDS:	Rev 1(21-Feb-2013)	
Prepared by:	Auszac Pty Ltd	www.auszac.com.au

Abbreviations Used:

ES-TWA	Exposure standard - time weighted average
ES-STEL	Exposure standard - Short term exposure limit
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit

17. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Auszac Pty Ltd	+61 8 8276 4122
Police and Fire Brigade	000 (within Australia)
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26 (within Australia)

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