

Wood Products

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)



1. Identification

TRADE NAME: Untreated Lumber
Finger Jointed Lumber
Wood Chips

SYNONYMS: Wood Products

CHEMICAL NAME: Wood products

Recommended Uses: Raw materials for Building Products or By-Products

Manufacturer: Resolute FP US Inc.

Site address: PO Box 6
Calhoun, Tennessee
37309
USA

Contact, for emergencies: Call CHEMTREC
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887

Contact, for product information: +1 514-394-2351 or +1 514-771-2254

2. Hazards Identification

Classification (hazard class and category):

Under the US 29 CFR 1910.1200, this product is not hazardous in the form in which it is shipped by Manufacturer but may become hazardous by downstream activities (e.g., grinding, sanding, pulverizing) that reduce its particle size. Those potential hazards created by downstream activities are described below.

Components	Pictogram	Hazard Statement(s)	Product Classification
Signal Word	DANGER		
Wood Dust ⁽¹⁾		Dusts may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	HEALTH Carcinogen – Category 1 Respiratory Sensitization – Category 1
		May cause an allergic skin reaction May cause respiratory irritation	Skin Sensitization – Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (STOT) Category - 3

Components	Pictogram	Hazard Statement(s)	Product Classification
Signal Word	DANGER		
	None	Causes eye irritation	Eye Irritation Category 2B
	None	If converted to small particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air	OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS Combustible Dust (OSHA Defined Hazard)

⁽¹⁾ Under the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), with respect to wood or product made of wood are not part of the HPR regulation as per part II, paragraph 12(j).

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention Statements:

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear eye and respiratory protection for excessive wood dust exposures. Do not breathe dust. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response Statements: If inhaled and breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, following removal to fresh air, get medical advice/attention. Remove contact lenses if present and rinse eyes thoroughly if particles are in the eye. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wear appropriate protective equipment for skin exposure. If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Under the US 29 CFR 1910.1200, this product is not hazardous in the form in which it is shipped by Manufacturer but may become hazardous by downstream activities (e.g., grinding, sanding, pulverizing) that reduce its particle size.

Ingredient (Chemical Name)	CAS Number	Wt %
Wood	None	85-100

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation First Aid: Wood dust may cause unpleasant obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

Skin Contact First Aid: Wood dust of certain species can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation resulting in erythema and hives. Seek medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Eye Contact First Aid: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

Ingestion First Aid: Not applicable under normal use.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects

Acute: Wood dust may cause mechanical and/or chemical irritation of the respiratory system. Wood dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Wood dust may cause mechanical and possibly chemical irritation of the eyes and respiratory irritation, nasal dryness, coughing, sneezing and wheezing as a result of inhalation.

Delayed: Unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media and Restrictions: Water, carbon dioxide and sand.

Specific Hazards, Anticipated Combustion Products: Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Autoignition Temperature: Variable – typically 400-500°F (204-260°C).

Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures: None

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, and particle diameter, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. For wood dust, an airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL. Reference NFPA Standards 654 and 664 for guidance. Ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Always dispose of waste materials in accordance with all Federal, Provincial/State and Local regulations.

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of dried wood dust on exposed surfaces. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment for significant exposures (see section 8 below). Dried wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

Other Precautions: None

Environmental Precautions: None required.

Methods and Material for Spill Containment/Clean-Up (procedures, methods, materials): Not applicable.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Dried wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Conditions for Safe Storage (including any incompatibilities): Not applicable

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control Parameters

Ingredient	CAS Number	ACGIH TLV-TWA	NIOSH REL-TWA	OSHA PEL-TWA
Wood dust	--	Inhalable Western Red Cedar: 0.5 mg/m ³ All other species 1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	15 mg/m ³ Listed under Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated – Total Dust

Key to abbreviations:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-1

TWA: Time Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day, 40h/week exposures

REL: Recommended Exposure Limit

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

Exposure Controls

Engineering Measures/ Controls:

Ventilation:

LOCAL EXHAUST – Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be considered where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of cellulose dust within the system. See “SPECIAL” section below.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) – Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

SPECIAL – Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.

Other Engineering Controls: None required.

Personal Protective Equipment:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION – Use filtering facepiece respirator (“dust mask”) tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US), where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded.

EYE PROTECTION – Approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures to dust may occur (e.g. during clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES – Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling materials.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/Form: Solid

Color: Light to dark

Odor: Dependent on wood species

Odor threshold: Not available

Solubility in water: Insoluble

pH: Not applicable

Melting/freezing point: Not applicable

Initial boiling point and range: Not applicable

Flash point: Not applicable

Upper/lower flammability/explosive limits: Not available

% Volatiles by volume at 21°C/70°F: Not applicable

Octanol/water partition coefficient: Not applicable

Flammability (gas/solid): Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature: Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]

Decomposition temperature: Not available

Vapor pressure (mm Hg): Not applicable

Vapor density (air = 1): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): Not applicable

Viscosity: Not available

Specific gravity/bulk density: Variable; depends on woods species and moisture

Relative density: Not applicable

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not applicable

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all sources of ignition

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, resin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: May cause explosion if in critical concentrations and conditions.

11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Eyes, skin and inhalation

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Acute Health Hazards: Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Certain species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, nasal dryness, coughing, sneezing and wheezing as a result of inhalation.

Chronic Health Hazards: Wood dust, depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitization with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust levels.

Carcinogenicity Listing:

IARC: Wood dust, Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans.

NTP: Wood dust - known human carcinogen.

Toxicity Data:

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)

Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. NTP and IARC classify wood dust as a human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). See Section 2 above.

Reproductive effects: Data is not available.

Teratogenic effects: Data is not available.

Mutagenic effects: Data is not available.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin and respiratory system.

12. Ecological Information*

The content of this section is not enforced under the United States Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), because it falls outside of its jurisdiction.

13. Disposal Considerations*

The content of this section is not enforced under the United States Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), because it falls outside of its jurisdiction.

14. Transport Information*

The content of this section is not enforced under the United States Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), because it falls outside of its jurisdiction.

15. Regulatory Information*

The content of this section is not enforced under the United States Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), because it falls outside of its jurisdiction.

16. Other Information

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Prepared by: Resolute Forest Products, Head office

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