



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: **Pentachlorophenol WR Pressure Treated Wood**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED BY: COX INDUSTRIES, INC.
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REVISION DATE: 8/03/09
SUPERCEDES: 5/13/09

DESCRIPTION / USE: Treated Wood Products
SYNONYMS: Pentachlorophenol WR Treated Materials for commercial use.

OSHA Hazard
Classification:

Wood dust is classified as: carcinogenic, possible sensitizer, mild skin irritant, possible respiratory irritant.

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	PERCENT ¹	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS (mg/m ³ except where noted)		
			OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	OSHA-STEL
Pentachlorophenol (Skin)*	0.1	87-86-5	0.5	0.5	None
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	1.1	64742-89-7	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Wood Dust ⁴		N/A	15(total) 5.0 (respirable) 15(total) 5.0 (respirable)	0.5 (inhalable) 1.0 (inhalable)	None

Notes: ¹A state-run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust and/or PNOR. Exposure Limit is based on treatment at a level of 0.45 lbs/ft³. Actual retention level depends on the wood stock, moisture levels, and customer specifications.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Inhalation: Petroleum Distillates may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of coordination. Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic respiratory response in sensitized persons.

Eye Contact: Treated or untreated wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Petroleum Distillates may cause eye irritation.

Skin Contact: Handling wood may result in skin exposure to splinters. Prolonged and/or repeated contact with treated or untreated wood dust may result in mild irritation. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic type skin irritation in sensitized persons. Petroleum Distillates may cause skin irritation.

Ingestion: Not anticipated to occur. A single ingestion of a very large dose of treated wood dust may require immediate medical attention.

Chronic Wood Dust (treated or untreated) Effects: Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from wood dust exposure. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical aid if symptoms persist.

Eye Contact: Gently flush any particles from the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB THE EYES. Seek medical aid if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Rinse wood dust off with water. DO NOT RUB. Once the skin is free of the wood dust, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical aid if severe irritation develops.

Ingestion: Rinse the victim's mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms develop, call a physician or poison center.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote for effects from overexposure to this material. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point	NA	Lower Explosive Limit	NA
Auto-ignition	NA	Upper Explosive Limit	NA

Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide, regular dry chemical, regular foam, water spray

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing toxic fumes and/or gases. Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face NIOSH/NFPA – approved self-containing breathing apparatus.

Fire and Explosion Hazard: High airborne levels of wood dust may burn rapidly in the air when exposed to an ignition source.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures: Not applicable. May be subject to California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

Waste Disposal: See Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Conditions: Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping.

Caution: DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch.

Whenever possible, sawing or machining treated or untreated wood should be performed outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne wood dust. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or breathing of dusts.

Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, using tobacco products, and/or using restrooms. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Launder separately from household clothing before reuse, or discard.

OTHER: Showering and clothing change recommended at the end of each shift. If oily preservatives/sawdust soil clothes, launder before reuse. Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel, and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION: Industrial safety glasses, minimum. As necessary to comply with 29 CFR 1910.133 and work area conditions: use side shields, goggles or face shield. When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION: Industrial resistant heavy duty-type flexible gloves required for prolonged or frequent contact. For dusty operations (areas) wear necessary resistant protective apparel to include required head, hand and safety-type footwear items. Wear tightly woven coveralls or long sleeved shirts and long pants.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None normally required. When sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood, wear a NIOSH approved N95 or better dust mask. When existing conditions, OSHA regulations, or manufacturer "Instructions" and "Warnings" permit, Organic vapor/acid gas cartridges or canisters may be used.

VENTILATION: Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits and areas below explosive dust concentrations.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid lumber	Conditions to Avoid:	Sparks, open flame
Color/Odor:	Lt tan to brown wood. Mineral Spirits odor	Chemical Incompatibility:	Strong acids, oxidizers
Oxidizing:	No Oxidizing Properties	Hazardous decomposition:	During a fire, irritating and toxic gases may be generated

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Open flame.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION/COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion of this product may produce/release chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans.

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Persons with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, liver, eye, respiratory tract may be at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse health effects from woodworking operations with this product.

UNTREATED WOOD DUST OR SAWDUST: The principal health effects reported from occupational exposure to sawdust or wood dust generated from untreated wood are dermatitis, rhinitis, conjunctivitis reduced or suppressed mucociliary clearance rates, chronic obstructive lung changes, and nasal sinus cancer. Skin and respiratory sensitization have been reported from exposure to hardwood dust. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies untreated wood dust as a Group 1 human carcinogen. The 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 occupational exposures to untreated wood dust.

PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESERVATIVE: Volume 41 of the IARC Monographs states that there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure to chlorophenols including pentachlorophenol. Pentachlorophenol is fetotoxic, litter size. Pentachlorophenol appears in OSHA Subpart Z Table but not in the NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens. Pentachlorophenol typically contains contaminants, which may cause or contribute to the carcinogenic potential.



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Fuel oil has been shown to produce tumor formation in laboratory animals following long-term application. Epidemiological studies of workers in the wood treating industry have shown no significant health effects due to occupational exposure to pentachlorophenol preservative. May be absorbed through the skin including mucous membranes and eye either by airborne mist, or more particularly, by direct contact. Skin contact should be avoided. To the extent necessary, the use of gloves, coveralls, goggles or other appropriate personal protective equipment, engineering controls or work practices should be utilized to prevent or reduce skin absorption.

Reviewed and revised April 2001.

No known ingredients which occur at greater than 0.1%, other than those listed above, are listed as a carcinogen in the IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, the NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001-1047 subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances (Specifically Regulated Substances).

SKIN PROTECTION (protective material): Permeation/degradation values of chemical mixtures cannot be predicted from pure components or chemical classes. Thus, these materials are normally best estimates based on available pure component data. A significant difference in chemical breakthrough time has been reported for generically similar gloves from different manufacturers (AIHA J., 48, 941-947 1987). Do not use until Consumer Information Sheet is read and understood. Wash exposed areas promptly and thoroughly after skin contact from working with this product and before eating, drinking, using tobacco products or rest rooms.

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM THE USE OF THE MATERIAL. THE USER OF THE MATERIAL HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DISPOSE OF UNUSED MATERIAL, RESIDUES AND CONTAINERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RELEVANT LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FOR HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTES.

Disposal Guidance: DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. A 1990 study by Environmental management Services found that measured concentrations of Pentachlorophenol and other organic compounds subject to Federal Hazardous Waste Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to determine whether the waste is a hazardous waste, averaged from less than 0.065 mg/L to 7.8 mg/L, well below the regulatory level of 100 mg/L.

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated as a hazardous material under US DOT for land transportation, IMDG for water transportation or IATA for air transportation.



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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

RCRA (40 CFR 261): DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Check local and state regulations, as they may be more stringent.

SARA 313 (40 CFR 372): Unless exempted, this product may require a Toxic Release Inventory reporting for individual material uses of 25,000 pounds or more. Reporting is under Pentachlorophenol. It is the user's responsibility to determine applicability of reporting requirements and exemptions.

California Proposition 65: This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. (This statement issued in accordance with California Proposition 65).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) HAS BEEN PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200. THE INFORMATION IN THIS MSDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO ALL WHO WILL USE, HANDLE, STORE, TRANSPORT, OR OTHERWISE BE EXPOSED TO THIS PRODUCT. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PLANT ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT AND FOR PERSONS WORKING WITH OR HANDLING THIS PRODUCT. THE MANUFACTURER BELIEVES THIS INFORMATION TO BE RELIABLE AND UP TO DATE AS OF THE DATE OF PUBLICATION BUT, MAKES NO WARRANTY THAT IT IS.