## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

May be used to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, (Non-Mandatory Form) 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

OMB No. 1218-0072 Form Approved

## **Section I**

Manufacturer's Name	Emergency Telephone Number	
Hughes Brothers, Inc.	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300	
210 North 13th, Seward, NE 68434		
Chemical Name	Telephone Number for Information	
Douglas Fir solid sawn, laminated or parallel strand	402-643-2991, ext 224	
lumber treated with Pentachlorophenol		
Synonyms		
Penta Treated Wood, Pressure Treated Wood		

## **Section II - Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information**

Composition Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% Range	OSHA PEL
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	<.01%	$.5 \text{ mg/m}^3$
Petroleum Solvent	64741-59-9	<.02%	NA
Natural Wood Fiber	NA	>99%	NA

## **Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics**

Appearance and Odor	Solubility in Water	
Tan or Dark Brown Solid	Wood: Insoluble	
with Petroleum Odor	Penta: 14ppm @ 20 °C	
Specific Gravity ( $H_2O = 1$ ) 0.9	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) NA	
Boiling Point NA	Chemical Formula: NA	
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) NA		
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) NA	Melting Point NA	

## **Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data**

Flash Point (Method Used) NA	Flammable Limits	
	LEL Wood Dust: 40gm/m <sup>3</sup>	
	UEL NA	
Extinguishing Media:	Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	
Water Spray,	Toxic gas, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide	
Carbon Dioxide,	and ash are formed by fire or thermal	

Dry Chemical and Foam.	decomposition. Firefighters should wear self-	
Halon WILL NOT Extinguish the Fire	contained breathing apparatus, avoid skin	
	contact.	

**Section V - Reactivity Data** 

Conditions to Avoid:	Hazardous Decomposition Products:	
Avoid contact with open flame and other	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, chlorinated	
sources of extreme high temperatures. Avoid	dibenzodioxins, dibenzofurans, and other toxic	
contact with incompatible materials.	compounds will be released upon combustion o	
	this product	
Stability Stable	Hazardous Polymerization	
	Will not occur.	
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)		
This product is incompatible with strong		
oxidizing agents.		

## **Section VI - Health Hazard Data**

## **ROUTE OF EXPOSURE**

## **INHALATION**

Wood dust can cause irritation of nose and throat.

#### SKIN ABSORPTION

Pentachlorophenol is known to be a skin absorbing compound.

## **INGESTION**

Ingestion of pressure treated wood or sawdust is unlikely.

Ingestion of this product can irritate the mouth, throat, stomach.

Symptoms of ingestion may include nausea, vomiting, and irritation.

#### **EYE**

Prolonged or repeated exposure to wood dust can cause pain and irritation of eyes.

## **HEALTH HAZARDS**

ACUTE: Irritation of contaminated tissues. Mainly skin and eyes.

CHRONIC: The symptoms of long-term exposure would be similar to those for acute

exposure, described above. Wood dusts can aggravate allergies.

## EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

#### **INHALATION**

Move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer CPR. Call a physician.

## **SKIN**

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash effected area with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## **INGESTION**

Call a physician or poison control center immediately. If professional advice is not available DO NOT induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## **EYE**

Flush eyes with water and seek immediate medical attention.

## **Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Avoid contact with skin and breathing dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using restroom. Follow protective controls set forth in Section VIII when handling this product.

## WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not burned in open fires or stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g. construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers rated at 20 million BTU/hr or greater in heat input or it's equivalent in accordance with state and Federal regulations.

## **STORAGE**

Store treated wood in open, well ventilated area.

Label treated wood with Consumer Information Sheet. Thoroughly read and follow the use site precautions identified on the Consumer Information Sheet.

#### **Section VIII - Control Measures**

## **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:**

When sanding, sawing, drilling or performing other work with treated wood (which may cause the release of dust), an approved respirator is recommended.

#### **VENTILATION**

Maintain adequate ventilation to keep wood dust levels low. To determine exposure level(s), monitoring should be performed regularly

## **Wood Dust Exposure Guidelines**

Wood Dust (ACGIH)	Hardwood	1 mg/m3	
	Softwood	5 mg/m3	STEL 10mg/m3

Hardwoods include beach, oak, mahogany, maple, walnut and others. Soft woods include fir and pine. If wood dust is maintained below acceptable levels, pentachlorophenol levels will not approach ACGIHOSHA limits.

## EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses and/or goggles or face shield when sawing, sanding, drilling or performing other work on treated lumber which may cause the release of wood dust or chips.

## SKIN PROTECTION/PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol treated wood. When handling the treated wood, wear pvc, neoprene or nitrile gloves.