

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Common Name Rockshield Engineered Wood Products ULC	Chemical name Not applicable
Supplier/ Manufacturer Rockshield Engineered Wood Products ULC 4 Boisvert Crescent P.O. Box 1748 Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0	Chemical formula Not applicable
Synonym Not available	CAS # Mixture
Trade name Rockshield Engineered Wood Products Hardwood Plywood	Validation Date 23/06/2015
Product description This panel product veneers, contains hardwood face and back veneers (occasionally decorative softwood veneers) bonded to aspen using urea-formaldehyde resin.	Print Date 23/06/2015
Material Uses For industrial and commercial uses.	Responsible Name
	In Case of Emergency (705) 272-7664

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	LD50	LC50	Exposure Limits
Hardwood (Aspen)	Not available	95			ACGIH (2008) 1 mg/m ³ TWA A1 Inhalable dust OSHA PEL 15 mg/m ³ TWA Total 5 mg/m ³ Respirable Ontario OEL-reg 833 (2005) 1 mg/m ³ TWAEV Total dust BC reg296-97 (1997) Non-allergenic 1 mg/m ³ K1, A RQMT (Quebec) (2001) 5 mg/m ³ TWA Total
Softwood dust	Not available	95			ACGIH (2008) 1 mg/m ³ TWA A4 Inhalable dust OSHA PEL 15 mg/m ³ TWA Total 5 mg/m ³ Respirable Ontario OEL-reg 833 (2005) 5 mg/m ³ TWAEV Total dust BC reg 296-97 (1997) Non-allergenic 2.5 mg/m ³ K1 RQMT (Quebec) (2001) 5 mg/m ³ TWA Total

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Urea Formaldehyde Liquid Resin (free formaldehyde (HCOH) gas is less than 0.01% of resin mixture)	Not Available	0.1 - 5			No Exposure Limit Value
UV Surface Coating (Prefinished product only)	Not Available	<0.2			No Exposure Limit Value
Surface Coating (Prefinished product only)	Not Available	<0.2			No Exposure Limit Value

Section 3. Hazards Identification

Hazard	Manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion processes performed on the product may result in generation of wood dust.
Routes of Entry	Inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.
Potential Acute Health Effects	<p>No test data exists on actual mixture. Listed below is the data available on the identified ingredients. May cause irritation to upper respiratory system, eyes and skin.</p> <p>For further information concerning toxic and hazardous information consult the original MSDSs for formaldehyde and wood dust.</p>
Potential Chronic Health Effects	<p>No test data exists on actual mixture. Listed below is the data available on the identified ingredients.</p> <p>Wood Dust Carcinogenicity IARC (Group 1A)- Carcinogenic to Humans ACGIH (A1)- Certain hard woods, Confirmed Human Carcinogen BC (K1)- A Confirmed Human Carcinogen</p>
See Toxicological Information (section 11)	

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. In case of contact with wood dust, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of each entire eye. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact	Various species of wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Get medical attention if rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs. Wash clothing before reuse.
Inhalation	Depending on species, wood dust may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.
Ingestion	Not likely to occur.
Notes to Physician	Respiratory ailments or pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability of the Product	Flammable
Auto-ignition Temperature	204.44 to 260 °C
Flash Point	Not available.
Flammable Limits	Higher: undetermined (varies with composition particle size, moisture level, rate of heating and dust concentration). Lower: 40 grams/m ³ (LEL) wood dust.
Products of Combustion	Burning of wood products produces irritating and toxic emissions, including carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes and organic acids.
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	There is risk of fire when fine dust particles come in contact with a source of ignition as heat or flame.
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Dust explosion is strongly possible if dust concentrations rise to critical values (above 40 grams/m ³) and if there is a source of ignition present (flame, heat, static discharge, etc...). May explode when in contact with strong acids and oxidants.
Sensitivity/mechanical impact	Not available
Sensitivity/static discharge	Not available.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Use water spray or carbon dioxide when fighting fires involving this material. Use dry sand or earth to smother fire.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak	Sweep or vacuum and avoid creating airborne dust conditions. Remove ignition source and provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.
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Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions	Avoid any source of heat and avoid creating "clouds" of dust which can be source of fire and explosion. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash closing before reuse. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. AVOID BREATHING DUST.
Storage	Store away from incompatibles. Keep in a cool and dry area. Keep away from any ignition source.
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	For reducing exposure to below recommended exposure limits, methods include mechanical ventilation using diluting or control of process, and process conditions or personal enclosure. System design should consider nature of contaminants and any explosive characteristics. Eyewash stations are recommended.
Personal Protection <i>Eyes</i>	Not required if no transformation is performed on the product. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES*. Use safety glasses with side shields or dust resistant safety goggles. Suitable eye protection should always be worn whenever cutting or shaping products with power tools. *For more details refer to CSA Standard Z94.3-M88 "Industrial Eye and Face Protection".
<i>Body</i>	Not required if no transformation is performed on the product. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN. Wear Coverall's. Remove and wash dust contaminated clothing before reuse.
<i>Respiratory</i>	Not required if no transformation is performed on the product. AVOID BREATHING DUST. When engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to recommended exposure limits, wear suitable respiratory protection. If respirator required, use an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved device, and institute comprehensive program as per CSA Z94.4-M1984.
<i>Hands</i>	AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN. Wear leather work gloves to protect skin from contact with wood dust, mechanical irritation and splinters.
<i>Feet</i>	Not applicable As determined by normal job requirements.

Consult Section 2 for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Fire Fighting Measures

Physical State and Appearance	Solid	Odor	Dependent on wood species and time since panel was produced.
Molecular Weight	Not applicable	Taste	Not available
Molecular Formula	Not applicable	Color	Light to dark brown
pH (1% Soln/Water)	Basic		
Boiling/Condensation Point	Not available		
Melting/Freezing Point	Not applicable		
Critical Temperature	Not available		
Specific Gravity	Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content)		
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable		
Vapor Density	Not available		
Volatility	Not available		
Odor Threshold	Not available		
Evaporation Rate	Not available		
Water/oil dist. coefficient.	Not applicable		
Viscosity	Not applicable		
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available		
Dispersion Properties	Not available		
Solubility	Insoluble in cold water, hot water.		

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability and Reactivity	The product is stable.
Conditions of Instability	Not available
Incompatibility with Various Substances	Wood dust can ignite if it comes in contact with strong oxidizing agents such as perchloric acid and nitric acids, and with strong acids such as sulfuric acid and if it comes in contact with drying oils such as linseed oil.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal and/or thermal oxidative decomposition can produce irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes, organic acids and polynuclear aromatic compounds.
Corrosivity	Not applicable

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.
Chronic Effects on Humans	No test data exists on the actual mixture. Listed below is the data available on wood dust: 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.
Acute Effects on Humans	No test data exists on the actual mixture.
Skin Contact	CAUSES IRRITATION AND SENSITIZATION. Dermatitis has been reported in humans, nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration as well as an exposure to formaldehyde during cutting or sanding operations of this product. However, because the quantity of resin in this product is very small, the risk of exposure to formaldehyde during cutting and sanding operations must be considered of very low.
Skin Absorption	No test data exists on the actual mixture.
Eye Contact	CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. Conjunctivitis has been reported in humans, nature of the wood and origin of the dust has to be taken into consideration.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation	CAUSES IRRITATION AND SENSITIZATION. No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on identified ingredients are listed below. Inhalation of 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, (e.g. bronchitis) should avoid exposures to wood dust as they may suffer severe irritation and difficulty in breathing. Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and pre-existing respiratory sensitization may be aggravated by exposure. However, because the quantity of resin in this product is very small, the risk of exposure to formaldehyde during cutting and sanding operations must be considered of very low.
Ingestion	Not applicable Not likely to occur.
Irritancy of product	No test data available on the actual mixture.
Sensitization	No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on identified ingredients demonstrate sensitization to upper respiratory system, eyes and skin.
Carcinogenic Effects	No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on: Formaldehyde IARC (Group 1A)- Carcinogenic to Humans ACGIH (A2)- Suspected Human Carcinogen BC (K2)- A Suspected Human Carcinogen Wood Dust IARC (Group 1A) Carcinogenic to Humans ACGIH (A1) Certain hard woods-Confirmed Human Carcinogen BC (K1)- A Confirmed Human Carcinogen Nasal carcinoma has been reported in furniture industries and an increase of Hodgkin's disease has been reported in other wood working industries, especially in sawmills.
Teratogenicity	Not available
Mutagenicity	No test data available on actual mixture. Data available on: Wood dust Exposure to wood dust may cause cellular changes in the nasal epithelium.
Reproductive Effects	No test data exists on the actual mixture.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available
BOD₅ and COD	Depending on the kind of wood
Toxicity of the Products of	Possibly hazardous short term and long term degradation products are unlikely.
Biodegradation	Depending of the kind of wood Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are unlikely. Long term degradation products may arise due to formaldehyde.
Special Remarks on the Environment	Biodegradation of the wood may lower oxygen levels in water which may be hazardous to aquatic life.

Section 13. Ecological Information

Waste Information	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
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Section 14. Transport Information

Classification	Not applicable
PIN	Not applicable
Special Provisions for Transport	None

Section 15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations	The product is not controlled under the US Hazard Communication Rule (29 CFR 1900.1200).
Canadian Regulations	The product is not controlled under WHMIS. It has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.
Other Regulations	Not applicable

Section 16. Other Information

Other Special Considerations	The 16 heading format MSDS complies with WHMIS criteria and follows the structure set forth by ANSI Z400.1-1998.
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