

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



Parallam[®] Plus PSL (CA-C)

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): Parallam[®] Plus PSL (CA-C)

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: Copper-Azole Treated Parallel Strand Lumber, Copper-Azole Treated Wood, Copper-Azole treated Structural Composite Lumber, Wolmanized[®] Parallam[®] PSL (CA-C)



PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Wood Products


MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Weyerhaeuser
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REVISED DATE: May 30, 2015

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: **DANGER**

Product Classification	Hazard Statement(s)	Pictogram(s)
HEALTH Carcinogen - Category 1A (H350)*	Wood dusts may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation	 A black silhouette of a person with a star on their chest, enclosed in a red diamond border.
Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (STOT) Category 3 (H335)	May cause skin irritation May cause respiratory irritation	 A black exclamation mark, enclosed in a red diamond border.

2. Hazard(s) Identification (cont'd.)

<p>Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)</p> <p>Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (STOT) Category 3 (H335)</p>	<p>May cause skin irritation</p> <p>May cause respiratory irritation</p>	
<p>Eye Irritation Category 2B (H320)</p>	<p>Causes eye irritation</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Combustible Dust (OSHA Defined Hazard)</p>	<p>If converted to small particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air</p>	<p>None</p>

*Hazard codes (GHS)

HMIS Rating (Scale 0-4): Health = 2* Fire = 1 Physical Hazard = 0
NFPA Rating (Scale 0-4): Health = 1 Fire = 1 Reactivity = 0

Precautionary Statement(s)/Codes (GHS):

Prevention Statements:

- P210: Keep away from sparks, flame or other heat sources.
- P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 and P261: Avoid breathing dust.
- P280: Wear appropriate protective equipment for skin exposure. In case of inadequate ventilation wear an approved respirator suitable for conditions of use.
- P362 and P363: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Response Statements:

- P304 and P340: If inhaled and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P308 and P313: If experiencing respiratory symptoms, following removal to fresh air, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional.
- P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.
- P362: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P352 and P264: If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P338 and P351: If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. .

Disposal:

- P501: Dispose of contents in accordance with Federal, state and local regulations.

Ingredients of Unknown Acute Toxicity (>1%): NAP

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS#	Wt %
Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood)	None	90-92
Phenol-formaldehyde resin solids ¹	9003-35-4	7-8
Tebuconazole ²	107534-96-3	<1
Propiconazole ³	60207-90-1	<1
Copper compounds (mixture)	7440-50-8	<1

Synonyms:

¹ Novolac, phenol-formaldehyde polymer.

² Alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl) ethyl]-alpha-(1, 1-dimethylethyl) - 1H-1, 2, 4-triazole-1-ethanol.

³ 1-[2-(2', 4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1, 3-dioxolan-2-yl-methyl]-1H-1, 2, 4-triazole, Orbit.

4. First Aid Measures

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

Eye Contact: Treat dust in eye as a foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Avoid touching or rubbing eyes to avoid further irritation or injury. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wood dust may elicit contact dermatitis. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Seek medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Skin Absorption: Not known to be absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Symptoms or Effects:

Acute Symptoms/Effects – Dust may cause mechanical and/or chemical irritation of the respiratory system. Wood dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, mechanical irritation of the eyes and sneezing. Treatment chemicals (particularly when wet from treatment) may cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, or respiratory system.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects – Unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media and Restrictions: Water, carbon dioxide, and sand.

Specific Hazards, Anticipated Combustion Products: Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) can release carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, chlorine compounds, copper fume, carbon dioxide, resin acids, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aliphatic aldehydes including formaldehyde. Natural decomposition of organic materials 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.

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

Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures: Take proper precautions for fires containing treated wood products. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

5. Fire Fighting Measures (cont'd.)

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood and resin dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. 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. Reference NFPA Standards 654 and 664 and the NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook* for guidance. Ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in case Material Is Released or Spilled: Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood and resin dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering facepiece respirator ("dust mask") or higher levels of respiratory protection as indicated and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage: Dried wood and resin dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. These products may release some formaldehyde in gaseous form. Specific handling and storage conditions should be assessed to determine potential formaldehyde concentrations. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame.

8. Exposure Control Measures/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Ingredient(s)	Agency	Exposure Limit(s)	Comments
Wood (wood dust, softwood and hardwood)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³ (see footnote ^A below)	Total dust (PNOR)
	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (see footnote ^A below)	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction
Phenol-formaldehyde resin solids ^B	OSHA	PEL-TWA 0.75 ppm	Free gaseous formaldehyde
	OSHA	PEL-STEL 2 ppm	
	ACGIH	TLV- (C) 0.3 ppm	Ceiling limit - formaldehyde
Copper compounds (mixture)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 1 mg/m ³ (as Copper)	Dusts and mist
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³ (as Copper)	Dusts and mist

8. Exposure Control Measures (cont'd.)

^A In *AFL-CIO v OSHA*, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PEL's for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 vacated PEL's were: 5 mg/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), which is also referred to as "nuisance dust". However, some states have regulated wood dust PEL's in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances.

^B These products may contain free formaldehyde (<0.1%, wt %), which may be released depending on concentration and environmental conditions. These panels contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins. Large scale chamber studies on similar materials conducted by the APA Engineered Wood Association have shown that the finished products off-gas levels below 0.1 ppm as well.

Ventilation:

LOCAL EXHAUST – Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be considered where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system. See "SPECIAL" section below. Use of tool mounted exhaust systems should also be considered, especially when working in enclosed areas.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) – 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 designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.

OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS – Cutting and machining of product should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation and containment.

Personal Protective Equipment:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION – Use NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator ("dust mask") or higher levels of respiratory protection as indicated if there is a potential to exceed the exposure limits or for symptom relief or worker comfort. Use respiratory protection in accordance with regulatory requirements such as the OSHA respiratory protection standard 29 CFR 1910.134 following a determination of risk from potential exposures.

EYE PROTECTION – Approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures to dust may occur (e.g. during clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES – Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product. Impervious gloves should be considered if the wood is wet from being freshly treated at the plant.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood and resin 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: Parallam[®] Plus PSL (CA-C) is green in color consisting of southern yellow pine or Douglas fir softwoods with a woody odor.

Odor/ Odor Threshold(s):	NAV
pH:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	NAP

9. Physical/Chemical Properties (cont'd.)

Evaporation Rate:	0
Flammability:	NAP
Lower / Upper Explosive Limits:	40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NAP
Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):	NAP
Relative Density:	NAP
Solubility:	<0.1
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	NAP
Autoignition Temperature:	Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]
Decomposition Temperature:	NAV
Viscosity:	NAP
Other Properties:	NAP

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: NAP

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur Will not occur

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 (i.e. smoldering, burning) can release carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, chlorine compounds, copper fume, carbon dioxide, resin acids, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aliphatic aldehydes including formaldehyde. Natural decomposition of organic materials 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: Airborne wood dust may be ignited by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size and moisture content.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely Route(s) of Exposure:

- Ingestion:
- Skin: Dust
- Inhalation: Dust
- Eye: Dust

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Wood Dust - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Thirteenth Edition, 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 nasal cavity has been observed in many case reports, cohort studies, and case-control studies that specifically addressed nasal cancer. 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. 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. There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of wood dust from studies in experimental animals according to NTP.

11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

Wood Dust: 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 to 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.

Formaldehyde - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Thirteenth Edition, NTP states, Formaldehyde (gas) is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans and supporting data on mechanisms of carcinogenesis.

Formaldehyde: IARC - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. 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 and “strong but not sufficient evidence” for leukemia. 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.

Carcinogenicity Listing:

- NTP: Wood dust, Known Human Carcinogen. Formaldehyde, Known to be a Human Carcinogen.
- IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans. Formaldehyde, Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans.
- OSHA Regulated: Formaldehyde Gas

Toxicity Data: No specific information available for product in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below.

Components:

Treated Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)

Dusts generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product may cause respiratory irritation, nasal dryness and irritation, coughing and sinusitis. NTP and IARC (Group 1) classify wood dust as a human carcinogen.

Formaldehyde

Human inhalation TC_{Lo} of 17 mg/m³ for 30 minutes produced eye (lacrimation) and lung/thorax and respiration (other changes); TC_{Lo} of 300 ug/m³ produced nose and central nervous system results; LC₅₀ (rat, inhalation) = 1,000 mg/m³, 30 minutes; LC₅₀ (mice, inhalation) = 400 mg/m³, 2 hours. IARC and NTP classify formaldehyde as a human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). See Section 2 above.

Copper-Azole

Oral LD₅₀ (male rat): 741 - 760 mg/kg. Oral LD₅₀ (female rat): 650 – 651 mg/kg. Dermal LD₅₀ (rat) : >2,020 mg/kg. Ames test: negative.

A human health risk assessment evaluated copper-azole exposure potential in occupational (adult builders) and residential/playground (adult handlers and children) populations and concluded that “no adverse health effects are expected” and that “none of the exposures to azole [tebuconazole] or copper evaluated pose a potential health risk”. Cancer risks were not assessed in this study because, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, neither tebuconazole nor copper is a known or probable human carcinogen. Source: *Executive Summary – Assessment of Potential Human Health Risks Associated with Exposure to Copper Tebuconazole-Treated Wood*. July 10, 2003. Gradient Corporation.

Tebuconazole

Oral LD₅₀ (rat): 3,352 mg/kg. Dermal LD₅₀ (rat): 5,000 mg/kg. Source: *National Institutes of Health, U.S. National Library of Medicine, Specialized Information Services*. Tebuconazole is listed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a Group C – Possible Human Carcinogen. Source: U.S. EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs. *List of Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential*.

Propiconazole

Oral LD₅₀ (rat): 1,517 mg/kg. Oral LD₅₀ (rabbit): 1,344 mg/kg. Dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit) : >4,000 mg/kg.

11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

Target Organs: Eyes, skin and respiratory system.

Note: Weyerhaeuser evaluated the studies referenced in the ACGIH® TLV® Documentation for Wood Dust and others which included potential allergenic references for wood species which may cause skin or respiratory sensitization. There are a limited number of studies of highly variable consistency which reference sensitization from some species of wood. When the total weight of evidence is considered this product is considered to be an eye, skin and repository irritant and not a respiratory or skin sensitizer according to health hazard classification criteria.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: NAV for finished product.

Components:

Formaldehyde -

96 hr LC ₅₀ Fathead Minnow	24 mg/L
96 hr LC ₅₀ Bluegill	0.10 mg/L
5 min EC ₅₀ Photobacterium phosphoreum	9 mg/L
96 hr EC ₅₀ Water flea	20 mg/L

Tebuconazole - Can be toxic if released into the aquatic environment.

Propiconazole - Has low mobility and is not persistent in soil, has low bioaccumulation potential, and is stable in water (sinks in water after 24 hours).

Biopersistence and Degradability: The wood and resin portions of this product would be expected to be biodegradable.

Formaldehyde

Trace amounts of free formaldehyde may be released to the atmosphere and would be expected to be removed in the atmosphere by direct photolysis and oxidation by photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life of a few hours). In the aqueous phase formaldehyde biodegradation is expected to take place in a few days.

Bioaccumulation: NAV

Soil Mobility: NAV

Other adverse effects: This product is not expected to leach harmful amounts of preservative into the environment. However, the wood preservatives in this product contain fungicides and insecticides, which when released into the environment, are expected to adversely affect plants that become contaminated and may be harmful to wildlife.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: CAUTION: Do not burn treated wood in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced in the smoke and ash. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (for example, construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not use treated wood as a compost or mulch. Check with your federal, state, local or provincial regulatory representatives prior to disposal.

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).

UN Proper Shipping Name: NAP
UN/NA ID Number: NAP
Hazard Class: NAP
Packing Group: NAP
Environmental Hazards (Marine Pollutant): NAP
Special Precautions: NAP

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA: Phenol-formaldehyde resin and copper are on the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA: Formaldehyde (100 lbs. RQ) is on the CERCLA chemical substance inventory.

DSL: Phenol-formaldehyde resin and copper carbonate are on the DSL inventory.

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 Proposition 65 – This product contains formaldehyde, which depending on temperature and humidity, may be emitted from the product. Weyerhaeuser has evaluated formaldehyde emission rates from its products and have found these rates to be below the significant risk level. The user should determine whether formaldehyde emissions resulting from its site specific use, handling, ventilation design, capacity and final construction design for this product could exceed the safe harbor level.

Warning: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania – This product contains formaldehyde which, depending on temperature and humidity, may be emitted from the product. When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Formaldehyde and wood dust appear on Pennsylvania's Appendix A, Hazardous Substance List.

New Jersey – This product contains formaldehyde which, depending on temperature and humidity, may be emitted from the product. When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Formaldehyde and wood dust appear on New Jersey's Environmental Hazardous Substance List. This product contains propiconazole but is below the required reporting level of 1 %.

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 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 corrosive hazard	No
A fire hazard	No
A reactivity hazard	No
A sudden release hazard	No

FDA: Not intended for use as a food additive or indirect food contact item.

WHMIS Classification: Controlled Product: D2A - wood dust and formaldehyde: IARC Group 1.

16. Other Information

Date Prepared: 11/02/2010

Date Revised: 05/30/2015

Prepared By: Weyerhaeuser Company Environment, Health, and Safety.

Weyerhaeuser SDS available on:

<http://www.wy.com/sustainability/environment/product-stewardship/safety-data-sheets/>

User's Responsibility: The information contained in this 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 ensure that the most current SDS is used.

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
EC#	=	Identifying Number Assigned to Chemicals Contained in the European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)
EC ₅₀	=	Effective Concentration That Inhibits the Endpoint to 50% of Control Population
EPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GHS	=	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HMIS	=	Canada-Hazardous Materials Identification System
HNOC	=	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	=	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	=	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	=	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC ₅₀	=	Concentration in Air Resulting in Death To 50% of Experimental Animals
LC _{Lo}	=	Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in Death
LD ₅₀	=	Administered Dose Resulting in Death to 50% of Experimental Animals
LD _{Lo}	=	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
NFPA	=	National Fire Protection Association
NPRI	=	Canada-National Pollution Release Inventory
NTP	=	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	=	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	=	Permissible Exposure Limit
PNOR	=	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
PNOS	=	Particulate Not Otherwise Specified
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	=	Canada-Transportation of Dangerous Goods

16. Other Information (cont'd.)

TD _{Lo}	=	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	=	Canada-Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Parallam[®] Plus PSL (CA-C)



Danger

Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation. May cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation.

May form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles become airborne or are formed during processing or handling

Precautions: Avoid breathing dust and wear appropriate protective equipment for respiratory, skin or eye exposures. Prevent dust release and accumulations to minimize hazards. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep dust away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and flame. Do not burn treated wood in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers.

First Aid: If on skin wash with plenty of mild soap and water. If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact a qualified medical professional for serious or persistent skin, eye or respiratory symptoms.

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