

# Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



## Green Douglas Fir Lumber - Mycostat<sup>®</sup> Treated

### 1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): Green Douglas Fir Lumber – Mycosta<sup>®</sup> Treated

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: Anti-Stain Treated Wood

PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Wood Products

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Weyerhaeuser

ADDRESS: 220 Occidental Ave S., Seattle, WA 98104

EMERGENCY PHONE (DOT): (844) 523-4081 (3E Company)

BUSINESS PHONE: (206) 539-3910


INTERNET ACCESS: See Section 16

REVISED DATE: August 27, 2018


### 2. Hazard(s) Identification

**Signal Word: DANGER**

**NOTE:** This product is not hazardous in the form in which it is shipped by the manufacturer but may become hazardous as the result of downstream activities (e.g. cutting, sanding) which creates small particles resulting in the potential hazards as described below.

| Classification                                | Hazard Statement(s)   | Pictogram(s)  |
|---|---|---|
| HEALTH<br>Carcinogen- Category 1A<br>(H350) * | Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation |  |

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

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

#### Prevention Statements:

- P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210: Keep away from sparks, flame or other heat sources.
- P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P261+284: Avoid breathing dust. In case of inadequate ventilation wear an approved respirator suitable for conditions of use.
- P271: Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280: Wear appropriate protective equipment for eye and skin exposure.

#### Response Statements:

- P304+P340+P313: If inhaled and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional.
- P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.
- P352+P264: If on skin wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P305+P351+P338: If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so.

#### Disposal:

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

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

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredient(s)              | CAS# | Wt.%   |
|----------------------------|------|--------|
| Wood (wood dust)*          | None | 99-100 |
| Mycostat P50, K20 mixture* | None | <0.1   |

\* The antisapstain Mycostat mix (Mycostat-P50, K20) is applied to the surface of this product using a low rate, with a dry residual concentration of <0.1% (wt. %).

### 4. First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air if respiratory symptoms are experienced. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulty or other serious symptoms occur.

**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:** Dry Mycostat Treated Lumber products are not anticipated to cause chemically related skin irritation due to the wood species and the very low Mycostat application rate on the surface of the wood. Mechanical irritation may cause irritant contact dermatitis.

**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. Dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing. Dust may cause mechanical and possibly chemical irritation of the eyes.

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) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acids, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, hydrogen cyanide and oxides of nitrogen.

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

**Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures:** No special equipment anticipated. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Depending on moisture content, particle diameter and concentration, wood dust may pose a flash fire or deflagration hazard. If suspended in air in an enclosure or container and ignited, an explosion may occur due to the development of internal pressure causing rupture. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the Minimum Explosible Concentration (MEC) for wood dusts. Conduct regular housekeeping inspections and cleaning to prevent excessive dust accumulations. Design and maintain control equipment to minimize fugitive combustible dust emissions. Ensure that ventilation systems are operating properly to capture, transport and contain combustible dust while controlling ignition sources. Reference NFPA 652 “Standard on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust”.

## 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 product dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering face piece 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 product 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 dust. 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 or hardwood) | OSHA   | PEL-TWA 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>(see footnote <sup>A</sup> below) | Total Dust<br>(PNOR)               |
|  | OSHA   | PEL-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>(see footnote <sup>A</sup> below)  | Respirable dust<br>fraction (PNOR) |
|  | ACGIH  | TLV-TWA 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                                       | Inhalable fraction                 |

<sup>A</sup> 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/m<sup>3</sup> PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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.

### 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.

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

### Personal Protective Equipment:

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION** – Use filtering face piece respirator (“dust mask”) tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US), CSA (Canada), CEN (EU), or JIS (Japan) where exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort or symptom relief. Use respiratory protection in accordance with jurisdictional regulatory requirements similar to the OSHA respiratory protection standard 29CFR 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 machining and clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.

**PROTECTIVE GLOVES** – Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to prevent direct contact and to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product.

**NOTE:** Impervious gloves are recommended, when handling freshly processed product before the mold inhibitor compounds are completely dry. In the production/treating phase, durable nitrile or butyl gloves are recommended.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT** – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas or areas. Chemical resistant outerwear should be worn where the wood is still wet from surface treatment.

**WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES** – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where 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:** Color and odor depend on the time since the wood was treated. The product may have a faint wood odor with the color of the Douglas fir used.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Odor/Odor Threshold(s):</b>                  | NAV   |
| <b>pH:</b>                                      | NAP   |
| <b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>                  | NAP   |
| <b>Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:</b>   | NAP   |
| <b>Flash Point:</b>                             | NAP   |
| <b>Evaporation Rate:</b>                        | NAP   |
| <b>Flammability:</b>                            | NAV   |
| <b>Lower/Upper Explosive Limits:</b>            | 40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. |
| <b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):</b>                  | NAP   |
| <b>Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):</b>          | NAP   |
| <b>Relative Density:</b>                        | NAP   |
| <b>Solubility:</b>                              | <0.1  |
| <b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b> | NAP   |
| <b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>                | Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]                                      |
| <b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>               | NAV   |
| <b>Viscosity:</b>                               | NAP   |
| <b>Other Properties:</b>                        | NAP   |

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** NAP

**Hazardous Polymerization:**

May occur

Will not occur

**Stability:**  Unstable

Stable

## 10. Stability and Reactivity (cont'd.)

**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 and drying oils.

**Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:** 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 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, Fourteenth 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 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.

**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.

### Carcinogenicity Listing(s):

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

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

### Components:

#### 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. See Section 2 above.

#### Mycostat-P50 (concentrate)

LD<sub>50</sub> (rat, oral) = >2,000 mg/kg. LD<sub>50</sub> (rat, dermal) = >2,000 mg/kg. LC<sub>50</sub> (rat, inhalation) = >0.62 but <2.0 mg/l. Mycostat – P50 data is based on internal studies performed by the manufacturer.

#### Mycostat-K20

LD<sub>50</sub> (rat, oral) = >2,000 mg/kg. Acute skin effects, LD<sub>50</sub> (rat, dermal) = >2,000 mg/kg. The irritation is completely reversible and markedly reduced by immediate irrigation with water. Acute inhalation effects, LC<sub>50</sub> (rat, 4hr inhalation) = 290 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## 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 respiratory irritant and not a respiratory or skin sensitizer according to health hazard classification criteria.

## 12. Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** No information available for product in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below if available.

Mycostat-P50: LC<sub>50</sub> (rainbow trout) = 1.1 ppm

Mycostat-K20: LC<sub>50</sub> (bluegill sunfish, 96 hr flow-through) = 230 ug/l

**Biopersistence and Degradability:** The wood portion of this product would be expected to be biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulation:** NAV

**Soil Mobility:** NAV

**Other Adverse Effects:** NAP

## 13. Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dry land disposal or incineration is acceptable in most areas. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your waste meets any jurisdictional criteria. Note that dust may pose a combustible dust hazard.

## 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) regulations. Not regulated as a hazardous material by IMDG or IATA regulations concerning the transport of hazardous materials.

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

## 15. Regulatory Information

**TSCA:** All ingredients in Mycostat-P50 and K20 are on the TSCA inventory.

**CERCLA:** NAP


**DSL:** All ingredients in Mycostat-P50 and K20 are on the DSL list.

**OSHA:** Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining activities is considered hazardous.

## 15. Regulatory Information (cont'd.)

### STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW:

California Proposition 65 –

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including wood dust which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov) and [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood).

Pennsylvania – When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Wood dust appears on Pennsylvania's Appendix A, Hazardous Substance List.

New Jersey – When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Wood dust is on the New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substance List.

**SARA 313 Information:** This product does not contain any chemical ingredient (s) that exceed the de minimis reporting levels established by SARA Title III, section 313 and 40 CFR section 372.

**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 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:** Wood and products made from wood are exempt from WHMIS per the Hazardous Products Act (HPA). However, dust released during the use or modifications of wood products may be hazardous. See Section 2 for health and combustible dust hazard information.

## 16. Other Information

**Date Prepared:** 01/03/2012

**Date Revised:** 08/27/2018

**Prepared By:** Weyerhaeuser Company 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 <sub>50</sub> | = | Effective Concentration That Inhibits the Endpoint to 50% of Control Population                                       |
| EPA              | = | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  |



## 16. Other Information (cont'd.)

|                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
| GHS              | = | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| 0-               | = | (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 <sub>50</sub> | = | Concentration in Air Resulting in Death To 50% of Experimental Animals  |
| LCLo             | = | Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in Death                          |
| LD <sub>50</sub> | = | 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                   |
| 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                              |
| 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            | = | (Canada) Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System               |

# Green Douglas Fir Lumber – Mycostat® Treated



## 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 are formed during processing or handling.**

**Precautions:** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. 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.

### **First Aid:**

**If in eyes**, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Contact a qualified medical professional if symptoms persist.

**If on skin**, wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

**Inhalation**, if experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact a qualified medical professional for serious or persistent respiratory symptoms.

**Weyerhaeuser**  
**220 Occidental Ave S.**  
**Seattle, WA 98104**  
**1-800-525-5440**



Weyerhaeuser