

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification

PRODUCT NAME: Southern Yellow Pine Plywood

SYNONYMS: SYP plywood; plywood

CHEMICAL NAME/FAMILY: Wood Products

Manufacturer's Name: Scotch Plywood Company, Inc. Business Phone: (334) 636-4424
Address: 119 W. Main Street FAX: (334) 636-7116
Fulton, AL 36446

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

This product does not present hazards requiring the preparation of a Safety Data Sheet unless it is utilized in a manner that creates wood dust. Any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on this product may create particles of **wood dust**. This **wood dust** and the product itself may exhibit certain health or physical hazards as described in this Safety Data Sheet.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Product or material may form dust concentrations in air during processing that may be combustible when exposed to an ignition source (combustible dust).

HEALTH HAZARDS: Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.

SIGNAL WORD(S): DANGER



Health Hazard: 1 Flammability Hazard: 1 Reactivity Hazard: 0

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC): None

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Prevention: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear eye and respiratory protection for excessive wood dust exposures. Do not breathe dust. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard.

Response: If exposed or concerned, 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. In case of fire, use CO₂, foam or water spray.

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Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

PRINCIPAL HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (Chemical and common names):

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Wood/Wood Dust | CAS# N/A | 95 – 97% |
| Phenol Formaldehyde Resin | 9003-35-4 | 3 – 5% |

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

Skin Contact: Wood dust of certain species may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Wash affected skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Eyes: Wood dust may cause physical irritation. Flush eyes with water to remove particles. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth if ingestion occurs. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.

Health Effects: ACUTE: Wood dust can cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation.

CHRONIC: Wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitivity with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust concentrations. Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, sand.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. 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.

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Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering facepiece respirator (dust mask) and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded, or for additional worker comfort.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Dried wood dust may represent 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.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits:

| <u>Component(s)</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Exposure Limit(s)</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Wood Dust | PEL | 5 mg/m ³ | Respirable dust ¹ |
| | PEL | 15 mg/m ³ | Total dust ¹ |
| | TWA | 1 mg/m ³ | Inhalable fraction |

¹In *AFL-CIO v OSHA*, 965965 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 1989 PELs were: TWA - 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 min.) - 10.0 mg/m³ (All soft and hard woods, 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 as PELs noted under Health Effects Information section of this SDS. 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 OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator (dust mask) or higher levels of respiratory protection as required if there is a potential to exceed the exposure limits, or for symptom relief or worker comfort.

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- Ventilation:** Local exhaust preferred. Provide 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 ventilation system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system.
- Protective Gloves:** Leather or fabric gloves.
- Eye Protection:** Safety goggles or safety glasses to prevent eye contact where exposure to excessive wood dust may occur.
- Skin Protection:** To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, clothing which covers the arms is recommended.
- Work/Hygiene Practices:** Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of dust in order to minimize explosion hazard. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices which generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--|---|
| Appearance: | Light to dark colored, granular solid. Color dependent upon age and weathering. |
| Odor: | Mild (slight pine odor) |
| Odor Threshold: | N/A |
| Vapor Pressure: | N/A |
| Vapor Density: | N/A |
| pH: | N/A |
| Relative Density g/cc: | N/A |
| Flammability Limits: | Upper Explosion Limit – N/A; Lower Explosion Limit – 40 g/m ³ |
| Autoignition Temperature: | 400–500°F (204–260°C) |
| Decomposition Temperature: | N/A |
| Melting Point: | N/A |
| Freezing Point: | N/A |
| Initial Boiling Point: | N/A |
| Flash Point: | N/A |
| Water Solubility: | Insoluble |
| Evaporation Rate: | N/A |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): | N/A |
| Viscosity cps: | N/A |
| Percent Volatile by Volume: | N/A |

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Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: None.

Chemical Stability: Compound is stable under normal ambient temperature and conditions while in storage and being handled. Explosion may occur when dust is present in air at high concentrations and exposed to excessive heat, sparks or open flames.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, terpenes and polycyclic aromatic compounds. Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Spontaneous and rapid hazardous decomposition will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation: Airborne treated or untreated wood may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Breathing excessive amounts of wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic respiratory response in sensitized persons.

Skin contact: Handling may cause splinters. Dust may irritate skin. Some wood species may cause allergic dermatitis in certain individuals.

Eye contact: Dust may irritate the eyes.

Ingestion: Not likely, due to the form of the product. However, ingestion of dusts generated during working operations may cause nausea and vomiting.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Dust may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation.

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Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause nasal dryness, irritation, and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Information on toxicological effects:

Acute toxicity Not expected to be acutely toxic.

Skin corrosion/irritation Dust may irritate skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Dust may irritate eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Respiratory sensitization Exposure to wood dusts can result in hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitization Exposure to wood dust can result in the development of contact dermatitis. The primary irritant dermatitis resulting from skin contact with wood dusts consists of erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur.

Germ cell mutagenicity No component of this product presents at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a mutagen by OSHA.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer by inhalation.
Untreated wood dust or saw dust: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies untreated wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The classification is based primarily on IARC 's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with occupational exposures of untreated wood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture-making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. IARC has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risk of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumber mill or sawmill.

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IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NRP Report on Carcinogens

Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity

This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Not classified.

Aspiration hazard

Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Chronic effects

Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: None known.

Biopersistence and Degradability: Wood naturally decomposes and is biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: Not expected to occur.

Soil Mobility: N/A

Other Adverse Effects: None known.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Instructions: Incinerate under safe conditions or landfill. Dispose of in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations.

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Section 14: Transport Information

SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Not Regulated under DOT
DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated under DOT
UN/NA NUMBER: N/A
DOT HAZARD CLASS: N/A
PACKING GROUP: N/A

Section 15: Regulatory Information

SARA TITLE III INFORMATION

| <u>Component</u> | <u>EHS RQ (LBS)</u> | <u>EHS TPQ (LBS)</u> | <u>Section 313 (Y/N)</u> | <u>311/312 Categories</u> |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wood Dust | N/A | N/A | N | Acute/Chronic |

TSCA: Not regulated.

CERCLA: Not regulated.

OSHA: Wood dust is a "hazardous chemical".

US State Regulations:

California Proposition 65 – Warning: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania: Wood dust appears on Pennsylvania's Appendix A, Hazardous Substance List.

New Jersey: Wood dust appears on New Jersey's Hazardous Substance List.

WHMIS Classification: Controlled Product: D2A – wood dust: IARC Group 1.

Section 16: Other Information

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Some of the information presented here and conclusions drawn are from sources other than direct test data in the product itself.

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