Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

HDF Ultra-Core™ Plywood

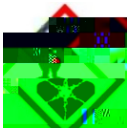
1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S):	Ultra-Core™ Plywood
SYNONYMS and/or GRADES:	None
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:	August 27, 2018

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: DANGER

NOTE: These products are not hazardous in the form in which they are 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.)

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 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

Ingredient(s)	CAS#	Wt. %
Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood)	None	93-96
Resin Solids: Polymeric Phenol-Formaldehyde [1] (reacted)	9003-35-4	3-5
Resin Solids: Polymerized methylene-diphenyl-diisocyanate (pMDI)	101-51-8	<1
Slack wax, petroleum	64742-61-6	<1

Common names: [1]Phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

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

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

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 product 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 product 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) if 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 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 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: Product is a light brown panel consisting of a Douglas fir and Western Larch plywood core with a high-density fiberboard (HDF) fiberboard face and back.

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

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

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/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 all sources of ignition, protect from moisture.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, 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 be ignited by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size and moisture content (for wood particles).

11. Toxicological Information

Likely Route(s) of Exposure:

- ☐ Ingestion:
- ☒ Skin: Dust
- ☒ Inhalation: Dust
- ☒ Eye: Dust

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: See section 4.

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. Strong and consistent 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:

- ☒ 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)

12. Ecological Information (cont'd.)

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′-diphenylmethanediamine) 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: 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. Transportation 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.

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: All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory.
CERCLA: Formaldehyde reportable quantity (100 lbs. RQ) is on the CERCLA chemical substance inventory.
DSL: All components of this product 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. Workplace exposure to formaldehyde is specifically regulated under 29 CFR 1910.1048.

15. Regulatory Information

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

HDF Ultra-Core™ Plywood

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 hazard. 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