



INDUSTRIAL TIMBER & LUMBER 

HARDWOOD LUMBER

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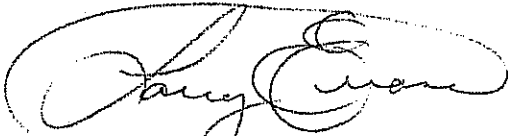
March 8, 2005

Dear Customers:

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that wood dust is a human carcinogen. IARC's determination stems primarily from studies that have reported an increased incidence of a rare form of nasal cancer, Nasal Aden carcinoma, in workers exposed to wood dust.

In view of this determination, find attached a current Material Safety Data Sheet and Warning Label, which reflect these recent findings. Please discard any prior MSDS's provided to you by the Industrial Timber & Lumber Company.

Sincerely,



Larry Evans
President

INDUSTRIAL TIMBER & Lumber COMPANY
23925 COMMERCE PARK ROAD
BEACHWOOD, OHIO 44122
(216) 831-3140

WOOD DUST

(FOR ALL UNTREATED AND TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS)

CAUTION!

SAWING SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH CAN CAUSE A FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE HAZARD.

WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE LUNG, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. SOME WOOD SPECIES MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS AND/OR RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC EFFECTS. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC) HAS CLASSIFIED WOOD DUST AS A NASAL CARCINOGEN IN HUMANS.

- * Avoid dust contact with ignition source.
 - * Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
 - * Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.
 - * Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.
- * FIRST AID: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

For additional information, see the Material Safety Data Sheet.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

WOOD DUST

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

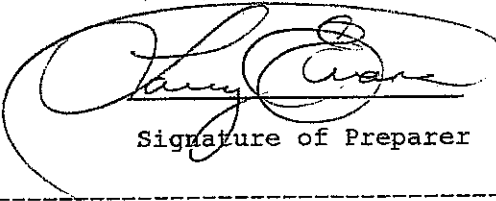
PRODUCT NAME AND SYNONYMS: Wood Dust; Sawdust

CAS NAME AND NO: Not applicable

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Can be found as component of pulp chips, planer shavings and hog fuel. Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

CHEMICAL FORMULA: Not applicable

MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Industrial Timber & Land Company
23925 Commerce Park
Beachwood, OH 44122
(216) 831-3140

Larry Evans		3/8/05
Name of Preparer	Signature of Preparer	Date Prepared

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	% (WT or VOL)	1	
		OSHA PEL (UNITS)	ACGIH TLV (UNITS)
Wood Dust	100%	*TWA-15.0 mg/m ³ (total dust); 5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)	*TWA-5.0 mg/m ³ ; *STEL (15 min.)-10 mg/m ³ (softwood); Certain hardwoods such as beech and oak: *TWA-1.0 mg/m ³

In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the Specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The PELs were: TWA-5.0

mg/m³; STEL (15 min.)-10.0 mg/m³ (all softwood and hardwoods, except Western Red Cedar); Western Red Cedar: TWA-2.5 mg/m³.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSHA Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Light yellow to buff-colored granular or finely powdered solid. Color and odor is dependent on the wood source and the aging.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Not applicable

BOILING POINT (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT): Not applicable

MELTING POINT (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT): Not applicable

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Variable (Dependent on wood species & moisture content).

VAPOR DENSITY: Not applicable

PERCENT VOLATILE (BY VOLUME): Not applicable

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable

pH: Not applicable

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% BY WEIGHT): INSOLUBLE

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1): Not applicable

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: Not applicable

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Depends on wood type, particle size, level of moisture in wood, time and rate of heating, etc. (typically, auto-ignition would be at about 400-500 degrees F.)~

EXPLOSIVES LIMITS IN AIR: 40 grams/m³ (LEL)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: WATER, CO₂, SAND

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use water to wet down 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 AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

SECTION V - HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not known to occur.

INGESTION: Not applicable

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT: ~~Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.~~

INHALATION: May cause nasal dryness, irritation, and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily in IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

SEC. VI - REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY:
(MATERIALS TO AVOID): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperature in excess of 400 F.

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

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO POLYMERIZATION: Not Applicable

SEC. VII - PRECAUTIONS AND SAFE HANDLING

Avoid Eye Contact

Avoid Open Flame

~~Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.~~

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air.

Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.

SEC. VIII - GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

VENTILATION: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

Wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

SEC. IX - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

INGESTION: Not applicable

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.

SKIN:

If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice where applicable before returning to work where wood dust is present.

SEC. X - SPILL/LEAK CLEAN UP PROCEDURES

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

IMPORTANT - The information and data contained herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Best Hardwoods Associates LLC makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. Best Hardwood Associates LLC will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

- 1) OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- 2) ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
- 3) LEL - Lower Explosive Limit
- 4) TLV - Threshold Limit Value set by ACGIH.
- 5) PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
- 6) STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit Based on 15 min Time Period.
- 7) TWA - Time weighted average.
- 8) IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
- 9) NTP - National Toxicology Program.