

2.02 LVL D.F. 2/14



Material Safety Data Sheet

Warning: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or safeguards for personal protection.
California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.6

Laminated Veneer Lumber (treated)

I. Company Information	
Pacific Woodtech Corporation 1850 Park Lane Burlington, WA 98233	Emergency Phone Number: (360) 707-2200 Additional Information: (360) 707-2200 www.pacificwoodtech.com Revision Date: 12/14/10

II. Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information				
Hazardous Components	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	Percent
Formaldehyde	2.0 ppm STEL, 0.75 ppm TWA	0.3 ppm STEL	0.1 ppm (15 min), 0.016 ppm TWA	<0.1% by weight
Imidacloprid	not listed	not listed	not listed	<0.001% by weight
Wood Dust	15 mg/m ³ as total dust	5 mg/m ³ , 10 mg/m ³ STEL	1 mg/m ³ as total dust	85 - 98% by weight

III. Physical/Chemical Characteristics			
Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity	Varies ~0.60
Vapor Pressure	N/A	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A	Evaporation Rate	N/A
Solubility in Water	Insoluble		
Appearance and Odor	Light to dark tan. Appearance and odor varies depending on species.		

IV. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data			
Flash Point	N/A	Flammable Limits	
Autoignition Temp	Varies, 400°-500° F	LEL	40 g / m ³ suspended in air
		UEL	N/A
Extinguishing Media	Water, Carbon Dioxide, Sand		
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet material to open areas after fire is extinguished.		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Wood dust is a strong to severe explosive hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.		

V. Reactivity Data			
Stability	Stable	X	Conditions to Avoid
	Unstable		
			Open flame and sparks.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)		Oxidizing agents and drying oils	
Hazardous Decomposition or By Products		Irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, aldehydes and organic acids	
Hazardous Polymerization	Will Occur		Conditions to Avoid N/A
	Will Not Occur	X	

VI. Health Hazard Data				
Routes of Entry	Inhalation	Skin	Ingestion	Eyes
	Yes	Yes	Not Likely	Yes
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	Persistent irritation, severe coughing, and breathing	Rash, persistent irritation and dermatitis.	N/A	Irritation
Emergency & First Aid	Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.	If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice where applicable before returning to work, where wood dust is present.	N/A	Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	Wood dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions. Wood dust, formaldehyde, or imidacloprid may aggravate pre-existing allergies.			
Carcinogenicity Listing	NTP	IARC	OSHA	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Further Carcinogenicity Information for Formaldehyde	NTP 11th Report on Carcinogens lists formaldehyde as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen". It states that "excess incidences of nasopharyngeal cancers in humans were observed in two to six cohort studies, three of four case-control studies, and in meta-analyses". The IARC gives a Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans) classification to formaldehyde. It states "findings from studies provided sufficient epidemiological evidence that formaldehyde causes nasopharyngeal cancer in humans".			
Further Carcinogenicity Information for Imidacloprid	Imidacloprid is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Imidacloprid is given a Group E (evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans) by U.S. EPA-OPP. Further information about imidacloprid is available in the Hazardous Substance Database available at toxnet.nlm.nih.gov .			

Further Carcinogenicity Information for Wood Dust	NTP 11th Report on Carcinogens lists wood dust as "known to be a human carcinogen". It states that "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". The IARC gives a Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans) classification to wood dust. The IARC report focuses primarily on the risk of nasal cancer from exposure to wood dust.
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VII. Precautions for Safe Handling and Use	
Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled	Vacuum or sweep and shovel spilled wood dust back into containers. Avoid creating air borne conditions. Suppressing dust with water may be necessary.
Waste Disposal Method	Reuse and Recycle. Incineration in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing	Store in covered enclosed area. Wood dust is considered a particulate matter air emission pollutant when air borne. Keep away from ignition sources.
Other Precautions	Imidacloprid is considered a wood preservative. Individual air permits may not allow the use of a fuel source containing a wood preservative to be burned. End users wanting to use this material as fuel should check their individual permit for any restrictions.

VIII. Control Measures				
Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Mechanical	Special	Other
	Yes	No	Spark suppression	No
Respiratory Protection	May be required depending on level of dust conditions.			
Protective Gloves	Required.			
Eye Protection	Required.			
Other PPE	Arm guards or long sleeves.			
Work/Hygienic Practices	Wood products should not be handled in direct contact with skin.			

Additional Information

This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered solely for your information. While the information and recommendations are believed to be correct and based on sources believed to be technically accurate, Pacific Woodtech assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data contained herein.