

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



Glacier Green Fiberboard

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): Glacier Green Fiberboard, High Density Machine Grade (HDM), Medium Density Fiberboard (STD), Light Density Fiberboard (LT) and Extra Light Fiberboard (XL)

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: (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**

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	A pictogram for carcinogens, showing a red diamond with a white exclamation mark inside.
Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (STOT) Category 3 (H335)	May cause skin irritation May cause respiratory irritation	Two pictograms: one for skin irritation (a red diamond with a white exclamation mark) and one for respiratory irritation (a red diamond with a white exclamation mark and a white inhalation symbol).

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

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

11. Toxicological Information (cont 'd.)

Carcinogenicity Listing (s):

NTP: Wood dust, Known Human Carcinogen. Formaldehyde, k

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 restrictions. 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.

UN Proper Shipping Name:	NAP
UN/NA ID Number :	NAP
Hazard Class:	NAP
Packing Group:	NAP
Environmental Hazards (Marine	

15. Regulatory Information (cont 'd.)

Minnesota - Minnesota Statutes, 1984, Sections 144.495: this product is manufactured using urea-formaldehyde resin.

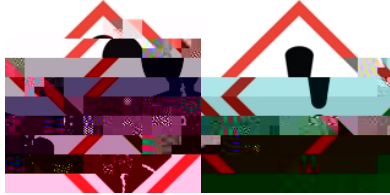
SARA 313 Information: To the best of our knowledge, this product contains formaldehyde at de minimis concentrations (<0.1%) and is not subjected to the SARA Title III Section 313 supplier notification requirements.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Category: This material has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard

16. Other Information (cont 'd.)

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	=	

Glacier Green Fiberboard



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
220 Occidental Ave S.
Seattle, WA 98104
1-800-525-5440

