
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES CONT'D

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing toxic fumes and/or gases. Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face NIOSH and NFPA – approved self-containing breathing apparatus.

Fire and Explosion Hazard: High airborne levels of wood dust may burn rapidly in the air when exposed to an ignition source.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures: Not applicable.

Waste Disposal: See Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Conditions: Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping.

Caution: DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch. Whenever possible, sawing or machining treated or untreated wood should be performed outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne wood dust. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, using tobacco products, and/or using restrooms.

NOTE: For plywood products only, provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde vapors.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: None normally required. When sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood, wear a NIOSH approved N95 or better dust mask.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.

Skin/Foot Protection: Leather or comparable gloves to prevent splinters. Long sleeve shirt, pants and steel toed shoes when handling treated or untreated wood.

Ventilation: Saw, cut or machine wood outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain inhalation exposures below OSHA PEL for particulates.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear ear plugs or muffs when using power tools.

NOTE: For plywood products only, if Formaldehyde vapor level exceeds OSHA PEL or STEL, then a NIOSH approved respirator is required.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Natural	Specific Gravity (Water =1)	NA
Odor	None	Boiling Point	NA
Solubility in Water	NA	Vapor Density (Air=1)	NA
Physical State	Solid	Vapor Pressure	NA
pH	NA	Freezing Point	NA

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions contributing to instability: None known.

Incompatibilities: Strong acids, open flame and oxidizers.

Hazardous Reactions/Decomposition/Combustion Products: Combustion products may include smoke, toxic fumes or gases.

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenicity Data: IARC has classified untreated hardwood and hardwood/softwood mix wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The wood dust 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 occupational exposures to untreated wood dust. NTP has classified all untreated wood dust as a carcinogen.