



Engineered Performance for the World of Wood®

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Material 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.

1. Product and Supplier Identification

Product: **AinsworthEngineered® OSB**

**Canadian
Manufacturers:**

100 Mile House

Box 67, Exeter Road
100 Mile House, B.C.
V0K 2E0, Canada
Emergency Telephone: (250) 395-6289
Facsimile: (250) 395-6276

Grande Prairie

Highway 40, Bag 6700
Grande Prairie, Alta, T8V 6Y9, Canada
Emergency Telephone: (780) 831-2500
Facsimile: (250) 831-2501

High Level

Box 1856, Highway 35 South
High Level, Alta, T0H 1Z0, Canada
Emergency Telephone: (780) 841-0008
Facsimile: (780) 841-3662

Barwick

181 Nighswander Road, Highway 11
Barwick, Ont., P0W 1A0, Canada
Emergency Telephone: (807) 487-2000
Facsimile: (807) 487-1131

**U.S.
Manufacturers:**

Bemidji

29647 US Highway 2, Bemidji, MN, 56601, USA
Emergency Telephone: (218) 751-1708
Facsimile: (218) 751-1709

Cook

9358 Highway 53, Cook, MN, 55723, USA
Emergency Telephone: (218) 666-5246
Facsimile: (218) 666-5240

Grand Rapids

502 County Road 63, Grand Rapids, MN, 55744, USA
Emergency Telephone: (218) 327-3650
Facsimile: (218) 327-3637

2. Composition

| Component | % (w/w) | Exposure Limits | LD ₅₀ | LC ₅₀ |
|--|-------------|--|---|---|
| Wood may contain a variety of: (Lodgepole Pine, Tamarack, Birch, Spruce, Aspen, Black Poplar, Ash, Balm, Basswood, Maple other Pines and assorted hardwoods – but <u>not</u> Western Red Cedar) | 87-95 | ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV-STEL 10 mg/m ³ See note (a), (c) OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ OSHA PEL-STEL 10 mg/m ³ | No data | No data |
| Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (CAS No 9016-87-9) | 1.5 – 6% | ACGIH TLV 0.05 mg/m ³ (8 hours/40 hours per week) OTHER See note (a) See note (c) OSHA PEL-TWA 0.05mg/m ³ (10 hours, 40 hours per week) | > 10000 mg/kg (oral, rat) | 490 mg/m ³ (aerosol, 4-hour exposure), Respiratory sensitizer |
| Component | % (w/w) | Exposure Limits | LD ₅₀ | LC ₅₀ |
| Formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0) | < 0.1 | See note (b) | 100 mg/kg (oral/rat) 270 mg/kg (dermal/ rabbit) | 203 mg/m ³ (inhalation/r at) |
| Non-hazardous ingredients make up the remainder of the product | | | | |

Canada

- (a) The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation has adopted the ACGIH exposure limits. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (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' 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 ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) designation.

United States

- (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.

3. Hazards Identification

Hazard Summary: In the short term (acute) both wood dusts and residual formaldehyde, when inhaled, may produce respiratory symptoms and eye nose and throat irritation. Long term (chronic) effects may take on several forms. Repeat contact with wood dust containing residue formaldehyde, may result in lesions in the upper respiratory system. SENSITIZER – MDI may sensitize persons causing chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness in breath or asthmatic responses. Once sensitized, the individual can experience these symptoms from exposure to cold, dust, or other irritants.

Routes of Entry: Inhalation and skin contact are the major routes of entry while ingestion and eye contact are likely to be only minor. MDI vapours or mists above the TLV can irritate the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract causing a runny nose, sore throat coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function. 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 hypersensitive pneumonitis with flu like symptoms has also been reported. sneezing, coughing, rhinorrhea, fever, muscular aches and pains, laboured breathing, naso-pharyngitis, laryngitis, and bronchitis. 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 dusts 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 itself 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. Woods 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.

In June, 2004 IARC concluded that there is sufficient information to classify formaldehyde 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 leukaemia. 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.

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. Launder 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 aspiration. Seek medical attention.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

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|---|--|
| Flash point: | Not available. |
| Autoignition temperature: | 204°C (400°F) |
| Lower Flammability Limit: | 40 g/m ³ dust |
| Upper Flammability Limit: | Not applicable. |
| Sensitivity to Impact: | Not sensitive. |
| Sensitivity to Static Discharge: | Yes, if dust concentration exceeds the LEL (Lower Flammability 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 poses a strong to severe explosion hazard in the presence of an ignition source. Particle size and water content are key parameters. Wood dusts may ignite at temperatures in excess of 204°C. Use water spray to wet wood dusts. Normal fire fighting procedures must be followed to avoid inhalation of smoke and gases and to reduce exposure to heat and flame.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Protection: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Environmental Precautions: Not applicable.

Cleanup Procedures: Vacuum dusts. Do not dry sweep. If sweeping is necessary, control dust with water. Do not use compressed air for clean-up.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures: Avoid generation of dusts. Use good housekeeping practices.

Storage: Avoid excessive heat, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

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). Use of these high efficiency respirators should minimize respiration of MDI, since these contaminants are bonded to the wood particles.

Skin Protection: It is 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. Chemical safety goggles are recommended. The wearing of contact lenses is not recommended.

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

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. | Relative Density: | 0.40 – 0.80 |
| Solubility: | < 0.1% in water. | Partition coefficient: | Not available. |
| Vapour Density: | Various | Evaporation Rate: | Not applicable. |

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Product is stable.

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

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.

11. Toxicological Information

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 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: | Not reported. |
| Reproductive toxicity: | Not reported. |
| Mutagenicity: | Not reported. |
| Synergistic products: | None reported. |

12. Ecological Information

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Environmental toxicity: | No data available. |
| Biodegradability: | No data available. |

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.

14. Transport Information

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: Not Dangerous Goods.

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

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: 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.

16. Other Information

Original Preparation Date: November 10, 2004

Prepared by: Kel-Ex Agencies Ltd. from information provided by
Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. and the CCINFO Data Base

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