



SAFETY DATA SHEET

StaVin Oak Fire or Savour Oven-Toast Products
8/23/22 Rev. 2

1 - Identification

Product Identifier: Oak Tank Stave Fan, Oak Stave Segment, Oak Tip, Oak Bean, Oak String Bean, Oak Small Bean, Oak Long Bean, Oak Chip, Barrel Insert, Oak Barrel Replica, Oak Cube

Other Means of Identification: Fire or Oven-Toasted Wood Products

Product Use: Aid in Aging and Fermentation of Wine

Chemical Class: Solid Wood

Emergency Phone: Contact Local Emergency Services

Manufacturer/Distributor: StaVin Incorporated
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2 – Hazards Identification

Emergency overview: Sawing, sanding or machining wood and wood products can generate wood dust. StaVin Products are ready for use and do not require additional shaping or forming; however, wood dust information is included in this document.

Signal Word: Danger

Product Classification (GHS): HEALTH – Carcinogen – Category 1A

Hazard Statement: Dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.



Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Wood dust may ignite or form explosive mixture with air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source. Users of this product should handle in a manner to minimize formation of oak dust clouds.

Precautionary Statements: Prevention Statements: See Sections 7 and 8.

Response Statements: See Section 4.

3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients: Wood Pieces (oak, hardwood)

CAS#: None

WT%: 60-100%

Common Name: Aged, dried and fire or oven-toasted wood

4 – First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Wood dust may cause unpleasant obstruction in the nasal passages. Symptoms: dryness of nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

Skin contact: Wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation. Symptoms: rash, erythema and hives. Flush with water to remove any dust particles. Seek medical help if symptoms persist.

Eye contact: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Symptoms: Redness and watering. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove any dust particles. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Health Effects: Handling of wood may cause splinters and physical injury.

Acute Health Effects : Acute exposure to wood dusts can result in eye and skin irritation, asthma, erythema, blistering, erosion and secondary infections of the skin, redness, scaling, itching, and vesicular dermatitis.

Chronic Effects : Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in dermatitis reactions, asthma, pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis. Chronic exposure may also result in cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.

5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, fire extinguisher and sand.

Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures: None

Specific Hazards for Anticipated Combustion Products: Thermal decomposition (i.e.smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, terpenes and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Autoignition Temperature: Typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle size, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. For wood dust, an airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL. Reference NFPA Standards 654 and 664 for guidance. Ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks and other ignition sources.

6 - Accidental Release Measures

If material is Released or Spilled: Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dusty conditions whenever possible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering facepiece respirator (“dust mask”) and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort.

7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions: Dried wood dust may pose a combustion hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Store in a well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame.

8 – Exposure Control / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits/Guidelines for Wood (wood dust hardwood)

OSHA: PEL-TWA 15 mg/m³ Total Dust (PNOR)

OSHA: PEL-TWA 5 mg/m³ Respirable Dust Fraction (PNOR)

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 1 mg/m³ Inhalable Fraction

Mechanical: Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

Special: Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems as necessary.

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH approved filtering facepiece respirator (“dust mask”) or higher levels of protection if there is a potential to exceed the exposure limits or for symptom relief or worker comfort.

Eye Protection: Approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures and/ or when eye irritation may occur.

Other Protection: Long sleeve garments and protective gloves are recommended to minimize mechanical irritation from product.

Work Practices: Follow good housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

9– Physical Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Wood pieces, light to dark brown
Odor/ Odor Threshold:	Faint to strong baked bread or vanilla odor / Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable
Melting/Boiling/Freezing point:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not available
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability Limits in Air:	Not flammable under normal conditions of use
Lower / Upper Explosive Limits:	No explosion danger for oak pieces; 40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is used as the lower explosive limit of wood dust
Vapor Pressure/ Density:	Not applicable
Relative Density/Viscosity:	Not applicable
Solubility in water:	<0.1
Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature:	Variable [Typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]

10– Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Not applicable
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Stability:	Stable
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all sources of ignition.
Incompatibility:	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.
By-products:	Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) can release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, terpenes and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Natural decomposition of organic material such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Spontaneous and rapid hazardous decomposition will not occur.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	Not applicable

11 – Toxicological Information

Non-toxic product under normal usage conditions.	
Likely routes of exposure: inhalation, or mechanical irritation of skin or eye.	
Carcinogenicity Listing:	
NTP:	Wood Dust, known Human Carcinogen
IARC Monographs:	Wood Dust, Group 1 – Carcinogenic to Humans
OSHA Regulated:	Not applicable

12 – Ecological Information

This product is biodegradable.

No adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this product.

13 – Disposal Considerations

Dry land disposal is acceptable for clean wood and wood dust in most states. StaVin wood pieces that have been used in the making of wine may no longer be considered clean wood. It is the user's responsibility to follow applicable federal, state and local regulations.

14 – Transport Information

Not a dangerous good as defined in US DOT transport regulations.

15 – Regulatory Information

OSHA: Wood products per se are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200. However, wood dust may be hazardous and hence is included in the above Standard.

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.

Product is not affected by labeling regulations for hazardous materials.

16 – Other Information

Date Prepared: 09/15/2020

Prepared by: StaVin Incorporated

User's Responsibility: The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user's responsibility to determine if the product is suitable for its proposed application and to follow necessary safety precautions. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this SDS is the most up-to-date issue.

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