

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



Southern Pine Lumber – Novastat™ Treated

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): Southern Pine Lumber – Novastat™ Treated.

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: Mold Inhibitor/Anti-Stain Treated Wood

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: October 13, 2025

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.)

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 soap and water.
 P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P305+P351+P338: If in eyes, rinse continuously 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)	NAV	99-100
Novastat™ mixture *	NAV	<0.1%

* The Mold-inhibitor/Antisapstain Novastat™ (P50+Emulse 14 Custom Blend 4+96) is applied to only the surface of this product at a very low rate with dry residual concentration of <0.1% (wt.%). The treatment is fully dried as received, and it dissipates over time.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove 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: Mechanical irritation may cause irritant contact dermatitis. Dry Novastat™ Treated Lumber products are not anticipated to cause chemically related skin irritation under normal conditions of use due to the wood species and the very low application rate on the surface of the wood.

Skin Absorption: Not known to be absorbed 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, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Antisapstain/mold-inhibitor surface treatment may release acid gases and oxides of nitrogen and carbon.

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 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 accumulation. 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 product dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering facepiece respirator (“dust mask”) 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: Dried 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 dust. Store in a 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 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

^A In *AFL-CIO v OSHA*, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 vacated PELs were: 5 mg/m³ PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m³ 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 PELs in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances.

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 or power sanding.

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, power sanding and machining of product should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation & containment.

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 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 exposure to dust may occur (e.g., during machining and cleanup) 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. NOTE: Impervious gloves are recommended when handling freshly processed product at the application location before the mold inhibitor compounds are completely dry. In the production/treating phase, durable nitrile or butyl gloves are recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas or areas. Chemical resistant outerwear should be worn where the wood is still wet from surface treatment at the application location.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Follow good hygiene and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdowns or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations. Wash with soap and water after handling.

9. Physical/Chemical Properties

Appearance: Color and odor depend on the wood species and time since wood was surface treated. The product may have a faint wood and medicinal odor having a color of the southern pine used.

Odor/Odor Threshold(s):	NAV
pH:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	NAP
Evaporation Rate:	NAP
Flammability:	NAV
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
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 open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures exceeding 400°F (204°C).

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizing agents.

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 product 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, Fifteenth 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. Other types of nasal cancer and cancer at other tissue sites, including cancer of the nasopharynx and larynx and Hodgkin disease, have been associated with exposure to wood dust. However, the overall epidemiological evidence is not strong or consistent enough to allow firm conclusions to be drawn about the role of wood-dust exposure in the development of cancer at tissue sites other than the nasal cavity. 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.

Carcinogenicity Listing(s):

- ☒ NTP: Wood dust, Known Human Carcinogen.
- ☒ IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans.
- ☐ OSHA Regulated:

Toxicity Data: No specific information available for product in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below.

11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

Components:

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)

Dust 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.

Novastat™ P50 +Emulse 14 (Custom-Blend 4+96)

Residual Novastat™ is present in trace quantities of <0.1% total weight on the surface of this product.

The following data were provided by the Novastat™ supplier for the concentrated liquid. **Note:** the treatment applied is significantly diluted and applied at a very low rate to the lumber surface layer after which it dries. These values are therefore not representative of the treated lumber product and are provided as additional information only.

Oral LD₅₀ (rat) >500 mg/kg; Dermal LD₅₀ (rat) > 2,000 mg/kg; Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat) >0.5 mg/L

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 considered to be 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.

Biopersistence and Degradability: The wood and treatment chemicals in this product would be expected to be biodegradable at variable rates.

Bioaccumulation: Not expected to occur

Soil Mobility: NAV

Other Adverse Effects: NAP

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Do not burn treated wood in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers. Dry land disposal or industrial 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 product 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.

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 ingredients of Novastat™ treatment are on the TSCA inventory or exempt.

CERCLA: NAP

DSL: All ingredients of Novastat™ are on the DSL inventory or exempt.

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 activities is considered hazardous.

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, 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 and www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.

New Jersey – When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Wood dust and propiconazole are listed on New Jersey's – Hazardous Substance List.

Pennsylvania – When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Wood dust appears on Pennsylvania's Appendix A – Hazardous Substance List.

SARA 313 Information: This product is not anticipated to contain chemical ingredient(s) that exceed the reporting levels established by SARA Title III, section 313 and 40 CFR section 372. The user should determine if this regulation applies to user specific operations/conditions.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Category: This product was compared to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under SARA Title III Sections 311 and 312 and is considered to meet the following categories: Health Hazard (carcinogenicity, skin/eye irritation) and Physical Hazard (combustible dust)

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 wood products may be hazardous. See Section 2 for health and combustible dust hazard information.

16. Other Information

Date Prepared: 02/13/2012.

Date Revised: 10/25/2025 (updated to change treatment used from Mycostat® to Novastat™)

Prepared By: Weyerhaeuser Company Health and Safety.

Weyerhaeuser SDS available on:

<http://www.wy.com/sustainability/environment/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 such as ingredient manufacturers/suppliers 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.

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
IARC	=	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	=	International Air Transport Association
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	=	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

Southern Pine Lumber – Novastat™ Treated



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.

Supplementary Information: CAUTION: Do not burn mold inhibitor treated wood in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers.

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

