

# Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



## Parallam<sup>®</sup> PSL

### 1. Identification


TRADE NAME(S):	Parallam <sup>®</sup> PSL
SYNONYMS and/or GRADES:	Parallam <sup>®</sup> PSL Beams, Parallam <sup>®</sup> PSL Columns
PRODUCT USES:	Building Materials
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:	Wood Products
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	Weyerhaeuser
ADDRESS:	USA - 220 Occidental Ave S., Seattle, WA 98104 CANADA - 1272 Derwent Way, Delta, BC V3M 5R1
EMERGENCY PHONE:	(844) 523-4081 (3E Company)
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REVISED DATE:	March 12, 2022

Note: This SDS and attached label refer to Parallam PSL manufactured with or without surface treatment (see Section 9).


### 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 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 (US- OSHA Defined Hazard; Canada WHMIS Physical Hazard Class)</p>	<p>If converted to finely divided solid particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air and catch fire or explode if ignited</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 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, softwood, or hardwood)	None	87-92
Resin Solids: polymeric phenol-formaldehyde <sup>1</sup> (reacted)	9003-35-4 for polymeric phenol-formaldehyde	4-6
Paraffin or emulsified wax <sup>2</sup>	8002-74-2	0.5-1
Surface treatment <sup>3</sup>	NA (aqueous mixtures)	<0.1

Common Names: <sup>1</sup>Phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin; <sup>2</sup>Hydrocarbon waxes; <sup>3</sup>Depending on market and manufacturing location, different surface treatment may be applied in dilute form at low application rates; the chemicals in these treatments do not impact the product classification and are well below their respective wt.% cut-off values (also see Section 9)

### 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. Seek medical help if rash, irritation, or dermatitis persists.

**Skin Absorption:** Not known to absorb 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.

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, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide, aliphatic aldehydes, including formaldehyde, resin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

**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 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 wood 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> (see footnote <sup>A</sup> below)	Total Dust (PNOR)
	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (see footnote <sup>A</sup> below)	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalable fraction
Phenol-formaldehyde resin solids <sup>B</sup>	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	
Paraffin wax	OSHA	PEL-TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Paraffin wax fume Paraffin wax fume
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

<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.

<sup>B</sup> This product 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 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.

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

**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 filtering face piece respirator (“dust mask”) evaluated 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 like 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 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.

**WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES** – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood and resin dust settle 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® PSL consists of a variety of wood species with a woody odor. Eastern manufactured product is made primarily from poplar and pine. The Parallam PSL manufactured with surface treatment is a deep golden color on the four exposed major surfaces (excludes piece ends). The Parallam PSL product made with one resin is a light wooden tan color on the exposed major surfaces. The Parallam PSL manufactured primarily for the eastern North American market contains a surface treatment; this product has a stamped product code on one of the narrow edges which includes the designation  0579 at the end of each stamp. Some product manufactured primarily for the western North American market is made using Douglas fir has a different surface treatment on the four exposed major surfaces and is stamped with product code  0575.

<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 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

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

<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

**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 wood and resin dust may ignite by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size and moisture content.

## 11. Toxicological Information

**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.

## 11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

**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(s)** (checked if applicable):

- 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:**

#### 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<sub>Lo</sub> of 17 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 30 minutes produced eye and pulmonary results; human inhalation TC<sub>Lo</sub> of 300 ug/m<sup>3</sup> produced nose and central nervous system results; LC<sub>50</sub> (rat, inhalation) = 1,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 30 minutes; LC<sub>50</sub> (mice, inhalation) = 400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2 hours. NTP and IARC (Group 1) classify formaldehyde as a human carcinogen. See Section 2 above.

**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 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.

Component: Formaldehyde

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

**Biopersistence and Degradability:** The wood portion 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:** Not expected to bioaccumulate.

**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 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.

<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 are on the TSCA chemical substance inventory.


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

**DSL:** All ingredients are on the Canadian Domestic Substance List.

**OSHA:** Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, wood and resin dust generated by sawing, sanding, or machining this product is considered hazardous. Workplace exposure to formaldehyde is regulated under 29 CFR 1910.1048.

#### **STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW:**

California Proposition 65 –

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including wood dust which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, which is 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). 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 – 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, paraffin wax, methanol 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, methanol, and wood dust appear on New Jersey's Environmental Hazardous Substance List.



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

**SARA 313 Information:** To the best of our knowledge, this product contains formaldehyde at de minimis concentrations (<0.1%) and is not subject to the SARA Title III Section 313 supplier notification requirements.

**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, wood dust released during the use or modifications of manufactured wood products may be hazardous. See Section 2 for health and combustible dust hazard information.

## 16. Other Information

**Date Prepared:** 04/20/2015

**Date Revised:** 03/12/2022

**Prepared By:** Weyerhaeuser Company Health and Safety.

**Weyerhaeuser SDS available on:**

<https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/woodproducts/building-green-with-wood/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 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
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 <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

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

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

# Parallam® PSL



## 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 finely divided solid particles are formed during processing or handling and catch fire or explode if ignited.**

**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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