Softwood Plywood

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier

Product name: **Softwood Plywood**

Manufacturer/Supplier Trade name: **RigidFrame, SuperPly, BoatPly, RigidPly, Duragard General Purpose MDO, Duragard Premium MDO, RigidFloor Underlayment, Breckenridge, Duratemp, RigidCoat**

Recommended uses of the product and restrictions on use: Building Material - Structural, Decorative

Manufacturer Details:

Roseburg
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
541-679-3311

Supplier Details:

Roseburg
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
541-679-3311

Emergency telephone number:

Roseburg: 541-679-3311

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Not classified for physical or health hazards under GHS.
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Combustible Dust.

Hazard statements:

Precautionary statements:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Read label before use.

Combustible Dust Hazard:

May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing).

Other Non-GHS Classification:

WHMIS

D2A

NFPA/HMIS

Softwood Plywood

NFPA SCALE (0-4)

HMIS RATINGS (0-4)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients:		
CAS n/a	Wood	92 - 97 %
CAS 9003-35-4	Phenol Formaldehyde Resin	3 - 5%
CAS n/a	Primer	1 %
CAS n/a	Sealer	0.5 %
CAS n/a	Medium Density Overlay	1 %
		Percentages are by weight

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

After inhalation: Loosen clothing as necessary and position individual in a comfortable position. Move exposedto fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Get medical assistance if cough or other symptoms appear.

After skin contact: Rinse/flush exposed skin gently using soap and water for 15-20 minutes. Seek medical advice if discomfort or irritation persists. Wood dust of certain species may elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals and can cause mechanical irritation. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Seek medical attention if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

After eye contact: Protect unexposed eye. Rinse/flush exposed eye(s) gently using water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lens(es) if able to do so during rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists or if concerned.

After swallowing: Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting. Have exposed individual drink sips of water. Seek medical attention if irritation, discomfort or vomiting persists. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Irritation, nausea, headache, shortness of breath.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

If seeking medical attention, provide SDS document to physician. Physician should treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents: Use appropriate fire suppression agents for adjacent combustible materials

or sources of ignition. Use water, dry chemical, chemical foam, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. FIRE can result in carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, aldehydes, cyanides and other hazardous gases and particles. Fine wood dust may be generated with the chips are ground or further machined. Fine wood dust can be explosive in the presence of an ignition source depending on particle size and moisture content. Airborne concentrations of 40 grams per cubic meter are often used as the lower explosive limit (LEL) for wood dusts. OSHA interprets the explosive level as having no visibility within five feet or less.

Advice for firefighters:

Protective equipment: Use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection/breathing apparatus.

Additional information (precautions): Move product containers away from fire or keep cool with waterspray as a protective measure, where feasible. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Avoid inhaling gases, fumes, dust, mist, vapor, and aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear protective equipment. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Ensure that air-handling systems are operational. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent from reaching drains, sewer or waterway. Collect contaminated soil for characterization per Section 13. Should not be released into environment.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Keep in suitable closed containers for disposal. Always obey local regulations. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding, or machining may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection and goggles where exposure limitsmay be exceeded. Wear protective eyewear, gloves, and clothing. Refer to Section 8. Dust deposits should notbe allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Collect solids in powder form using vacuum with (HEPA filter). Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Reference to other sections:

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Follow good hygiene procedures when handling chemical materials. Refer to Section 8. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store away from incompatible materials. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Keep away from food and beverages. Provide ventilation for containers. Avoid storage near extreme heat, ignition sources or open flame. Store in cool, dry conditions in well-sealed containers. Store with like hazards.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control Parameters: n/a, Wood Dust, OSHA PEL TWA (Total Dust) 15 mg/m3 (50 mppcf*)
n/a, Wood Dust, ACGIH TLV TWA (inhalable particles) 1 mg/m3
50-00-0, Formaldehyde, OSHA PEL TWA 0.75 ppm
50-00-0, Formaldehyde, ACGIH TLV STEL 0.3 ppm

Appropriate Engineering controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available i n the immediate vicinity of use/handling. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or dusts (total/reparable) below the applicable workplace exposure limits (Occupational Exposure Limits-OELs) indicated above. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).Use under a fume hood

Respiratory protection: Not required under normal conditions of use. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. When necessary use NIOSH approved breathing equipment.

Protection of skin: Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Use proper glove removal technique without touching outer surface. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Wear protective clothing. Protective Gloves: Cloth, canvas or leather gloves are recommended for protection against mechanical irritation or wood slivers.

Eye protection: Wear equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).Safety glasses or goggles are appropriate eye protection.

General hygienic measures: Perform routine housekeeping. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Before wearing wash contaminated clothing.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state,color):	Solid	**Explosion limit lower:** **Explosion limit upper:**	Not determined Not determined
Odor:	Not Determined	**Vapor pressure:**	Not determined
Odor threshold:	Not determined	**Vapor density:**	Not determined
pH-value:	Not Determined	**Relative density:**	0.4-0.8
Melting/Freezing point:	Not determined	**Solubilities:**	<0.1% in water
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined	**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):**	Not determined

Flash point (closed cup):	Not determined	**Auto/Self-ignition temperature:**	Not determined
Evaporation rate:	Not determined	**Decomposition temperature:**	Not determined
Flammability (solid,gaseous):	Not determined	**Viscosity:**	a. Kinematic: Not determined b. Dynamic: Not determined
Density: Not determined			

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Nonreactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possible hazardous reactions: None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid: Incompatible Materials. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400F (204C).
Incompatible materials: Concentrated acids or bases will alter the product.
Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and smoke particles.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity: No additional information.	
Chronic Toxicity: No additional information.	
Corrosion Irritation: No additional information.	
Sensitization:	No additional information.
Single Target Organ (STOT):	No additional information.
Numerical Measures:	No additional information.
Carcinogenicity:	Wood Dust: Wood Dust Carcinogenicity Listing: Wood dust is listed by NTP known to be a Human Carcinogen (10th Report), IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. 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 hypopharynx, oropharynx, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, lungs, stomach, colon or rectum.
Mutagenicity:	No additional information.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No additional information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Eco toxicity:

Persistence and degradability:

Bio accumulative potential:

Mobility in soil:

Other adverse effects:

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste disposal recommendations:

Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dispose of empty containers as unused product. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to properly characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities (US 40CFR262.11).Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations. Ensure complete and accurate classification.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN-Number

Not Regulated.

UN proper shipping name

Not Regulated.

Transport hazard class(es)
Packing group: Not Regulated.
Environmental hazard:
Transport in bulk:
Special precautions for user:

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

United States (USA)

SARA Section 311/312 (Specific toxic chemical listings):

Acute, Chronic

SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):

None of the ingredients are listed.

RCRA (hazardous waste code):

None of the ingredients are listed.

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

All ingredients are listed.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act):

50-00-0 Formaldehyde

Proposition 65 (California):

Chemicals known to cause cancer:
n/a Wood Dust
50-00-0 Formaldehyde
13463-67-7 Titanium dioxide

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:

None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:

None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:

None of the ingredients are listed.

California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

Title 22 California Code of Regulations requires that a clear and reasonable warning be given before exposure to chemicals listed by the State of California as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Formaldehyde, wood dust and Titanium dioxide are on California's list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer.

Prop 65 WARNING:

Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust and other substances known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling dust generated from wood products or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection.

Canada

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):

All ingredients are listed.

Canadian NPRI Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%):

None of the ingredients are listed.

Canadian NPRI Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%):

None of the ingredients are listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. Note: The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the user. The user should consider the health hazards and safety information contained herein as a guide and should take those precautions required in an individual operation to instruct employees and develop work practice procedures for a safe work environment. The information contained herein is,to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate. However, since the conditions of handling and use are beyond our control, we make no guarantee of results, and assume no liability for damages incurred by the use of thismaterial. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with all applicable laws and regulations applicable to this material.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Abbreviations and acronyms:

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (USA)
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (USA)
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (USA)
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (USA)
NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory (Canada)
DOT: US Department of Transportation

Effective date: 10.24.2014
Last updated: 05.31.2015

Material Safety Data Sheet

Weyerhaeuser

LUMIN Plywood

Weyerhaeuser Company
PO Box 9777
Federal Way, WA 98063-9777
http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/environment/msds/default.asp

Emergency Phone: (253) 924-5000
Additional Information: (253) 924-3865
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
Revised Date: October 9, 2009

1. Product Identification

Product	Manufacturing Location(s)
LUMIN™ Plywood Pine / Eucalyptus Plywood	Tacuarembo, Uruguay

Synonyms: Eucalyptus Plywood, Forrestar Plywood.

2. Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Name	CAS#	Percent	Agency	Exposure Limits	Comments
Wood	None	85-99	OSHA OSHA ACGIH Recommended [A] Recommended [A]	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m^3 PEL-TWA 5 mg/m^3 TLV-TWA 1 mg/m^3 OEL-TWA 5 mg/m^3 OEL-STEL 10 mg/m^3	Total dust Respirable dust fraction Inhalable fraction, All other species Softwood or hardwood total dust Softwood or hardwood total dust
Phenol formaldehyde resin solids [B, C]	9003-35-4	1-15 (Cured solids)	OSHA OSHA ACGIH	PEL-TWA 0.75 ppm PEL-STEL 2 ppm TLV-Ceiling 0.3 ppm	Free gaseous formaldehyde Free gaseous formaldehyde Free gaseous formaldehyde

[A] Weyerhaeuser recommended occupational exposure limits based on 1989 OSHA PEL's, which were overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1992. Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), or Nuisance Dust. However, some states have incorporated the 1989 OSHA PELs in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances for noncompliance with the 1989 PELs.

[B] The VOC content of adhesives and sealants used are equal or less than the current VOC content limits of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule #1168, AND all sealants used as fillers meet or exceed the requirements of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Regulation 8, Rule 51.

[C] These products contain less than 0.05 ppm free formaldehyde, and contain no urea-formaldehyde resins. Large scale chamber studies conducted by the APA Engineered Wood Association have shown that the finished products off gas levels below 0.1 ppm as well.

3. Hazard Identification

Appearance and Odor: Light to medium color panel with slight resinous odor dependent upon wood species which may consist of Pine and Eucalyptus components.

Primary Health Hazards: The primary health hazard posed by this product is thought to be due to exposure to wood dust.

3. Hazard Identification, (cont'd.)

Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

☐ Ingestion:
☒ Skin: Dust
☒ Inhalation: Dust
☒ Eye: Dust

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Wood dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions and allergies.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Acute Health Hazards: Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Certain species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, nasal dryness, coughing, sneezing and wheezing as a result of inhalation. Formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, or respiratory system. Formaldehyde may cause sensitization in susceptible individuals. However, the potential is negligible for formaldehyde to off-gas from products made with cured phenol-formaldehyde resin.

Chronic Health Hazards: Wood dust, depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitization with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust levels. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been reported by some observers to be associated with nasal cancer.

Carcinogenicity Listing:

☒ NTP: Wood dust, *Known Human Carcinogen*. Formaldehyde, *Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.*
☒ IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 – *Carcinogenic to humans*. Formaldehyde, Group 1 – *Carcinogenic to humans*.
☒ OSHA Regulated: Formaldehyde Gas

NTP: (Wood Dust) According to its *Tenth Report on Carcinogens*, NTP states, "Wood dust is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans. An association between wood dust exposure and cancer of the nose has been observed in many case reports, cohort studies, and case-control studies that specifically addressed nasal cancer. Strong and consistent associations with cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses were observed both in studies of people whose occupations are associated with wood dust exposure and in studies that directly estimated wood dust exposure."

IARC – Group 1: (Wood dust) Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. 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.

IARC – Group 1: (Formaldehyde) Carcinogenic to Humans. A working group of IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal cancer in humans, a rare cancer in developed countries. However, numerous epidemiological studies have failed to demonstrate a relationship between formaldehyde exposure and nasal cancer or pulmonary diseases such as emphysema or lung cancer. Rats exposed to 14 ppm of formaldehyde for 24 months in the laboratory developed nasal cancer. Exposure of 6 ppm did not result in statistically significant levels of nasal cancer.

4. Emergency and First-Aid Procedures

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Eye Contact: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particle. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

4. Emergency and First-Aid Procedures, (cont'd.)

Skin Contact: Wood dust of certain species can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation resulting in erythema and hives. Seek medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Skin Absorption: Not known to occur under normal use.

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

5. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point (Method Used): NAP

Flammable Limits: **LFL =** See below under "Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards" **UFL =** NAP

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, sand

Autoignition Temperature: Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]

Special Firefighting Procedures: None

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.

NFPA Rating (Scale 0-4): **Health =** 1 **Fire =** 1 **Reactivity =** 0

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled: Not applicable for product in purchased form. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding, drilling, or routing of this product may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH-approved dust respirator and goggles where ventilation is not possible and the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to be Taken In Handling and Storage: No special handling precautions are required for products in purchased form. Avoid repeated or prolonged breathing of wood dust. These products may release very small quantities of formaldehyde in gaseous form depending on residual concentrations and environmental conditions. Under foreseeable conditions of use, these products release less than 0.1 ppm in standard large chamber test conditions. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame. Users should determine risk of potential formaldehyde emissions for their particular storage and use conditions.

8. Exposure Control Measures, Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION – Not applicable for product in purchased form. A NIOSH-approved filtering facepeice respirator ("dust mask") is recommended when exposure limits may be exceeded.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES – Not required. However, cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product.

EYE PROTECTION – Not applicable for product in purchased form. Goggles or safety glasses are recommended when machining this product.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Not applicable for product in purchased form. Outer garments may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

8. Exposure Control Measures, Personal Protection (cont'd.)

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

Ventilation:

LOCAL EXHAUST – Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) – Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

SPECIAL – None

9. Physical/Chemical Properties

Physical Description: Light to medium color panel with slight resinous odor dependent upon wood species which may consist of Pine and Eucalyptus components.

Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg):	NAP
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	NAP
Freezing Point:	NAP
Melting Point:	NAP
Molecular Formula:	NAP
Molecular Weight:	NAP
Oil-water Distribution Coefficient:	NAP
Odor Threshold:	NAP
pH:	NAP
Solubility in Water (% by weight):	<0.1%
Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1):	Variable; depends on wood species and moisture
Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):	NAP
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NAP
Viscosity:	NAP
% Volatile by Volume [@ 70°F (21°C)]:	0

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: ☐ Unstable ☒ Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F (204°C).

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: Thermal decomposition products from decomposition of wood and resin include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, resin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: ☐ May occur ☒ Will not occur

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: NAP

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: NAP

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data: None available for product in purchased form.

Components: Individual component information is listed below if available.

11. Toxicological Information, (cont'd.)

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)

Wood dust – generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product – may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. NTP and IARC classify wood dust as a human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). This classification is based primarily on increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The evaluation 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.

Formaldehyde

OSHA Hazard Rating = 3 for local and systemic acute and chronic exposures; highly toxic. Irritation studies: human skin, 150 ug/3 days, intermittent exposure produced mild results; human eye, 1 ppm/6 minutes produced mild results. Toxicity studies: human inhalation TC_{Lo} of 8 ppm reported, but response not specified; human inhalation TC_{Lo} of 17 mg/m^3 for 30 minutes produced eye and pulmonary results; human inhalation TC_{Lo} of 300 ug/m^3 produced nose and central nervous system results; LC_{50} (rat, inhalation) = 1,000 mg/m^3, 30 minutes; LC_{50} (mice, inhalation) = 400 mg/m^3, 2 hours. Source: *OSHA Regulated Hazardous Substances*, Government Institutes, Inc., February 1990; Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Exposure to gaseous formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat as well as lead to respiratory disorders. However, in a thorough review of sensory/respiratory irritation studies of formaldehyde from the standpoint of occupational exposure, an expert panel has observed exposure up to concentrations of 0.3 ppm failed to produce irritation. With regard to respiratory disorders, studies have concluded the threshold for long-term chronic pulmonary effects is between 0.4 and 3 ppm and for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is 2 ppm. Pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to formaldehyde have failed to consistently identify an association between formaldehyde exposure and cancer. In animal studies, rats and mice exposed to high levels of formaldehyde developed nasal cancer while hamsters did not. These exposure levels are far above those levels normally found in the workplace. Formaldehyde is classified by IARC as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). A working group of IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal cancer in humans, a rare cancer in developed countries. NTP included formaldehyde in the annual report on carcinogens. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential carcinogen for exposures exceeding 0.5 ppm.

Target Organs: None for product in purchased form. Respiratory system, skin and eyes for wood dust and formaldehyde.

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: No information available at this time for product in it's purchased form.
Environmental Toxicity: For Formaldehyde component:

96 hr LC50 Fathead Minnow	24mg/L
96 hr LC50 Bluegill	0.10 mg/L
5 min EC50 Photobacterium phosphoreum	9mg/L
96 hr EC50 Water flea	20 mg/L

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: If disposed of or discarded in its purchased form, incineration is preferable. Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at

the time of disposal whether your product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. Transport Information

Mode: (Air, Land, Water) Not regulated as a hazardous material by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Not listed as a hazardous material in Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG).

Proper Shipping Name:	NAP
Hazard Class:	NAP
UN/NA ID Number:	NAP
Packing Group:	NAP
Information Reported for Product/Size:	NAP

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA: The following trace ingredient is on the TSCA chemical substance inventory:
Formaldehyde, CAS# 50-00-0

CERCLA: The following trace ingredient is on the CERCLA chemical substance inventory:
Formaldehyde (100lbs RQ), CAS# 50-00-0

DSL: The following trace ingredient is listed under the Canadian Domestic Substance List:
Formaldehyde, CAS# 50-00-0

OSHA: Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining this product may be hazardous. Workplace exposure to formaldehyde is specifically regulated under 29 CFR, 1910.1048.

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW:

California – California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Initiative Measure, Proposition 65): Title 22 California Code of Regulations requires that a clear and reasonable warning be given before exposure to chemicals listed by the State as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Formaldehyde is on California's list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer. Weyerhaeuser has evaluated formaldehyde emission rates from its products and have found these rates to be below the significant risk level that would require product warnings.

New Jersey – This product contains formaldehyde, a substance which appears on New Jersey's Environmental *Hazardous Substance List*.

Pennsylvania - This product contains formaldehyde and wood dust, substances which appear on Pennsylvania's *Appendix A – Hazardous Substance Lists*.

Minnesota- Minnesota Statutes, 1984, Sections 144.495 and 325F.181 do not apply to this product: these statutes apply to plywood, particleboard and MDF and other products manufactured with urea-formaldehyde resins.

SARA 313 Information: To the best of our knowledge, this product contains formaldehyde at de *minimis* concentrations (0.1%) and is not subjected to the SARA Title III Section 313 supplier notification requirements.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Category: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under SARA Title III Sections 311 and 312 and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

An immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
A delayed (chronic) health hazard	Yes
A fire hazard	No
A reactivity hazard	No
A sudden release hazard	No

FDA: NAP

WHMIS Classification: D2A (wood dust: IARC Group 1)

16. Additional Information

Date Prepared: 01/24/2007
Date Revised: 10/09/2009
Prepared By: Weyerhaeuser Company Corporate Environment, Health & Safety
Weyerhaeuser MSDS available on: http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/environment/msds/default.asp
User's Responsibility: The information contained in this Material 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(s) and to follow necessary safety precautions. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this MSDS is the most up-to-date issue.

Definition of Common Terms:

ACGIH	=	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
C	=	Ceiling Limit
CAS#	=	Chemical Abstracts System Number
DOT	=	U. S. Department of Transportation
DSL	=	Domestic Substance List
EC50	=	Effective concentration that inhibits the endpoint to 50% of control population
EPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
IARC	=	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	=	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	=	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	=	Concentration in air resulting in death to 50% of experimental animals
LCLo	=	Lowest concentration in air resulting in death
LD50	=	Administered dose resulting in death to 50% of experimental animals
LDLo	=	Lowest dose resulting in death
LEL	=	Lower Explosive Limit
LFL	=	Lower Flammable Limit
MSHA	=	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NAP	=	Not Applicable
NAV	=	Not Available
NIOSH	=	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NPRI	=	Canadian National Pollution Release Inventory
NTP	=	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	=	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	=	Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
STEL	=	Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
STP	=	Standard Temperature and Pressure
TCLo	=	Lowest concentration in air resulting in a toxic effect
TDG	=	Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TDLo	=	Lowest dose resulting in a toxic effect
TLV	=	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	=	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	=	Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)
UFL	=	Upper Flammable Limit
WHMIS	=	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System