

**SECTION VI - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES (continued)**

WOOD DUST - depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact, may cause respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC 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.

CHEMICAL COMPONENT	ONTARIO TWAEV	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	ACTION LEVEL	OSHA STEL
Formaldehyde	1 ppm	0.3 ppm*	0.75 ppm	0.5 ppm (OSHA)	2 ppm
Wood Dust	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NAV	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

\* Ceiling

- Irritancy.....: Both Formaldehyde and wood dust may cause irritation of skin, eyes, throat and nose.
- Sensitization .....: Some reports suggest that formaldehyde may cause respiratory sensitization, such as asthma, and that pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.
- Carcinogenicity .....: FORMALDEHYDE - IARC has classified Formaldehyde as 2A Carcinogen. California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly known as "Proposition 65" (Cal. Health and Safety Code SS 25249.5 - 25249.13) has recognized Formaldehyde as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer.  
WOOD DUST - IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1).
- Reproductive toxicity .....: There is one Soviet Report of menstrual disorders and secondary sterility in women exposed to Formaldehyde and some other chemicals.