

Chemical component	Ontario TWAEV	AGGIH 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 ³	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	NAV	5 mg/m ³

¹ See important footnote below.

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"

¹ In AFL-CIO v OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11 th 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 PELs were: TWA - 5,0 mg/m³; STEL (15 MIN.) - 10,0 mg/m³ (ALL SOFT AND HARD WOODS, EXCEPT WESTERN RED CEDAR); WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA - 2,5 mg/m³.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, A NUMBER OF STATES HAVE INCORPORATED PROVISIONS OF THE 1989 STANDARD IN THEIR STATE PLANS. ADDITIONALLY, OSHA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT MAY CITE COMPANIES UNDER THE OSHA ACT GENERAL DUTY CLAUSE UNDER APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE 1989 PELs.