



### SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** Pine Sawdust

**SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER:** LONE PINE SUPPLY

**Synonyms:** wood dust

**Product Use:** absorbent, fluid loss prevention/diverting agent

**Preparation Date:** May 25, 2015

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LONE PINE SUPPLY

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### SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**WHMIS:** Not regulated

**INHALATION:** Inhalation of soft wood dust may irritate the respiratory tract by causing: drying of the mucus, sneezing, irritating cough and expectoration. May cause some difficulty in breathing such as: bronchitis, nasal discharge, respiratory tract obstruction and more. May sensitize the respiratory system and cause asthmatic symptoms and signs. People with existing respiratory tract ailments, should avoid exposures to wood dust as they may suffer severe irritation and difficulty in breathing.

**INGESTION:** No health issues expected. A single ingestion of a very large dose of wood dust may require immediate medical attention

**SKIN CONTACT:** Dermatitis has been reported in humans, nature of wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration.

**EYE CONTACT:** Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans, nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration.

### SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS#	%	Agency	Exposure Limit	Comment
Soft Wood	None	100%	ACGIH Alberta OEL	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	A4, Asthma, Pulm. Func.

### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**INHALATION:** Move worker at once to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and get medical attention.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Wash skin with soap or mild detergent and water, or flush affected area with water for a few minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

**EYE CONTACT:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of each entire eye. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately.

**INGESTION:** Seek medical attention if ingestion of large amounts of wood dust causes distress.

### SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** NAP Auto ignition Temperature: Variable\*(~ 400-500oF)

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** LEL: 40 grams/m<sup>3</sup> UEL: Variable (The auto ignition temperature and upper explosive limits for wood dust vary with exact composition, particle size, moisture level and rate of heating and dust concentration).

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog or alcohol foam. Use of carbon dioxide extinguishers is not recommended for Class "A" fires.

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Mostly carbon oxides, but wood is also known to release polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aldehydes.

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust as a by-product may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. Wood dust may explode when in contact with strong acids and oxidants.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended when fighting fire.

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN WHEN MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Wood dust should be cleaned up frequently. To avoid dispersing the dusts in air, scoop up into containers or vacuum with an appropriate filter. Do not use compressed air for cleaning. Damp mop any residue. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Avoid any source of heat and any activities that could generate "clouds" of wood dust, which can be a source of fire and explosion.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: If wood dust is stored while awaiting disposal, keep in a cool area away from heat, ignition sources and oxidizing materials.

## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Enclose processes where possible to prevent dust dispersion into the workplace.

Provide general or local ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations of wood dust below applicable provincial or federal standards. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source. To avoid static sparks, electrically ground and bond all equipment used in and around processes that involve wood dust generation.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS: Consider pre-placement and periodic medical exams of exposed workers with emphasis on the eye, skin and respiratory tract.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Wear respirators approved by NIOSH for protection against dust where airborne concentrations exceed legislated exposure limits. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection. Refer to the CSA Standard Z94.4-02, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators", available from the Canadian Standards Association, Rexdale, Ontario, M9W 1R3

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT: Wear protective gloves, boots, coveralls, aprons and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Use suitable eye protection in dusty environments.

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INITIAL BOILING POINT: N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not available

VAPOR PRESSURE: N/A

VOLATILE BY WEIGHT: N/A

VAPOR DENSITY: N/A

EVAPORATION RATE: N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

APPEARANCE: Tan to brown particles dependent on wood type.

ODOR: Pine

## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: May become unstable and ignite spontaneously when stored in hot and humid areas, or when the product is partially burned or carbonized.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400oF.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition from 392 to more than 932 deg. F. will result in the following: water, carbon dioxide, formic acid, acetic acid, carbon monoxide, inflammable vapors (methane), wood coal and aldehydes.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: N/A

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE: respiratory, skin and eye irritant. Can elicit allergic respiratory response in sensitized persons.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Exposure to wood dust may cause asthmatic symptoms and signs. Chronic exposure to some species of wood and sensitivity of some worker's may cause the outbreak of some allergies that can become a potential health hazard to these individuals.

Carcinogenicity: ACGIH classifies soft wood dust as an A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen; however, other wood dusts, particularly western red cedar are known to cause cancer in humans. IARC classifies "wood dust" as Group 1, Carcinogenic to Humans; however, this is based on western red cedar studies only.

MUTAGENICITY: Exposure to wood dust may cause cellular changes in the nasal epithelium.

## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No issues expected.

## SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: No specific disposal issues required. Take care to prevent fire hazards if disposing in bulk.

## SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### TRANSPORT CANADA

Not Regulated

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

**WHMIS: Not Regulated**

## SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this material safety data sheet has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate, reliable, and otherwise technically correct and is based primarily on information provided by the manufacturer reviewed for Canadian legislation. It is the user's responsibility to determine if this information is suitable for their applications and to follow safety precautions as may be necessary in all circumstances. This material safety data sheet does not create a warranty of any kind concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein and the issuer, hereof, will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use or reliance on this information however based. The user has the responsibility to ensure that this material safety data sheet is the most up-to-date issue. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with any local, state and federal regulations concerning use of this product. It is the responsibility of the buyer to research and understand safe methods of storing, handling and disposing of this product.

### Common Abbreviations:

ACGIH.....American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS No.....Chemical Abstracts System Number

IARC.....International Agency for Research on Cancer

N/A.....Not Applicable

NIOSH.....National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP.....National Toxicology Program

OSHA.....Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL.....Permissible Exposure Limit

RCRA.....Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RTECS .....NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Compounds and Substances

STEL.....Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min.)

TLV.....Threshold Limit Value

TWA.....Time Weighted Average (8 hours)