Hazard Communication Label

Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) Treated Wood

CAUTION !!!! HANDLING WOOD MAY CAUSE SPLINTERS. WOOD PRESERVATIVE MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.

Contains Chrome, Copper, Arsenic, and Wood. Do not use until Material Safety Data Sheet and Consumer Information Sheets are read and understood.

WARNING:

1. Handling wood may cause splinters.
2. High concentrations of airborne treated or untreated wood dust may burn rapidly when exposed to an ignition source.
3. This product must not be burned in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers. Treated wood may be burned only in industrial or commercial incinerators or burners in accordance with state and federal regulations.
4. Inhalation of treated or untreated wood dust may cause respiratory tract irritation or other respiratory allergic effects.
5. Prolonged contact with treated or untreated wood dust may cause minor skin or eye irritation.
6. Some forms of components of the liquid preservative used to manufacture this product (arsenic and chromium) have caused lung, skin, and possibly other cancers in humans occupationally or environmentally overexposed. THESE EFFECTS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT OCCURRED WITH THE USE OF CCA TREATED WOOD.

Quality wood poles supplied by:

P. O. DRAWER 490 PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI 39350. ..... PHONE (601) 656-6000

THOMASSON LUMBER COMPANY

Specializing In Treated And Untreated Southern Pine

Consumer Information Sheet

INORGANIC ARSENICAL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

(Including: CCA, ACA, and ACZA)

CONSUMER INFORMATION

This wood has been preserved by pressure-treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing inorganic arsenic to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with inorganic arsenic should be used only where such protection is important.

Inorganic arsenic penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to inorganic arsenic may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use or dispose of the treated wood.

USE SITE PRECAUTIONS

Wood pressure-treated with waterborne arsenical preservatives may be used inside residences as long as all sawdust and construction debris are cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or countertops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in 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 in accordance with state and Federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
CCA TREATED WOOD

Thomasson Lumber Company
P.O. Box 490
Philadelphia, MS 39350
1-800-647-6260

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

DATE PREPARED: 8-1-94
PREPARED BY: C. McCown

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Chromated Copper Arsenate Treated Wood
PRODUCT USE: Treated Wood
FORMULA: N/A
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N/A
SYNONYMS: CCA Treated Wood
CHEMICAL FAMILY: N/A
CAS NUMBER: None
DOT HAZARD CLASS: N/A

SECTION 2 - HEALTH/SAFETY ALERT

Handling may cause splinters.
Preservative treatment may cause eye and skin irritation.
Observe good hygiene and safety practices when handling this product.
Do not use this product until MSDS has been read and understood.
WARNING: Some forms of the liquid preservative used to manufacture this product (arsenic and chromium) have caused lung, skin, and possibly other cancers in humans occupationally or environmentally overexposed. SUCH EXPOSURES HAVE NOT OCCURRED WITH THE USE OF TREATED WOOD.
Do not burn in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers.

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EYE: Treated or untreated wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.
SKIN: Prolonged and/or repeated direct contact with treated or untreated wood dust may cause mild, transient irritation. See Section 13 - Comments.
INHALATION: Finely divided wood dust, treated or untreated, may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Breathing excessive amounts of wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries. See Section 13 - Comments.
INGESTION: Not anticipated to be a health problem. A single ingestion by a small child of a large amount (approximately 2.5 oz. or 6 cubic inches) of treated wood dust may require immediate medical attention. See Section 4 - Note to Physician and Section 13 - Comments.

SECTION 4 - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Gently flush any particles from the eye with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB EYES.
SKIN CONTACT: Rinse skin free of material with water to avoid abrasion of skin. Do not rub until skin is free of material, then wash thoroughly with soap and water.
INHALATION: Remove from wood dust exposure. If breathing has stopped or is difficult, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical aid.
INGESTION: Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water to victim if conscious and alert. Induce vomiting OR give 1-2 oz. (30-60 grams) activated charcoal in water to victim if conscious and alert. See Section 13 - Comments.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. body weight is ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT AND METHOD: N/A
AUTOIGNITION TEMP: N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% By volume/air): Lower: N/A Upper: N/A
TAG FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: None
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water stream/spray/fog, dry chemical, or other common extinguishing media.
FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool fire-exposed container/structure/protect personnel.
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Dust may form explosive mixture with air. When heated (fire conditions), decomposition products may be released forming flammable mixtures in air.
SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: N/A
SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: N/A

SECTION 6 - SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES (PRODUCT): N/A
WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in 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 in accordance with state and federal regulations. This product is not defined as a U.S. EPA hazardous waste.

SECTION 7 - RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT/HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

EXPOSURE LIMIT (PRODUCT):

Hazardous ingredients	CAS Number	% by weight	Exposure limit (PPM; mg/m^3)	
Chromium (III)	7440-47-3	<2**	OSHA-PEL ACGIH-TLV	1.0 0.5
Arsenic (V)	7440-38-2	<2**	OSHA-PEL ACGIH-TLV	0.01 0.01
Copper	7440-50-8	<2**	OSHA-PEL(dust/mist) ACGIH-TLV (dust/mist)	1.0 1.0
Wood dust (Softwood) (regulated as a particulate)	N/A	>94**	OSHA-PEL (total dust) (respirable fraction) ACGIH-TLV ACGIH-STEL	15.0 5.0 5.0 10.0

** Based on wood retention of 0.6 lbs. CCA per ft^3 wood. Actual retention percentage may vary slightly due to the differences in wood stock and treatment retention levels.
SARA Title III Section 313 Chemicals: Arsenic, Chromium, and Copper.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

EYE PROTECTION: Industrial safety glasses with side shields, goggles, or face shield when power-sawing and machining.
SKIN PROTECTION: Industrial type gloves, normal work clothing, and safety shoes are appropriate for handling wood.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not normally required except when handling procedures generate dust. If ventilation does not maintain inhalation exposures below PEL(TLV), use MSHA/NIOSH approved units as per current 29 CFR 1910.134. If within OSHA protection factor, air purifying OV/filter units are acceptable.
VENTILATION: Ventilation necessary only if material handling generates dust. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits, and areas below explosive dust concentrations

HEARING PROTECTION: Wear ear plugs or ear muffs when power sawing and/or cutting wood.

SECTION 9 - PERSONAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

HANDLING: Avoid frequent or prolonged contact with the skin or inhalation of treated wood dusts. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or eyes. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask.
STORAGE: Material should be kept off the ground. Protect from physical damage.
OTHER: Sawing/machining treated wood should be performed where adequate ventilation is present to avoid accumulations of airborne treated wood.

SECTION 10 - REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids, open flame, and oxidizers.
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION/COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Contact with strong acids may release metals. Combustion products include smoke, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, chrome, copper, and arsenic. The metals may remain in the ash if the wood is burned.
CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None known.

SECTION 11 - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: N/A
MELTING POINT: N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE: N/A
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): N/A
SOLUBILITY (WATER): Insoluble
VOC: N/A
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: > Untreated wood
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: N/A
EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER=1): N/A
VISCOSITY: N/A
pH: N/A
COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: N/D
APPEARANCE/ODOR: Treatment imparts a light green color to wood with a fairly normal wood odor.

SECTION 12 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASS: N/A
SHIPPING INFORMATION: Same as for untreated wood.

SECTION 13 - COMMENTS

Persons with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes, or nervous system 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. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture making, carpentry, lumber, and sawmill industries. IARC has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomes have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risks of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumber mill or sawmill.

CCA TREATED WOOD: Sawdust from CCA treated wood has been shown not to cause chromosome changes in mice fed sawdust or birth defects in mice or rabbits receiving sawdust in their feed or applied to their skin. Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicated that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of skin cancer associated with the exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods. Leaf, stem, and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (limit of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively)
This product must not come in contact with food or feed.
No known ingredients that occur at greater than 0.1%, other than those listed above, are listed as carcinogens in the IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, the NAP Annual Report on Carcinogens, or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001-1047 subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances (Specifically Regulated Substances).
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. Do not wear contact lenses without proper eye protection when sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood.
CCA PRESERVATIVE: The effects of industrial exposure to the chroma-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.
Ingestion of components (arsenic and chromium) of the liquid preservative has caused toxicity to pregnant laboratory animals and their fetuses. Reproductive performance in laboratory animals was not affected by feeding diets containing arsenic.
The IARC, the NAP, and OSHA do not consistently distinguish among arsenic or chroma species but list inorganic arsenic and chromium and certain chromium compounds as human carcinogens. Cancers in humans have followed from long term 1) consumption of Fowler's solution, a medicinal trivalent arsenical; 2) inhalations and skin contact with inorganic trivalent arsenical sheep-dust; 3) the combined inhalation of arsenic trioxide (trivalent arsenical) sulfur dioxide, and other particulates from ore smelting in arsenic trioxide production; 4) occupational exposure to nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium. This product is not manufactured with trivalent arsenic or nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium compounds but may contain some trivalent arsenic as a result of reactions occurring after wood treatment.

NOTICE

While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, supplier makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.