Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Parallam® Plus PSL (CA-C) and Treated Parallam® Plus PSL (MCA)

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S):	Parallam® Plus PSL (CA-C) and Treated Parallam Plus PSL (MCA) NOTE : These products are based on Parallam Strand Lumber (PSL); the Parallam Plus PSL (CA-C) uses traditional copper azole preservative whereas the Treated Parallam Plus PSL uses micronized copper azole (MCA)
SYNONYMS and/or GRADES:	Copper-Azole Treated Parallel Strand Lumber, Copper-Azole Treated Wood, Copper-Azole treated Structural Composite Lumber, Micronized Copper-Azole Treated Parallel Strand Lumber/Wood/Structural Composite Lumber, MCA treated Parallam, pressure treated lumber/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:	April 23, 2023

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: DANGER

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	

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

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

*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 are 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 contents 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, softwood, or hardwood)	None	90-92
Resin solids: Polymeric Phenol-Formaldehyde (reacted)[1]	9003-35-4	7-8
Tebuconazole[2]	107534-96-3	<1
Propiconazole[3]	60207-90-1	0- <1
Copper compounds[4] (mixture)	7440-50-8,12069-69-1	0.1-1
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0	<0.1
Mold Inhibitors[5]	None for Mixture	<0.1

Synonyms/Notes:
[1] Phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin
[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]-1,2,4-triazole; Note: The Treated Parallam® Plus (MCA) product does not contain Propiconazole.
[4] Copper is contained in a copper carbonate solution; the Treated Parallam® Plus (MCA) product contains copper that has been mechanically reduced in size (micronized)
[5] Product contains a mixture of 2 mold inhibitors at levels well below classification and reporting requirements

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: Wood dust may elicit contact dermatitis. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the manufacturing facility, 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 irritation of the eyes and respiratory system. Dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing. Treatment chemicals (particularly when wet from treatment) may cause temporary irritation of skin, eyes, and 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.

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, particle diameter and concentration, wood and resin 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 wood and resin 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: 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, 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 OSHA	PEL-TWA 0.75 ppm PEL-STEL 2 ppm	Free gaseous formaldehyde
	ACGIH ACGIH	TLV-TWA 0.1 ppm TLV-STEL 0.3 ppm	
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/m^3 PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m^3 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 products contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins.

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. The 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 exposure 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 prevent direct contact and to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product. Rubber, neoprene or coated vinyl gloves are recommended if handling wet product.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas. If preservatives and/or wood dust accumulate on clothes, launder them before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Follow good personal hygiene and housekeeping practices. Wash skin with soap and water after any direct or indirect (settled dust) contact. 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 (made with CA-C) is green in color consisting of southern pine with a woody odor - this product is stamped as Parallam® Plus PSL. Treated Parallam® Plus PSL (made with MCA) is light green in color consisting of southern pine species with a woody odor - this product is stamped Treated Parallam® Plus PSL.

Odor/Odor Threshold(s):	NAV
pH:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	NAP
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-octonal/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: 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 and resin 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 and direct contact.
- ☒ Inhalation: Dust
- ☒ Eye: Dust

11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Wood Dust - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Fifteenth 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 on increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. NTP states, "…the overall epidemiological evidence is not strong enough or consistent enough to allow firm conclusions to be drawn about the role of wood-dust exposure in the development of cancer at tissue sites other than the nasal cavity (IARC 1995, NTP 2000)". 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.

Formaldehyde - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Fifteenth 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. NTP states that epidemiological studies have demonstrated a causal relationship between exposure to formaldehyde and cancer in humans with increased risks of nasopharyngeal cancer, sinonasal cancer, and lymphohematopoietic cancer (specifically myeloid leukemia) among individuals with higher measures of exposure (level or duration).

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. 29CFR 1910.1048

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 this 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.

Formaldehyde

Human inhalation TC_{Lo} of 17 mg/m^3 for 30 minutes produced eye (lacrimation) and lung/thorax and respiration (other changes); 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. IARC and NTP classify formaldehyde as a human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). See Section 2 above.

11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

Copper-Azole

Oral LD_{50} (male rat): 741 - 760 mg/kg. Oral LD_{50} (female rat): 650 – 651 mg/kg. Dermal LD_{50} (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.

These products contain low concentrations of copper compounds; elemental copper has been shown to be a skin sensitizer in sensitive individuals at higher concentrations.

Tebuconazole

Oral LD_{50} (rat): 3,352 mg/kg. Dermal LD_{50} (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 LD_{50} (rat): 1,517 mg/kg. Oral LD_{50} (rabbit): 1,344 mg/kg. Dermal LD_{50} (rabbit): >4,000 mg/kg.

The Parallam® Plus PSL (CA-C) product contains very low concentration of propiconazole, which is a skin sensitizer in sensitive individuals when present in concentrated form.

Sodium Nitrite

Oral LD_{50} (rat): 186 mg/kg (RTECS)

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: 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

Copper carbonate: (ECHA)

96 hr LC50 rainbow trout 0.068 – 0.094 mg/L

48 hr LC50 Water flea 0.03 - 0.063 mg/L

72 hr EC50 Algae 0.032 - 0.245 mg/L

72 hr NOEC algae 0.057 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).

12.Ecological Information (cont'd.)

Biopersistence and Degradability: The wood 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.

Copper compounds: copper is biodegradable; copper carbonate is slowly biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: NAV

Soil Mobility: NAV

Other adverse effects: The wood preservatives in this product contain pesticides, 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 compost or mulch. Check with your federal, state, local or provincial regulatory representatives prior to disposa**l.**

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, copper and sodium nitrite are in 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, dust generated by sawing, sanding, or machining these products is considered hazardous. Workplace exposure to formaldehyde is specifically regulated under 29 CFR 1910.1048.

FIFRA: The two mold inhibitors used are EPA registered pesticides.

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 and www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood. These products also may release formaldehyde, a chemical 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, wood dust, copper and sodium nitrite 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, wood dust, copper , copper compounds, propiconazole and sodium nitrite appear on New Jersey's Hazardous Substance List.

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: Wood and products made from wood are exempt from WHMIS per the Hazardous Products Act (HPA). However, wood 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: 11/02/2010
Date Revised: 04/23/2023
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

16. Other Information (cont'd.)

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
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) and Treated Parallam® Plus PSL (MCA)

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: 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.

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