

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



TJ[®] Insulated Rim Board

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): TJ[®] Insulated Rim Board

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: Insulated Board

PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Wood Products


MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Weyerhaeuser
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INTERNET ACCESS: See section 16
REVISED DATE: July 15, 2023 (update; no significant changes)

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: **DANGER**

Classification	Hazard Statement(s)	Pictogram(s)
HEALTH Carcinogen- Category 1A (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 Category 2 (H315)</p> <p>Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (STOT) Category 3 (H335)</p>	<p>Causes 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):

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 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	79-89
Resin Solids: Polymeric Phenol-Formaldehyde ¹ (reacted)	9003-35-4	<1-3
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate ² [C ₆ H ₃ (NCO)CH ₂] _n (reacted)	9016-87-9	3-7
Paraffin or Emulsified Wax ³	8002-74-2	0-1
Rigid polyisocyanurate cellular polymer (contains pentane blowing agent and foil facing)	None (polymer) 109-66-0 (n-pentane)	6.5-9.5 (polymer)
Water based adhesive containing Aluminum chloride and 2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate	7446-70-0; 124-17-4	<0.1

Common names: ¹ Phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin; ² Polymeric MDI (pMDI); ³ Hydrocarbon waxes.

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 can elicit contact dermatitis. 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, skin, and respiratory system. Dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing.

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, pentane, aromatics, oxygenated organics, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and cyanide compounds, aluminum oxides, aliphatic aldehydes, resin acids, terpenes, cyanide compounds and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Autoignition Temperature: See section 9 (Physical/Chemical Properties) below.

Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures: A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used when fighting fires. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion and pentane blowing agent hazards.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, particle diameter and concentration, product dust (wood, resin, and foam) 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. Pentane gas may be emitted from freshly produced foam (curing time normally 10-14 days) or when product is heated.

5. Fire-fighting Measures (cont'd.)

Pentane concentrations between the lower and upper explosive limits (LEL=1.5% and UEL=7.8%) may accumulate under unique circumstances inside a sealed container or within confined areas. If such concentrations are provided as a source of ignition, there may be a very high rate of flame propagation. 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. Product dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Place recovered dust in a container for proper disposal. Fabrication methods which involve cutting the foam portion of this product may release the blowing agent(s). Provide adequate ventilation to assure localized concentrations in release areas are maintained below the lower flammable limit. Refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection, Section 8 of the SDS. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of product dust on exposed surfaces.

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. Provide adequate ventilation to assure localized concentrations in release areas are maintained below the lower explosive limit. Flammable gases from blowing agents (if not fully cured) may accumulate in some storage situations, especially if foam is recently manufactured. During shipment, storage, installation and use, this material should not be exposed to flame or other ignition sources. 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
Resin Solids: Polymeric phenol-formaldehyde ^B	OSHA	PEL-TWA 0.75 ppm	Free gaseous formaldehyde
	OSHA	PEL-STEL 2 ppm	
	ACGIH ACGIH	TLV-TWA 0.1 ppm TLV-STEL 0.3 ppm	
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate ^C	OSHA	None	
	ACGIH	None	

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

Paraffin wax	OSHA ACGIH	PEL-TWA 2 mg/m ³ TLV-TWA 2 mg/m ³	Paraffin wax fume Paraffin wax fume
Polyisocyanurate cellular polymer	OSHA ACGIH	PEL-TWA 600 ppm TLV-TWA 600 ppm	For pentane (all isomers) For pentane (all isomers)

^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 products contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins.

^C This ingredient is the polymerized form of MDI resin.

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 and resin 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 these products 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 these products should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation and containment.

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 ventilation is not possible and 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 dust and pentane 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 prevent direct contact and to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas. Long sleeved shirts and long pants are recommended when cutting.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where product 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: Weyerhaeuser TJ® Insulated Rim Board consists of a combination of three separate components (Timberstrand, foil faced Polyisocyanurate insulation board and Oriented Strand Board) which are adhered together using water based adhesive with the foam layer in the middle. The product has a slight characteristic wood odor. OSB Sheathing is green with white paint on the edges.

Odor/Odor Threshold(s):	NAV
pH:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	≤ -37°C for n-Pentane
Evaporation Rate:	0
Flammability:	NAV for product
Lower/Upper Explosive Limits:	40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts; for n-pentane blowing agent in foam LEL=1.5% and UEL=7.8%.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NAP
Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):	2.5 for n-Pentane
Relative Density:	NAP
Solubility:	<0.1
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	NAP
Autoignition Temperature:	Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)] for wood portion. 914 °F (490°C) for foam insulation portion.
Decomposition Temperature:	NAV
Viscosity:	NAP
Other Properties:	Hydrocarbon foam blowing agent (pentane) may be released over time.:

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: NAP

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur Will not occur

Stability: Unstable Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flame.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. The foam layer portion of this product is incompatible with acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, tetrahydrofuran, chlorine, chloroform, hydrogen peroxide, ethylene dichloride, dimethyl sulfoxide, and dimethyl formaldehyde.

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: Flammable gases from the foam blowing agent may be released. If gases accumulate to levels within the explosive range in enclosed an area source of ignition such as static discharge may ignite the gas mixture. 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
- 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.

Formaldehyde - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Fourteenth 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- 29 CFR 1910.1048.

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.

Formaldehyde

Human inhalation TC_{Lo} of 17 mg/m³ for 30 minutes produced eye and pulmonary results; human inhalation 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.

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, these products are determined to be an eye, skin, and respiratory irritant and not a respiratory or skin sensitizer according to health hazard classification criteria.

12. Ecological formation

Ecotoxicity: NAV for finished product.

Formaldehyde component:

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

Biopersistence and Degradability: The wood portion of these products 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.

Polymeric MDI

The effects from a simulated accidental pollution event in a pond with polymeric MDI on different trophic levels of the aquatic ecosystem were investigated (Heimbach F. et.al., 1996). Neither monomeric MDI nor its potential reaction product MDA (4, 4'-diphenylmethanedianiline) was detected in water or accumulated by fish. The MDI polymerized to inert polyurea on the sediment of the test ponds. This polymerization formed carbon dioxide, released as bubbles which floated to the water surface. There was no direct effect on the pelagic community (phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish, and macrophytes) of the test ponds.

Bioaccumulation: NAV

Soil Mobility: NAV

Other adverse effects: NAP

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Do not burn on jobsites where worker exposure is possible as the foam and resin portions in particular will release hazardous gases. Dry land disposal may be 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 wood and resin 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.

14. Transport Information (cont'd.)

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, polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate, polyisocyanurate foam and paraffin wax are on the TSCA inventory.


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

DSL: Formaldehyde resin, polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate, polyisocyanurate foam and paraffin wax are on the DSL.

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. The water based adhesive and foam portions of this product are considered non-hazardous by their suppliers.

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 contain formaldehyde, which depending on temperature and humidity may be emitted from the product. Formaldehyde is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania – These products contain formaldehyde which, depending on temperature and humidity, may be emitted from the product. When cut or otherwise machined, these products may emit wood dust. These products may also contain paraffin wax. Formaldehyde, wood dust, and paraffin wax appear on Pennsylvania's Appendix A, Hazardous Substance Lists.

New Jersey – These products contain formaldehyde which, depending on temperature and humidity, may be emitted. When cut or otherwise machined, the products may emit wood dust. Formaldehyde, paraffin wax and wood dust are on the New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substance List.

SARA 313 Information: To the best of our knowledge, these products contain 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: These products have 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:

A 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

15. Regulatory Information (cont'd.)

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: 05/22/2018

Date Revised: 07/15/2023 (update; no significant changes)

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 make sure that this SDS 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
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
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
LCLo	= Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in Death
LD ₅₀	= 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

16. Other Information (cont'd.)

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

TJ[®] Insulated Rim Board



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

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