Chronic exposure, repeated or prolonged exposure, may result in allergic dermatitis. Sensitization reactions may be mild with only erythema and irritation, but more often there is vesicular or papular dermatitis which may progress to chronic dermatitis.

FIRST AID: A thorough cleansing 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 as quickly as possible by qualified medical personnel. If an infection from a splinter wound occurs, seek prompt medical attention. Remove and wash contaminated clothing at the end of each day.

EYE CONTACT: Irritant.
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.

INGESTION: Acute exposure - No data available. Chronic exposure - No data available.

FIRST AID: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

ANTIDOTE: No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Strong oxidizers. Fire and explosion hazard.

DECOMPOSITION: Thermal decomposition products may include toxic oxides of carbon.

POLYMERIZATION: Hazardous polymerization has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Finely divided dusts may ignite easily. Larger dusts usually require longer exposure time to heat a flame before ignition occurs.

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

OCCUPATIONAL SPILL: No special precautions indicated.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION: Provided local exhaust or general dilution ventilation. Ventilation equipment must be explosion-proof.

RESPIRATOR: The specific respirator selected must be based on the contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The following respirators are recommended based on the data found in the physical data, health effects and toxicity sections. They are ranked in order from minimum to maximum respiratory protection.

* Cartridge style respirators (half or full facepiece) with dust cartridges.
* Gas mask respirators with dust filter canisters.
* Type 'C' supplied-air respirator operated in the pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous-flow mode.
* Self-contained breathing apparatus.

FOR FIREFIGHTING AND OTHER IMMEDIATELY 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 and operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

CLOTHING: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance.

GLOVES: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

EYE PROTECTION: Employee must wear splash-proof or dust-resistant safety goggles to prevent eye contact with this substance.