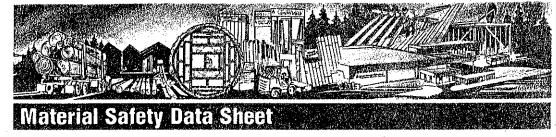
Weyerhaeuser Product Information



Prefinished Hardwood Plywood Wall Panel - Chesapeake

In the interest of support to our customers concerning product information, Weyerhaeuser has prepared this MSDS for use as a Health and Safety Reference Document.

200407

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer Name and Address:

Weyerhaeuser Company 201 Dexter Street West Chesapeake VA 23324

Emergency Phone: (804) 543-1601 Phone for Additional Information: (206) 924-2156

Product Name: Prefinished Hardwood Plywood Wall Panel Synonym(s): None

Date Prepared:

10/18/85

Dale Revised: Prepared By:

3/23/88

Safety & Health Services WC017-03

MSOS#:

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Chemical or Common Name/CAS#	Percent	Exposure Limits	
Hardwood Ply Veneers (a) CAS# None	88-94	OSHA PEL-TWA None ACGIH TLV-TWA 5 mg/m³ ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 mg/m³ ACGIH TLV-STEL 10 mg/m³ OTHER	(b) (c) (e)
Resin Solids - Urea formaldehyde CAS# None	3-7	OSHA PEL-TWA 1 ppm OSHA PEL-STEL 2 ppm ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 ppm OTHER	(f) (f) (f) (g)
Inert Filler - Wheat CAS# None	2-4	OSHA PEL-TWA None ACGIH TLV-TWA None	
Water-based Acrylic Latex CAS# None	<1	OSHA PEL-TWA None ACGIH TLV-TWA None	

- (a) Alder, aspen, beech, birch, cottonwood, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, lauan, maple, oak, pecan, pine, poplar, spruce, walnut, and/or western red cedar.
- Softwood total dust 8-hour TWA.
- Selected hardwoods (oak, beech) 8-hour TWA. (c)
- Softwood total dust 15-minute STEL.
- Some states use an 8-hour PEL-TWA of 10.0 mg/m3 for wood dust. Washington has established an 8-hour PEL-TWA of 5.0 mg/m3 for non-allergenic and 2.5 mg/m3 for allergenic wood dusts.
- As free formaldehyde.
- Washington ceiling for formaldehyde is 1 ppm, Oregon 8-hour PEL-TWA for formaldehyde is 2 ppm.

= Occupational Safety and Health OSHA

Administration

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental

Industrial Hygienists

PEL Permissable Exposure Limit **TWA** Time-Weighted Average = Threshold Limit Value TLV = Short-Term Exposure Limit STEL

Appearance and Odor

Three ply veneer plywood product with slightly aromatic odor.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT (F or C):	NA
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg):	NA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	NA
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ 0 = 1):	0.40 - 0.80
MELTING POINT (F or C):	NA
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1):	NA
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	<0.1%
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME @ 70F	NA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD US	SED): NA	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:		
LEL:	NA	
UEL:	NA	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Water, carbon dioxide, sand.	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (F or C): 400-500 F		
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: None		
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Depending on moisture content and, more importantly, particle diameter, wood dust may explode. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.		

REACTIVITY DATA 5

Stability:

() Unstable (x) Stable Conditions To Avoid: NA

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents, Avoid open flame, Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400F.



Hazardous Decomposition or By-products:

Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization:

() May Occur Conditions To Avoid:

(x) Will Not Occur



PREGAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Wood dust may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHAapproved respirator and goggles where ventilation is not possible.

Waste Disposal Method:

If disposed or discarded in its purchased form, incineration is preferable. Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Follow applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:

No special handling precautions are required. Keep in cool, dry place away from open flame. This product will release small amounts of formaldehyde. Store in well-ventilated area.

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Dust.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

Ingestion

Skin:

(x) Inhalation: Dust, gas.

Acute Health Hazards: Signs and symptoms of exposure/ emergency and first aid procedures:

INGESTION: Not applicable under normal use.

EYE CONTACT:

Formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a temporary burning sensation. Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particle. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT:

Formaldehyde or wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Wood dust may also mechanically irritate the skin and cause erythema and hives.

Get medical help if rash, irritation, or dermatitis persists.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

Not known to occur under normal use.

Formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat. Wood dust may cause unpleasant deposit/obstruction in nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, nasal obstruction, dry cough and headaches.

Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulty occurs.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Formaldehyde or wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies.

Chronic Realth Hazards:

Formaldehyde has been shown to cause cancer in certain laboratory animals after long-term exposure to very high concentrations (14+ ppm) far above those normally found in the

workplace with this product. Wood dust(s), depending on the species (for example, iroko, cocobalo), may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact, and respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels (for example, western red cedar). Wood dust has been alleged to cause nasal/paranasal sinus cancer (certain European hardwoods: oak and beech).

Carcinogenicity Listing:

IARC Monographs: OSHA Regulated:

(x) National Toxicology Program: Formaldehyde and wood dust. Formaldehyde and wood dust:

Not listed.

CONTROL MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Not applicable for product in purchased form, A NIOSH/MSHAapproved respirator and goggles are recommended when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Not required. Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended.

EYE PROTECTION:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Goggles or safety glasses are recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Outer garments may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize blowdown or other practices which generate high airborne dust concentrations.

Vectifation:

LOCAL EXHAUST.

Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL):

Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas as needed so that exposure limits are met.

SPECIAL:

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) recommended when fighting fire.

OTHER: NA

9 USER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The information contained in this Material 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 users' responsibility to determine if this information is suitable for their applications and to follow safety precautions as may be necessary. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this sheet is the most up-todate issue.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 10

NA indicates an item is not applicable or no information is available.



Weyerhaeuser Product Information



Material Safety Data Sheet

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Product Name: Prefinished Hardwood Plywood Wall Panel

Synonym(s): None

Date Prepared:

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Resin Solids - Urea formaldehyde CAS# None	3-7	OSHA PEL-TWA 1 ppm OSHA PEL-STEL 2 ppm ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 ppm OTHER	(f) (f) (f) (g)
Inert Filler - Wheat CAS# None	2-4	OSHA PEL-TWA None ACGIH TLV-TWA None	
Water-based Acrylic Latex CAS# None	<1	OSHA PEL-TWA None ACGIH TLV-TWA None	

- (a) Alder, aspen, beech, birch, cottonwood, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, lauan, maple, oak, pecan, pine, poplar, spruce, walnut, and/or western red cedar.
- (b) Softwood total dust 8-hour TWA.
- (c) Selected hardwoods (oak, beech) 8-hour TWA.
- (d) Softwood total dust 15-minute STEL.
- (e) Some states use an 8-hour PEL-TWA of 10.0 mg/m³ for wood dust. Washington has established an 8-hour PEL-TWA of 5.0 mg/m³ for non-allergenic and 2.5 mg/m³ for allergenic wood dusts.
- (f) As free formaldehyde.
- (g) Washington ceiling for formaldehyde is 1 ppm. Oregon 8-hour PEL-TWA for formaldehyde is 2 ppm.

NOTE: OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental

Industrial Hygienists
PEL = Permissable Exposure Limit
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
TLV = Threshold Limit Value

STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit

Appearance and Odor

Three ply veneer plywood product with slightly aromatic odor.

3 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT (F or C):	NA
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg):	NA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	NA:
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ 0 = 1):	0.40 - 0.80
MELTING POINT (F or C):	NA
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1):	NA
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	<0.1%
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME @ 70F:	NA

4 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED):	NA	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:		
LEL: UEL:	NA NA	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, of	carbon dioxide, sand	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (F or C): 400-500 F		
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDUR	ES: None	
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Depending on moisture content and, more importantly, particle diameter, wood dust may explode. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.		

5 REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:

() Unstable (x) Stable Conditions To Avoid: NA

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400F.



Hazardous Decomposition or By-products:

Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization:

() May Occur

(x) Will Not Occur

Conditions To Avoid:

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Wood dust may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHAapproved respirator and goggles where ventilation is not possible.

Waste Disposal Method:

If disposed or discarded in its purchased form, incineration is preferable. Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Follow applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:

No special handling precautions are required. Keep in cool, dry place away from open flame. This product will release small amounts of formaldehyde. Store in well-ventilated area.

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Primary Route(s) of Exposure:

Ingestion

Skin:

Dust. (x) Inhalation: Dust, gas.

Acute Health Hazards: Signs and symptoms of exposure/ emergency and first aid procedures:

INGESTION: Not applicable under normal use.

EYE CONTACT:

Formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation or a temporary burning sensation. Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particle. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT:

Formaldehyde or wood dust may cause allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals. Wood dust may also mechanically irritate the skin and cause erythema and hives.

Get medical help if rash, irritation, or dermatitis persists.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

Not known to occur under normal use.

Formaldehyde may cause temporary irritation to the nose and throat. Wood dust may cause unpleasant deposit/obstruction in nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, nasal obstruction, dry cough and headaches.

Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulty occurs.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Formaldehyde or wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies.

Chronic Health Hazards:

Formaldehyde has been shown to cause cancer in certain laboratory animals after long-term exposure to very high concentrations (14+ ppm) far above those normally found in the

workplace with this product. Wood dust(s), depending on the species (for example, iroko, cocobalo), may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact, and respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels (for example, western red cedar). Wood dust has been alleged to cause nasal/paranasal sinus cancer (certain European hardwoods: oak and beech).

Carcinogenicity Listing:

National Toxicology Program: Formaldehyde and wood dust.

IARC Monographs:

Formaldehyde and wood dust.

OSHA Regulated: Not listed.

CONTROL MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment: RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. A NIOSH/MSHAapproved respirator and goggles are recommended when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Not required. Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended.

EYE PROTECTION:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Goggles or safety glasses are recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

Not applicable for product in purchased form. Outer garments may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize blowdown or other practices which generate high airborne dust concentrations.

LOCAL EXHAUST:

Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL):

Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas as needed so that exposure limits are met.

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) recommended when fighting fire.

OTHER: NA

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