

Pollmeier LVL-S

Safety Data Sheet

United States - OSHA Hazard Communication Standard format (29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product form	Article / engineered wood product
Product name	Pollmeier Spruce LVL S; Pollmeier LVL-S
Product type	Laminated veneer lumber (LVL), parallel-ply spruce veneer product
Recommended use	Building material - structural/non-visual applications; beams, boards, components, timber-frame elements, refurbishment, renovation, door and furniture components.
Restrictions on use	Use only as designed and installed in accordance with applicable building codes, product approvals, design guides and engineering specifications. Not for food, medical or consumer chemical use.

1.2 Supplier / manufacturer

Manufacturer	Pollmeier Furnierwerkstoffe GmbH / Pollmeier Massivholz GmbH & Co.KG
Address	Pferdsdorfer Weg 6, D-99831 Amt Creuzburg, Germany
Telephone	+49 (0) 36926 945 0; sales contact for Spruce LVL: +49 (0) 36926 945 - 163
Email / Website	sales@pollmeier.com / www.pollmeier.com
Emergency telephone	For chemical exposure emergencies in the U.S., contact local emergency services or a poison control center.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

The finished article is not expected to present a chemical exposure hazard during normal handling and installation. The hazards below apply when the product is cut, sawn, sanded, drilled, machined, ground, or otherwise processed in a way that generates wood dust or particulates.

2.1 OSHA/GHS-US classification

Combustible dust	May form combustible dust concentrations in air when fine dust is generated and dispersed.
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A - wood dust generated from machining is classified as a human carcinogen.
Eye irritation	Category 2A - dust may cause eye irritation.
Skin irritation	Category 2 - dust may cause skin irritation.
Skin sensitization	Category 1 - dust may cause an allergic skin reaction in susceptible individuals.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3 - dust may cause respiratory tract irritation.

2.2 Label elements

Pictograms	GHS07 (exclamation mark); GHS08 (health hazard) - applicable where dust exposure is possible.
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	May form combustible dust concentrations in air. May cause cancer by inhalation of wood dust. Causes eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation.
Precautionary statements	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe dust. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use dust collection and housekeeping to prevent dust accumulations. Wear eye protection, protective gloves and respiratory protection when dust levels may exceed exposure limits. Wash exposed skin after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice/attention.

2.3 Other hazards

- Wood dust can be a nuisance dust and may aggravate pre-existing respiratory, eye or skin conditions.
- Fine dust suspended in air may present explosion hazards in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas if an ignition source is present.
- Processing may create flying chips, splinters and sharp edges; handle with gloves and eye protection.
- The product is combustible as a solid wood article and will burn if exposed to sufficient heat or flame.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Spruce wood veneer	> 90% by weight; CAS not assigned for wood; solid laminated veneer layers.
Cured waterproof adhesive/resin	< 10% by weight; proprietary cured adhesive system. Public Pollmeier information identifies bonded veneer layers and waterproof adhesives but does not state the exact resin chemistry.
Wood dust	Not present as supplied in significant amounts; generated by machining/cutting/sanding. CAS not assigned.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or irritation persists, get medical attention. For asthma-like symptoms or allergic response, seek medical advice.
Skin contact	Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if rash, irritation or sensitization symptoms develop.
Eye contact	Flush eyes cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Get medical advice if discomfort occurs.
Most important symptoms/effects	Dust may cause mechanical irritation of eyes, skin, nose, throat and upper respiratory tract; repeated exposure may cause dermatitis or allergic response in susceptible individuals. Long-term inhalation exposure to wood dust is associated with cancer of nasal cavities/paranasal sinuses.
Indication of immediate medical attention	Treat symptomatically. Persons with asthma, allergies, chronic respiratory disease or skin disorders may be more susceptible to dust exposure.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray/fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable media	High-pressure water jet that may disperse burning dust or debris.
Specific hazards	Solid product is combustible. Processing dust may form explosive mixtures in air. Burning may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating smoke, aldehydes, organic vapors and other decomposition products from wood and cured resin.
Protective equipment for firefighters	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Avoid inhalation of smoke and dust.
Fire/explosion precautions	Prevent dust accumulation; keep dust below explosive concentrations; ground/bond dust collection equipment where appropriate; eliminate ignition sources.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Avoid breathing dust. Use eye protection, gloves and respiratory protection when dusty conditions exist. Keep ignition sources away from dust.
Environmental precautions	Prevent large quantities of dust or debris from entering waterways or storm drains.
Methods for cleanup	For solid pieces, pick up and reuse or dispose of. For dust, vacuum with equipment suitable for combustible dust or wet sweep; avoid dry sweeping or compressed air that disperses dust. Place waste in closed containers.
Reference to other sections	See Sections 7, 8 and 13 for handling, exposure controls and disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Handling

- Use standard safe practices for engineered wood products: avoid splinters, sharp edges and falling loads.
- When cutting, drilling, sanding or machining, provide local exhaust ventilation and dust collection.
- Keep dust levels as low as practicable; avoid creating airborne dust clouds.
- Keep dust away from sparks, static discharge, flames, hot surfaces and other ignition sources.
- Use common woodworking tools only in accordance with tool manufacturer instructions and applicable OSHA requirements.
- Wash hands and exposed skin after handling, especially before eating, drinking or smoking.

7.2 Storage

- Store on flat, dry supports in an enclosed room; if indoor storage is unavailable, store under roof/cover with ventilation to prevent condensation.
- Protect against rain, spray water and moisture ingress; Pollmeier notes product moisture content when leaving the mill of 6% +/- 2% relative to dry wood weight.
- Use battens/stacking laths, maintain stable stacks, secure against toppling and keep adequate ground clearance.
- Use wide straps and edge protection; protect against impact. Chains or steel cables should not contact timber directly when lifting.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Occupational exposure limits

Wood dust - OSHA PEL	15 mg/m ³ total dust; 5 mg/m ³ respirable dust, 8-hour TWA (OSHA annotated chemical data for wood dust / PNOR basis).
Wood dust - NIOSH REL	1 mg/m ³ TWA; reduce exposure to the lowest feasible concentration for carcinogenic dust.
Wood dust - ACGIH TLV	1 mg/m ³ inhalable fraction for most species; 0.5 mg/m ³ inhalable fraction for western red cedar. Spruce is not western red cedar.
Formaldehyde	Not expected to be released from finished product under normal handling. Thermal decomposition/fire may generate formaldehyde and other aldehydes; comply with applicable exposure limits if measured.

8.2 Engineering controls

- Use local exhaust ventilation, dust collection and/or enclosure for machining operations.
- Maintain dust collectors, filters and ducts to prevent leaks and dust accumulations.
- Use explosion-prevention and combustible-dust controls where fine dust is generated in quantity.
- Provide eyewash availability where machining creates dust/chips.

8.3 Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Safety glasses with side shields; goggles or face shield when sawing, sanding or where chips/dust may fly.
Skin/hand protection	Work gloves to prevent splinters/cuts; long sleeves as needed. Wash dusty skin after work.
Respiratory protection	When ventilation is insufficient or exposures may exceed limits, use NIOSH-approved particulate respirator appropriate to exposure level (e.g., N95/P95/P100 as determined by industrial hygiene assessment).
Hygiene	Do not eat, drink or smoke in dusty work areas. Launder contaminated clothing and remove dust from skin/hair.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid laminated wood boards/beams/components; spruce veneer layers, non-visual quality unless otherwise specified.
Odor	Wood odor
Odor threshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Melting/freezing point	Not applicable
Boiling point/range	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable to solid article
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability	Combustible solid; dust may form combustible concentrations in air.
Lower/upper explosive limits	Not available for product; wood dust explosion limits depend on particle size, moisture, concentration and process conditions.
Vapor pressure / density	Not applicable
Relative density	Approx. mean density 540 kg/m ³ as declared for Pollmeier Spruce LVL S.
Solubility	Insoluble in water; may swell if wet.
Partition coefficient	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not applicable
VOC/formaldehyde emission information	Pollmeier declares Spruce LVL S conforms to formaldehyde class E1 under EN 14374; verify U.S. emissions compliance documentation for specific shipment/use.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions known under normal handling and storage.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended dry storage conditions. Product dimensions may change if wetted due to swelling and subsequent shrinkage.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Fine wood dust may form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Moisture ingress, excessive heat, open flame, sparks, static discharge, dust accumulation and airborne dust clouds.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids/bases, materials that react with wood/organic matter.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, aldehydes including possible formaldehyde, organic vapors and irritating decomposition products from wood and cured adhesive.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Likely routes of exposure	Inhalation of dust; eye and skin contact with dust or chips; incidental ingestion of
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	dust.
Acute toxicity	Not classified for solid article. Dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Dust may cause skin irritation, dryness or dermatitis.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Dust and chips may cause eye irritation or mechanical injury.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Wood dust may cause allergic skin or respiratory symptoms in susceptible individuals.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available for the finished article.
Carcinogenicity	Wood dust is classified as carcinogenic to humans by IARC and known to be a human carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program. Hazard is associated with repeated/prolonged inhalation exposure to generated wood dust, not normal handling of intact product.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available for the finished article.
STOT - single exposure	Dust may cause respiratory tract irritation.
STOT - repeated exposure	Repeated excessive exposure to wood dust may cause respiratory effects and is associated with cancer risk.
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

This section is not mandatory under OSHA HCS but is provided for completeness.

Ecotoxicity	No data available for finished article; not expected to be acutely toxic as supplied.
Persistence/degradability	Wood component is biodegradable over time; cured resin is not readily characterized by public data.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate as an article.
Mobility in soil	Solid article not mobile; dust/particles may be dispersed by wind or water.
Other adverse effects	Avoid release of large quantities of dust or debris to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment	Reuse, recycle or dispose of wood offcuts and dust in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Do not burn in uncontrolled conditions.
Contaminated packaging	Dispose of packaging according to local requirements.
RCRA status	As supplied, not expected to be a hazardous waste under RCRA. Generator is responsible for waste determination based on contamination and local rules.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. DOT	Not regulated as a dangerous good/hazardous material as supplied.
IMDG	Not regulated as supplied.
IATA	Not regulated as supplied.
UN number / proper shipping name / hazard class / packing group	Not applicable.
Special precautions	Protect against moisture, impact and unstable loads during transport. Keep dust residues away from ignition sources.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

OSHA Hazard Communication	Finished wood article is generally not hazardous during normal handling; wood dust generated by cutting/sanding/machining is hazardous and may require SDS/label communication when exposure is foreseeable.
CERCLA / SARA	No reportable quantities known for the finished article. Dust hazard classes may include acute health, chronic health and combustible dust depending on downstream processing and workplace classification.
TSCA	Wood and cured resin article not expected to require TSCA inventory listing as a manufactured article; verify for resin ingredients if imported as chemical substances.
California Proposition 65	Wood dust is listed by California as known to cause cancer. Provide warning where exposures to wood dust may occur in California.
Formaldehyde emissions	Pollmeier declares Spruce LVL S conforms to formaldehyde class E1 under EN 14374. Confirm separately whether specific products/shipments meet applicable U.S. EPA TSCA Title VI/CARB ATCM or other emissions requirements if marketed for covered composite wood-product uses.

SECTION 16: Other information

SDS draft date	May 19, 2026
NFPA rating	Health 1*; Flammability 1; Instability 0. *Chronic hazard applies to wood dust generated during processing.
HMIS rating	Health 1*; Flammability 1; Physical Hazard 0; PPE: safety glasses, gloves, dust

	respirator as needed.
Prepared from	Public Pollmeier product data for Spruce LVL / LVL-S, Pollmeier handling instructions, Pollmeier Declaration of Performance PM-014-2020, OSHA/NIOSH wood dust data