



## Aspen Planers Ltd.

### Savona Specialty Plywood Division

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

*This Safety Data Sheet meets or exceeds the requirements of the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (WHMIS) and the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.*

### Section 1: Product and Supplier Identification

**Product name:** Pourform HDO; Pourform MDO; Pourform pH; Pourform HAO; Pourform 107; Pourform EverGreen; Pourform 207-M; Highway Sign; General Purpose; CSP / DFP Sheathing

**Product type:** Overlaid plywood; Sheathing plywood

**Product use:** Concrete-forming; Industrial; Construction plywood

**Manufacturer:**

**Aspen Planers Ltd., Savona Specialty Plywood**

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### Section 2: Hazards Identification

**Hazard Summary:** In the short term (acute) wood dust and residual oil and formaldehyde, when inhaled, may produce respiratory symptoms and eye, nose and throat irritation. Long term (chronic) effects may take on several forms. Repeated contact with wood dust containing residue oil and formaldehyde, may result in lesions in the upper respiratory system.

**Routes of Entry:** Inhalation and skin contact are the major routes of entry while ingestion and eye contact are likely to be only minor. Persons with a non-specific bronchial hyperactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV which may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hyper-sensitive pneumonitis with flu like symptoms, sneezing, coughing, rhinorrhea, fever, muscular aches and pains, laboured breathing, nasopharyngitis, laryngitis, and bronchitis have also been reported. Wood dust can mechanically irritate the eyes and skin. Damage to the cornea may occur. Areas most commonly affected are the face, eyelids, hands, and forearms. Wood dust can deposit in and even obstruct nasal passages resulting in dryness of the nose, cough, and headache. Splinters from some softwoods may produce septic wounds that may take an extremely long time to heal.

**Chronic Health Effects:** Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repetitive skin contact. Some individuals can become sensitized upon prolonged or repeated exposure to wood dust and formaldehyde. Inhalation may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions or allergies. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may result in asthma and/or rhinitis. These conditions may be attributed to the irritation of wood dust or may be due to the presence of biologically active chemical agents. Cases of pulmonary fibrosis have been reported in individuals with long-term exposure to wood dust. Wood can be contaminated with saprophytic fungus that can cause an allergic condition called hypersensitivity

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pneumonitis that can lead to pulmonary damage over prolonged periods of time. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the eyes can cause conjunctivitis.

IARC concluded that there is sufficient information to classify formaldehyde and wood dust as a human carcinogen.

Evidence has shown that formaldehyde can cause a relatively rare form of cancer (nasopharyngeal cancer). IARC has also found that there is limited evidence that formaldehyde may cause certain types of leukemia.

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation rates non-allergenic softwood dust as a 'confirmed human carcinogen'. Wood dust is listed by IARC as a Group 1 carcinogen.

**Section 3: Composition**

Component	CAS #	Percent	Exposure Limits	LD <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>
Wood may consist of a variety of: <i>Douglas Fir, Hemlock, Amabilis Fir, Balsam, Lodgepole Pine, Birch, Spruce, Aspen and several other assorted hardwood and softwood species – but <u>not</u> Western Red Cedar</i>	NA	75-98.5	“Wood Dust” ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH TLV-STEL not established  OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OSHA PEL-STEL 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  OTHER See note (a), (c)	No data	No data
Overlay <sup>1</sup> (HDO, MDO)	NA	0-22	None Established	No data	No data
Severely Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillate	64742-53-6	0-0.25	ACGIH TLV-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (oil mist)  ACGIH TLV-STEL 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (oil mist)  OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (oil mist)  NIOSH REL-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (oil mist)	5000 mg/kg (oral rat)  2000 mg/kg (dermal rabbit)	No data
Phenol-formaldehyde Resin	9003-35-4	1.5-3.5	None Established	No data	No data
Formaldehyde (less than 0.01% of free formaldehyde)	50-00-0	< 0.1	See note (b)	100 mg/kg (oral/rat)  270 mg/kg (dermal/rabbit)	203 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalation/rat)

<sup>1</sup>HDO (High Density Overlays) and MDO (Medium Density Overlays) - Proprietary component information available with signed disclosure agreement.

- (a) The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulation has adopted the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) exposure limits for Wood Dust. The ACGIH exposure limits may vary from time to time and from one jurisdiction to another. Check with local regulatory agency for the exposure limits in your area.

(The OHS list of allergenic wood dusts includes, but is not limited to Western Red Cedar, California Redwood, Mahogany, and Oak.)

- (b) The OSHA 'Action Level' for Formaldehyde is 0.5 ppm based on an 8-hour TWA under 29 CFR 1910.1048. This level is not achieved under normal occupational exposures to this product. The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation's 8-hour EL is 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> with the As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) designation.
- (c) Wood dust is regulated as an organic dust in a category known as "Particles Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), or nuisance dust. Certain jurisdictions recommend the use of OSHA PEL's as the standard for exposure in the workplace. Wood dust can potentially be liberated by sawing and sanding type activities associated with the application of this product.

#### **Section 4: First Aid Measures**

**EYE CONTACT:** Treat dust as 'foreign object'. Flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently running water for 15 minutes, or until dust particles are removed. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Flush contaminated area(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, or until dust is removed. Remove contaminated clothing. Properly wash clothing before reuse. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

**INHALATION:** Remove victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention. If breathing has stopped, a trained person should perform artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to avoid asphyxiation. Seek medical attention.

#### **Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures**

<b>Flash point:</b>	Not available
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	204°C (400°F)
<b>Lower Explosion Limit:</b>	40 g/m <sup>3</sup> dust
<b>Upper Explosion Limit:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Sensitivity to Impact:</b>	Not sensitive
<b>Sensitivity to Static Discharge:</b>	Yes, if dust concentration exceeds the LEL (Lower Explosion Limit)

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Thermal oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic smoke and gases. These include carbon monoxide, aldehydes, terpenes, carbon particulate, organic acids, and polycyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Extinguishing Media:** Water spray is an effective agent. Carbon dioxide and sand are also effective.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Wood dust generated from cutting and sanding activity pose a strong to severe explosion hazard in the presence of an ignition source. Particle size and water content are key parameters. Wood dust may ignite at temperatures in excess of 204°C. Use water spray to wet wood dust. Normal fire fighting procedures must be followed to avoid inhalation of smoke and gases and to reduce exposure to heat and flame.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Protection:** Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

**Environmental Precautions:** Not applicable.

**Cleanup Procedures:** Vacuum dust from sanding and cutting activities. Do not dry sweep. If sweeping is necessary, control dust with water. Do not use compressed air (blowing) for clean-up.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Handling Procedures:** Avoid generation of dust. Use good housekeeping and hygiene practices.

**Storage:** Avoid excessive heat, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the potential buildup of dust and gases.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

**Engineering Controls:** Use general and local exhaust ventilation to limit exposures below the exposure limits. These controls may be augmented by the use of process or personnel enclosures, control of process conditions, or by process modification. The presence of formaldehyde requires that exposures be kept as low as reasonably achievable.

**Respiratory Protection:** If respiratory protection is warranted, a NIOSH approved respirator with an efficiency rating of N95 or higher must be used. (See 42 CFR 84).

**Skin Protection:** It is a good practice to limit skin contact. Wear coveralls or other suitable work clothes, protective leather or cotton gloves, and safety boots. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse.

**Eye and Face Protection:** Eye protection is required. The wearing of contact lenses is not recommended.

**Other:** Have a safety shower and eye wash station readily available.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance:</b>	Wood paneling	<b>Melting Point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odour:</b>	Slightly aromatic	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Critical Temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Extremely low or not applicable	<b>Relative Density:</b>	Generally < 1.0
<b>Solubility:</b>	< 0.1% in water	<b>Partition coefficient:</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not applicable

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Chemical Stability:** Product is stable.

**Incompatibility:** Avoid contact with strong acids, strong bases, open flames, oxidizers and temperatures in excess of 200°C.

**Conditions to avoid:** Keep away from sources of ignition, fluorine / oxygen mixtures, strong oxidizing agents, halogens, or chlorinating agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic smoke and gases. These include carbon monoxide, aldehydes, terpenes, carbon particulate, organic acids, and polycyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

<b>Acute Exposure:</b>	No specific toxicological data is available. See Section 3
<b>Chronic Exposure:</b>	See Section 3
<b>Exposure Limits:</b>	See Section 2
<b>Irritancy:</b>	See Section 3
<b>Sensitization:</b>	See Section 3
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	See Section 3
<b>Teratogenicity:</b>	None reported
<b>Reproductive toxicity:</b>	None reported
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	None reported
<b>Synergistic products:</b>	None reported

## Section 12: Ecological Information

<b>Environmental toxicity:</b>	No data available.
<b>Biodegradability:</b>	No data available.

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act:** Not a hazardous waste as sold. Comply with all provincial and local regulations. Incineration or dry-land disposal is acceptable in most jurisdictions.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):** Not a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hazardous waste as sold. Comply with all state and local regulations. Incineration or dry-land disposal is acceptable in most jurisdictions.

## Section 14: Transport Information

**Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations:** Not Dangerous Goods.

**United States Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR):** Not a Hazardous Material.

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

### Canadian Federal Regulations:

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act:** Formaldehyde is listed on the Domestic Substances List.

**WHMIS Classification:** Wood Products are not Controlled Products.

### United States Federal Regulations:

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):** All ingredients are listed in the inventory.

**OSHA:** Not a Hazardous Substance under 29 CFR Section 1910, Subpart Z.

**CERCLA:** Not a Hazardous Substance under 40 CFR Part 302.

**SARA 313:** Not subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 372.

**SARA 311/312 EPA Hazard Categories:** Delayed (chronic) health, immediate (acute) health.

**SARA 302:** No ingredients subject to 40 CFR Part 355.

<b>Section 16: Other Information</b>
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**Abbreviations:**

<b>ACGIH TLV-TWA</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – Threshold Limit Value – Time Weighted Average
<b>ACGIH TLV-STEL</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – Threshold Limit Value – Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>ALARA</b>	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
<b>CAS #</b>	Chemical Abstract Services number (identifies specific chemical)
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>Dust</b>	A finely divided solid 0.017 in. or less in diameter that is capable of passing through a U.S. No. 40 standard sieve
<b>EL</b>	Exposure Limit
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>IARC-2A</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer-Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
<b>g/m<sup>3</sup></b>	Grams per cubic meter
<b>LC50</b>	Concentration in air resulting in death to 50% of experimental animals
<b>LD50</b>	Administered dose resulting in death to 50% of experimental animals
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosion (Flammability) Limit
<b>MDO</b>	Medium Density Overlays
<b>HDO</b>	High Density Overlays
<b>mg/kg</b>	Milligrams per Kilogram
<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	Milligrams per cubic meter
<b>NA</b>	Not applicable
<b>NIOSH-Ca</b>	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health-Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>OSHA-Ca</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration-Carcinogen defined with no further categorization
<b>OSHA PEL-TWA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Time Weighted Average
<b>OSHA PEL-STEL</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Short-Term Exposure Limit
<b>PEL</b>	OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>PNOR</b>	Particles Not Otherwise Regulated
<b>PNOS</b>	Particles Not Otherwise Specified
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<b>TLV-A1</b>	Threshold Limit Value-Confirmed Human Carcinogen
<b>TLV-A2</b>	Threshold Limit Value-Suspected Human Carcinogen
<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average
<b>WHMIS</b>	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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*Disclaimer: The information supplied in this Safety Data Sheet is to the best of our knowledge, accurate and has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Since the use of the information and the condition of the use of the product are not under the control of Savona Specialty Plywood, it is the user's obligation to determine conditions of safe use of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Savona Specialty Plywood makes no warranty of this information and assumes no responsibility for its application to the user's intended purposes.*