



Aspen Planers Ltd. dba Savona Specialty Plywood

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/Plus; Pourform MDO/Plus; Pourform pH/Plus; Pourform HAO/Plus; Pourform 107/Plus; Pourform M-46/M-48/Plus; Pourform 207-M/Plus; 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

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 ₅₀	LC ₅₀
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 ³ ACGIH TLV-STEL not established OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ OSHA PEL-STEL 10 mg/m ³ OTHER See note (a), (c)	No data	No data
Overlay ¹ (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 ³ (oil mist) ACGIH TLV-STEL 10 mg/m ³ (oil mist) OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (oil mist) NIOSH REL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (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 ³ (inhalation/rat)

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

Canada / United States

- (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/m³ 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

Flash point:	Not available
Autoignition temperature:	204°C (400°F)
Lower Explosion Limit:	40 g/m ³ dust
Upper Explosion Limit:	Not applicable
Sensitivity to Impact:	Not sensitive
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	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

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

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Environmental toxicity:	No data available.
Biodegradability:	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.

Section 16: Other Information

Abbreviations:

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