



SilvaSoffit™

## Safety Data Sheet

### SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** SilvaSoffit (Primed and/or Finished)

**Synonyms:** SilvaTrim, SilvaGuard, SilvaSoffit, SilvaCorner, SilvaPost, SilvaSill (Unprimed, Primed and/or Finished)  
Wood Trim and Fascia

**Chemical Family:** N/A

**Chemical Formula:** N/A

**CAS Number:** None

**MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS:** SilvaStar, 4395 Curtis Road, Bellingham, WA 98226

**Phone Number:** 1 (360) 647-2434

**Date Prepared or Revised:** October 2016

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### SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Component

CAS #

Exposure Limit

(OSHA)\*

Exposure Limit (3)

(ACGIH)

Wood Dust/Fiber (1), (2), (3)

None

5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> PEL

10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL

5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TLV

10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL

(1) In *AFL-CIO v. OSHA* 965 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/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL (15 min.) - 10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (all soft and hard woods, except Western red cedar); Western red cedar: TWA - 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

(2) Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under Section II of this MSDS. 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.

(3) The Company manufactures this product using locally available materials. The composition of wood types will vary depending on the manufacturing facility and the wood species available. The ACGIH has different TLV for different wood species: softwood, 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA & 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL; certain hardwoods such as beech and oak, 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA and western red cedar, 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA. The Company does not intentionally use western red cedar in the manufacturing process.

## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION

### DESCRIPTION

A solid wood product.

### APPEARANCE and ODOR

Light brown board normally between 1¼" and 1 7⁄16" thick with varying colors of primers and/or finishes. Boards may have patterns embossed or cut into the surface at the time of manufacture.

### PROPERTIES

#### Physical Data

Boiling Point: N/A

Specific Gravity: Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content).

Vapor Density: N/A

% Volatiles by Volume: N/A

Melting Point: N/A

Vapor Pressure: N/A

Solubility in H2O (% by Wt.): N/A

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1): N/A

pH: N/A

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## SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

### EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air

Eyes: Flush with water 15 minutes. Should irritation or other symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Flush water 15 minutes

Ingestion: N/A

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## SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point - Not Applicable

Auto Ignition Temperature - 425 - 475 degrees F

Flammable Limits - Wood Panel, Piloted flame ~500 degrees F.

Fire Extinguishing Media - Water Spray, Carbon Dioxide, Foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures - Use class A fire fighting procedures for an incipient fire. Fire fighting procedures for wood products are well known. Water and Class A foam should be considered. Seek professional fire fighting help as necessary.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards - Wood trim does not present a fire or explosion hazard. Sawing, drilling, sanding, or machining wood trim could result in the creation of wood dust and or lingo-cellulosic fibers/dust. Wood dust may present a strong to sever explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. According to data contained in NFPA Standards, 0.04 ounce of wood flour per cubic foot of air is the minimum explosive concentration and 40 g/m<sup>3</sup> for wood dust. Wood dust/fiber formed from sawing or machining these products would not normally be the same particle size found in wood flour.

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## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Respirator - The wearing of NIOSH approved breathing protection for exposure to wood dust/fiber may be necessary.

Respirators are required if air contaminants exceed OSHA PEL.

### VENTILATION

Local Exhaust - Necessary to remove dust/fiber in sanding, sawing, drilling, machining, etc. processes.

Mechanical - Ventilate to assure wood dust/fiber concentration is less than the OSHA PEL.

### EYE PROTECTION

Eye Protection - Wear appropriate eye protection or safety goggles if wood dust/fiber exposure is likely.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### STORAGE

**Storage** - These products should not be stored where exposure to water could occur or near a source of ignition. Avoid storing in areas of high relative humidity and temperature. It is recommended that these products be stored in an area that reflects the temperature and relative humidity of the end use of this product.

### HANDLING

**Precautions And Safe Handling:** Provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible build-up of water vapors.

**Steps To Be Taken If Spilled Or Released:** See storage and recycle/disposal section.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Recycle if practical. Incinerate or landfill in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

**Stability:** Stable

**Conditions to Avoid:** Fire and sources of ignition.

**Incompatibility (materials to avoid):** Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can product irritating and/or toxic fumes and gases including carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; ad extremely small concentrations of aldehydes and other organic acids.

**Conditions Contributing to Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

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## SECTION 7 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### PRIMERS, FINISHES AND BOARD

**Primers and Finishes:** The primers and finishes used on these products are hybrid alkyd emulsion materials that, according to the manufactures of the primers and finishes, after curing do not pose potential health hazards beyond those which would be experienced from the underlying substrate board.

**Board:** These products normally do not present hazards beyond those that would normally be experienced by solid wood.

Dust/fiber formed from sawing tends to “fuzz” into balls rather than forming discrete particles.

### EXPOSURE, ACUTE AND CHRONIC

**Wood Dust/Fiber:** 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. If irritation persists consult a physician.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure to Wood Dust/Fiber - Acute** - Wood dust/fiber may cause eye irritation, nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Certain species may cause allergic dermatitis to certain individuals. **Chronic**-Depending on species of wood; wood dust/fiber may cause allergic dermatitis from repetitive contact at elevated levels. Certain elevated levels and prolonged exposures to wood dust have been associated with nasal cancer. IARC classifies wood dust, depending on species, as a carcinogen to humans (group 1). This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum. NTP classifies wood dust as a known human carcinogen.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

**Engineering Controls** - Due to the potential explosive nature of wood dust/fiber when suspended in air, adequate precautions should be taken during pneumatic/conveying, sawing, sanding, drilling, machining, etc. of wood products to prevent sparks or other sources of ignition near these activities. Provide adequate general and local ventilation to keep airborne contaminant concentration levels below the OSHA PELs and good safety practices.

**Respiratory protection** - Use of a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the permissible exposure limits to wood dust/fiber may be exceeded.

**Eye Protection** - Wear side shield safety glasses or goggles during handling or remanufacturing this product.

**Skin Protection** - Wear gloves when handling this product. Wear protective clothing/outer garments as needed to prevent exposure.

**General Hygiene** - Practice proper personal hygiene.

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## EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

**Inhalation** - Remove to fresh air. If irritation or other symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Eyes** - Wash material from eyes with clean running water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Skin** - If skin is abraded, utilize proper first aid procedures and seek medical attention.

**Ingestion** - N/A

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## SECTION 8 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability** - Stable

**Conditions To Avoid** - Avoid product contact with any temperature sources that could induce thermal decomposition.

**Incompatibility (materials to avoid)** - Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids

**Hazardous Decomposition Products** - Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can product irritating and potentially toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, aldehydes and organic acids.

**Hazardous Polymerization** - Should not occur.

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## SECTION 9 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

### TOXICOLOGICAL

Product normally does not present hazards beyond those that would normally be experienced by solid wood Material.

**Wood Dust** - OSHA hazard rating for oral ingestion is moderately toxic for both softwood and hardwood. The OSHA suggested oral lethal dose is 0.5 to 5 g/kg or about 1 pound (dry) for a 150-pound person. Activities that could generate wood dust/fiber (sawing, drilling, grinding, sanding, machining, etc.) should be avoided and or dust control methods employed. If wood dust/fiber is generated, steps should be taken to reduce exposure. Good Industrial Hygiene procedures should be implemented.

May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, and sneezing sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This 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 exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

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## SECTION 10 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**TSCA** - This product complies with TSCA inventory requirements.

**OSHA** - While the panel product does not meet the criteria of 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazcom), wood dust/fiber emissions from this product when the product is sanded, sawed, drilled, broken, machined, remanufactured, etc. may be hazardous by definition and trigger Hazcom requirements. It is the responsibility of the purchaser and subsequent users/remanufactures to determine applicability.

**WHMIS** - This product is not considered a controlled product.

**DOT (Department of Transportation)** - The user should comply with all applicable DOT requirements, Federal, Provincial, State, Local regulations and labels.

**SARA/CERCLA** - This product does not contain chemical(s) in concentrations that should require reporting under SARA 313.

**ODS** - During the manufacture of this product there is no intended use of listed ozone depleting chemicals as defined in applicable EPA regulations.

**STATE: CALIFORNIA - PROPOSITION 65** - Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act: Title 22 California Code of Regulations California Proposition 65 provides for labeling and disclosure of the presence of a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. These products do not contain a chemical(s) that could present a significant risk to users.

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**STATE: 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.

**STATE: PENNSYLVANIA** - Wood Dust is a substance that appears on the States, Appendix A- Hazardous Substance List. During handling, remanufacturing, nailing, drilling, sanding, etc. may release wood dust/fibers.

**IMPORTANT:** SilvaStar believes the information contained in this MSDS to be accurate at the time of preparation and has been compiled using sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct and reliable. However, SilvaStar makes no warranty, either expressed or implied concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information presented. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with Local, State, Provincial or Federal regulations concerning use of this product. It is the further responsibility of the buyer to research and understand safe methods of use, storage, handling, recycle and disposal of this product.

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## **SECTION 11 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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