LONE PINE SUPPLY LTD.

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)
WOOD DUST (UNTREATED)

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Pine Sawdust	**SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER**: Lone Pine Supply
Synonyms: Wood dust (without chemical treatments), chips, and sawdust **Product Use:** Absorbent, fluid loss prevention/diverting agent **Preparation Date:** March 8, 2023	Lone Pine Supply Box 309, Linden, Alberta T0M 1J0 INFO. TELEPHONE #: 403-546-3766 EMER. TELEPHONE #: 403-546-2483

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: Danger

Note: Wood dust may become hazardous while being transported or handled by downstream users. Products not containing wood dust are not hazardous as shipped but may become hazardous as the result of downstream activities (e.g., cutting, sanding) which creates small particles.

Classification:	Hazard Statement(s):	Pictograms:
Combustible Dust	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.	None
Irritation	May cause skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause eye irritation.	
Sensitization	May cause skin sensitization. Wood dust may cause respiratory sensitization or irritation (Western Red Cedar). Prolonged or repeated exposure may damage respiratory system.	
Carcinogenicity	Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation.	

Prevention Statements: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust. Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear appropriate respiratory protection. Wear appropriate protective equipment for skin or eye exposures. Prevent dust release and accumulations to minimize hazards. Keep away from sparks, flame, or other heat sources. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response Statements: Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If on skin, wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Seek medical advice if skin irritation or eye irritation persists. If inhaled and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional. Call a poison control centre or doctor if you feel unwell.

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with provincial or federal rules and regulations.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS#	%
Soft wood	None	100

Occupational exposure limits are listed in Section 8.

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

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Variable*(~ 400-500 ºF)

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 40 grams/m3

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Variable (The autoignition 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. Use a damp mop to clean 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

Exposure Limits/Guidelines

Ingredient Name	Agency	8-Hour Exposure Limit (TWA)	Comments
Wood dusts (all other species excluding Western Red Cedar)	ACGIH*	1 mg/m^3	Inhalable dust; A4, Pulm Func; URT & LRT irr.
	Alberta OEL	5 mg/m^3	Total dust
	OSHA	15 mg/m^3 PEL-TWA	Total dust (PNOR)
	OSHA	5 mg/m^3 PEL-TWA	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)

Notes:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Association

Specific OSHA PELs vacated when OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992). The 1989 PELs were 5mg/m3 PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m3 STEL (15 min), all softwood and hardwood except Western Red Cedar. Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR). Some states may regulate wood dust PELs in state plans. Additionally, OSHA has indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in some circumstances.

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, "Selection, use, and care of respirators", available from the Canadian Standards Association Group, 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 more than 400 ºF.

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, flammable vapors (methane), wood coal and aldehydes.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: N/A

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

LIKELY ROUTES OF EPOSURE TO DUST: Inhalation, skin, eye

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 workers 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.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEAT EXPOSURE): May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged/repeat exposure.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE): May cause respiratory irritation.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available.

NEUROTOXICITY AND TERATOGENICITY: No data available.

MUTAGENICITY: No data available.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECO-TOXICITY: Not available for finished product.

Bio-persistence and Degradability: Material is biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: Not expected to bio-accumulate.

Soil Mobility: Not available.

Other Adverse Effects: N/A.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dry land disposal or incineration is acceptable in most areas. It is the user’s responsibility to determine whether the material meets local criteria for the type of disposal chosen at the time of disposal. Wood dust may pose a combustible hazard.

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 SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

WHMIS: **Not Regulated**

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this safety data sheet has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate and 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 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 safety data sheet is the most up-to-date issue. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with any local, provincial 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.

Date Prepared: March 7, 2023

Date Revised: N/A

Prepared By: Pinchin Ltd. – General inquiries: 1.855.746.2446

Common Abbreviations:

ACGIH.....American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA…….Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CAS #.....Chemical Abstracts System Number
IARC.....International Agency for Research on Cancer
N/A.....Not Applicable
NIOSH.....National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Mg/m^3.....milligram per meter cubed
TWA.....Time Weighted Average (8 hours)

Label for Wood Dust products

Wood Dust
(Without chemical treatments or resins/additives)

Signal Word:

- Danger

Hazard Statements:

- Wood dust may cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation.
- Wood dust may form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles become airborne or are formed during processing or handling.
- Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation.

Precautions:

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid breathing dust and wear appropriate protective equipment for respiratory, skin, or eye exposures.
- Prevent dust release and accumulations to minimize hazards.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- Keep dust away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and flame.

First Aid Responses:

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Contact medical assistance if symptoms persist.

If on skin: Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If inhaled: If experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact medical assistance for serious or persistent respiratory symptoms.

Seek medical attention if you feel unwell.

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