

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



TimberStrand™ LSL

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): TimberStrand™ LSL

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: TimberStrand™ LSL Beams, TimberStrand™ LSL Framing, TimberStrand™ LSL Headers, TimberStrand™ LSL Rim Board, TimberStrand™ LSL Sill Plates, TimberStrand™ Wall Framing, TimberStrand™ Premium Lumber, Weyerhaeuser Concrete Edge Form, Millwork, IND-38, Shear Brace Component, Weyerhaeuser LSL Edge Form

PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Wood Products

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Weyerhaeuser Company
(206) 539-3910
See section 16
August 27, 2018

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: DANGER

NOTE: This product is a

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)	Causes skin irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (STOT) Category 3 (H335)	May cause respiratory irritation

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 product 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 dusts. 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 and hardwood)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³ (see footnote ^A below)	Total dust (PNOR)
	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (see footnote ^A below)	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction

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

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) where ventilation is not possible and 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 – eyeglasses (p13.2 (ec)ui)3.2 (2 (h)-12(m)-24.4 (pot)-1.1 (ent)-1s(ac)-8)-6.4 (e-6.3 (es5 ac)-8 -8.9 (ass(a

10. Stability and Reactivity (cont 'd.)

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.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely 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.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: NA V for finished product.

Biopersistence and Degradability: The wood portion of this product would be expected to be biodegradable.

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'-diphenylmethanedi-amine) 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. 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 Pollutant):	NAP
Special Precautions:	NAP

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA: Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) is on the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA: NAP

DSL: Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) is on the Canada DSL.

OSHA: Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSNer [(C)-2.PoI4 (N)-4 onP <</MCI6P (r)11Q

15. Regulatory Information (cont'd.)

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW:
California Proposition 65 –



WARNING:

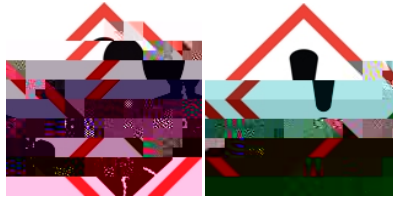
16. Other Information (cont'd.)

Definition of Common 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 ₅₀	=	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
HNOC	=	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

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TimberStrand " LSL



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 ppr7.6 (p)-ear (a) 28 (d) date (protective equipment) for (t)-6 (i)a-3.3 ((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, if experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact a qualified medical professional for serious or persistent respiratory symptoms.

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