

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \* \* \*\* \* \***

TRADE NAME: Green Douglas Fir lumber – Mycostat Treated

SYNONYMS and/or Grades: Anti-Stain Treated Wood

PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Wood Products

**Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor Information**

Company Name: Manke Lumber Company Inc.

Address: 1717 Marine view Drive

Tacoma, WA 98422

Telephone SDS Request 253-572-6252

Email n/a

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 2 – Hazard Identification \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Signal Word: DANGER**

**NOTE:** This product is not hazardous in the form in which it is shipped by the manufacturer but may become hazardous as the result of downstream activities (e.g. cutting, sanding) which creates small particles resulting in the potential hazards as described below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | | | Hazard Statement(s) | Pictogram(s) | |
| HEALTH  Carcinogen-Category 1A  (H350) \* | | | | Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation |  | |
| Skin Irritation  Category 2  (H315)  Specific Target Organ  Toxicity – Single  Exposure (STOT)  Category-3  (H335) | | May cause skin irritation  May cause respiratory irritation | |  |
| Eye Irritation  Category 2B  (H320) | Causes eye irritation | | None |
| Combustible Dust  (OSHA Defined Hazard) | If converted to small particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air | | None |

\* Hazard Codes (GHS)

**HMIS Rating (Scale 0-4): Health = 2\* Fire = 1 Physical Hazard = 0**

**NFPA Rating (Scale 0-4): Health = 1 Fire = 1 Reactivity = 0**

**Precautionary Statement(s)/Codes (GHS):**

Prevention Statements:

P210: Keep away from sparks, flame or other heat sources.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 and P261: Avoid breathing dust.

P280: Wear appropriate protective equipment for skin exposure. In case of inadequate ventilation wear an approved respirator suitable for conditions of use.

P362 and P363: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Response Statements:

P304 and P340: If inhaled and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P308 and P313: If experiencing respiratory symptoms, following removal to fresh air, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional.

P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.

P362: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P352 and P264: If on skin wash with plenty of soap and water.

P338 and P351: If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of in accordance with Federal, state and local regulations.

**Ingredients of Unknown Acute Toxicity (>1%): NAP**

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients \* \* \*\* \* \***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ingredients** | **CAS#** | **Wt %** |
| Wood (wood dust)\* | None | 99-100 |

\* The antisapstain Mycostat mix (Mycostat-P50, K20) is applied to the surface of this product using a low rate, with a dry residual concentration of <0.1% (wt. %).

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 4 – First Aid Measurers \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Inhalation**: Remove to fresh air if respiratory symptoms are experienced. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulty or other serious symptoms occur.

**Eye Contact:** Treat dust in eye as a foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Avoid touching or rubbing eyes to avoid further irritation or injury. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

**Skin Contact:** Dry Mycostat Treated Lumber products are not anticipated to cause chemically related skin irritation due to the wood species and the very low Mycostat application rate on the surface of the wood. Mechanical irritation may cause irritant contact dermatitis.

**Skin Absorption:** Not known to be absorbed through the skin.

**Ingestion:** Not applicable under normal use.

**Symptoms or Effects:**

Acute Symptoms/Effects – Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system. Wood dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing. Wood dust may cause mechanical and possibly chemical irritation of the eyes.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects – Unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measurers \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Extinguishing Media and Restrictions:** Water, carbon dioxide and sand.

**Specific Hazards, anticipated Combustion Products:** Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, hydrogen cyanide and oxides of nitrogen.

**Autoignition Temperature:** Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]

**Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures:** No special equipment anticipated. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Depending on moisture content and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards 654 and 664 and the NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook* for guidance. Ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Steps to be taken in case Material is Released or Spilled:** Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering facepiece respirator (“dust mask”) or higher levels of respiratory protection as indicated and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 7 – Handling and Storage \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage:** Dried wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 8 – Exposure Control Measurers/Personal Protection \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Exposure Limits/Guidelines:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ingredient(s)** | **Agency** | **Exposure Limit(s)** | **Comments** |
| Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood) | OSHA  OSHA  ACGIH | PEL-TWA 15 mg/m3  (see footnote A below)    PEL-TWA 5 mg/m3  (see footnotea below)  TlV-TWA 1 mg/m3 | Total Dust (PNOR)  Respirable dust  fraction (PNOR)  Inhalable fraction |

**A** In AFL-CIO v OSHA, 965 f. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the Court overturned OSHA’s 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PEL’s for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 vacated PEL’s were: 5mg/m3 PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m3 STEL (15min), all softwood and hardwood except Western Red Cedar. Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as “Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated” (PNOR), which is also referred to as “nuisance dust”. However, some states have regulated wood dust PEL’s in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances.

**Ventilation:**

LOCAL EXHAUST – Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be considered where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system. See “SPECIAL” section below.

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) – Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.

SPECIAL – Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.

OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS – Cutting and machining of product should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation and containment.

**Personal Protective Equipment:**

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION– Use filtering face piece respirator (“dust mask”) tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US), CSA (Canada), CEN (EU), or JIS (Japan) where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort or symptom relief. Use respiratory protection in accordance with jurisdictional regulatory requirements similar to the OSHA respiratory protection standard 29CFR 1910.134 following a determination of risk from potential exposures.

EYE PROTECTION – Approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures to dust may occur (e.g. during machining and clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES – Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to minimize potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product. Impervious gloves are recommended, when handling freshly treated product, before the surface coating is completely dry. In the production phase when the wood is still wet from treatment, durable nitrile or butyl gloves are recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas or in production areas when wood is still wet from treatment.

WORK/HYGIENCE PRACTICES – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 9 – Physical/Chemical Properties \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Appearance:**  Color and odor depend on the time since the wood was treated. The product may have a faint wood odor with the color of the Douglas fir used.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Odor/Odor Threshold(s):** | NAV |
| **pH:** | NAP |
| **Melting/Freezing Point:** | NAP |
| **Boiling Point (@760 mm Hg) and Range:** | NAP |
| **Flash Point:** | NAP |
| **Evaporation Rate:** | NAP |
| **Flammability:** | NAV |
| **Lower / Upper Explosive Limits:** | 40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. |
| **Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):** | NAP |
| **Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):** | NAP |
| **Relative Density:** | NAP |
| **Solubility:** | <0.1 |
| **Partition Coefficient (n-octonal/water):** | NAP |
| **Autoignition Temperature:** | Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)] |
| **Decomposition Temperature:** | NAV |
| **Viscosity:** | NAP |
| **Other Properties:** | NAP |

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Reactivity:** NAP

**Hazardous Polymerization:** May occur X Will not occur



**Stability:** Unstable X Stable



**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid all sources of ignition

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

**Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:** Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, rosin acides, terpenes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, hydrogen cyanide and oxides of nitrogen. Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Spontaneous and rapid hazardous decomposition will not occur.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Airborne wood dust may be ignited by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size and moisture content.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 11 – Toxicological Information \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Likely Route(s) of Exposure:**

Ingestion:



X Skin: Dust

X

X Inhalation: Dust



X Eye: Dust



**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:**

**Wood Dust – NTP:**  According to its Report on Carcinogens, Thirteenth Edition, NTP sates, “Wood dust is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans”. An association between wood dust exposure and cancer of the nasal cavity has been observe d in many case reports, cohort studies, and case-control studies that specifically addressed nasal cancer. Associations with cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses were observed both in studies of people whose occupations are associated with wood dust exposure and in studies that directly estimated wood dust exposure. This classification is based primarily on increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The evaluation did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust. There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of wood dust from studies in experimental animals according to NTP.

**Wood Dust: IARC – Group 1:** Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma to the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lympohatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum.

**Carcinogenicity Listing(s):**

X NTP: Wood dust, Known Human Carcinogen.



X IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 – Carcinogenic to Humans.



OSHA Regulated:



**Toxicity Data:** No specific information available for product in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below.

**Components:**

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)

Dusts generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product may cause respiratory irritation, nasal dryness and irritation, coughing and sinusitis. NTP and IARC (Group 1) classify wood dust as a human carcinogen. See Section 2 above.

Mycostat-P50 (concentrate)

LD50 (rat,oral) = >2,000 mg/kg. LD50 (rat,dermal) = >2,000 mg/kg. LC50 (rat, inhalation) = >0.62 but <2.0 mg/l. Mycostat – P50 data is based on internal studies performed by Diacon, the manufacturer of Mycostat-P50

Mycostat-K20

LD50 (rat,oral) = >2,000 mg/kg. Acute skin effects, LD50 (rat,dermal) = >2,000 mg/kg. The irritation is completely reversible and markedly reduced by immediate irrigation with water. Acute inhalation effects, LC50 (rat, 4hr inhalation) = 290 mg/m3.

**Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 12 – Ecological Information \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Ecotoxicity:** No information available for product in purchased form. Individual component information is listed below if available.

Mycostat-P50:LC50 (rainbow trout) = 1.1 ppm

Mycostat-K20: LC50 (bluegill sunfish, 96 hr flow-through) = 230 ug/l

**Biopersistance and Degradability:** The wood portion of this product would be expected to be biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulation:** NAV

**Soil Mobility:** NAV

**Other Adverse Effects:** NAP

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 13 – Disposal Considerations \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dry land disposal or incineration is acceptable in most areas. It is, however, the user’s responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your waste meets any jurisdictional criteria. Note that wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard.

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 14 – Transport Information \* \* \*\* \* \***

**Mode:** (air, land, water) Not regulated as a hazardous material by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Not listed as a hazardous material in Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) regulations. Not regulated as a hazardous material by IMDG or IATA regulations concerning the transport of hazardous materials.

**UN Proper Shipping Name:** NAP

**UN/NA ID Number:** NAP

**Hazard Class:** NAP

**Packing Group:** NAP

**Environmental Hazards (Marine** NAP

**Pollutant):**

**Special Precautions** NAP

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 15 – Regulatory Information \* \* \*\* \* \***

**TSCA:** All ingredients in Mycostat-P50 and K-20 are on the TSCA inventory.

**CERCLA:** NAP

**DSL:** All ingredients in Mycostat-P50 and k-20 are on the DSL list.

**OSHA:** Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining activities may be considered hazardous.

**STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW:**

California Proposition 65 – **Warning**: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance know to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania – When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Wood dust appears Pennsylvania’s Appendix A, Hazardous Substance List.

New Jersey – When cut or otherwise machined, the product may emit wood dust. Wood dust is on the New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substance List.

**SARA 313 Information:** This product does not contain any chemical ingredient (s) that exceed the de minimis reporting levels established by SARA Title III, section 313 and 40 CFR section 372.

**SARA 311/312 Hazard Category:** This product has been reviewed according to the EPA “Hazard Categories” promulgated under SARA Title III Sections 311 and 312 and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

An immediate (acute) health hazard Yes

A delayed (chronic) health hazard Yes

A corrosive hazard No

A fire hazard No

A reactivity hazard No

A sudden release hazard No

**FDA:** Not intended for use as a food additive or indirect food contact item.

**WHMIS Classification:** Wood and products made from wood are exempt from WHMIS per the Hazardous Products Act. However, wood dust is considered to be a controlled product: D2A (wood dust: IARC Group1).

**\* \* \* \* \* \* Section 16 – Other Information \* \* \*\* \* \***

**User’s Responsibility:** The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user’s responsibility to determine if the product is suitable for its proposed application(s) and to follow necessary safety precautions. The user has the responsibility to ensure that the most current SDS is used.

**Definition of Common Terms:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

C = Ceiling Limit

CAS# = Chemical Abstracts System Number

DOT = U.S. Department of Transportation

DSL = Domestic Substance List

EC# = Identifying Number Assigned to Chemicals Contained in the European Inventory of

Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

EC50 = Effective Concentration That Inhibits the Endpoint to 50% of Control Population

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

0- = (Canada) Hazardous Materials Identification System

HNOC = Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC50 = Concentration in Air Resulting in Death to 50% of Experimental Animals

LCLo = Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in Death

LD50 = Administered Dose Resulting in Death to 50% of Experimental Animals

LDLo = Lowest Dose Resulting in Death

LEL = Lower Explosive Limit

LFL = Lower Flammable Limit

MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration

NAP = Not Applicable

NAV = Not Available

NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

NPRI = (Canada) National Pollution Release Inventory

NTP = National Toxicology Program

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

PNOR = Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated

PNOS = Particulate Not Otherwise Specified

RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)

STP = Standard Temperature and Pressure

TCLo = Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in a Toxic Effect

TDG = (Canada) Transportation of Dangerous Goods

TDLo = Lowest Dose Resulting in a Toxic Effect

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)

UFL = Upper Flammable Limit

WHMIS = (Canada) Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

**All Grades: Anti-Stain Treated Wood**



**Danger**

**Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation. May cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation.**

**May form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles become airborne or are formed during processing or handling.**

**Precautions:** Avoid breathing dust and wear appropriate protective equipment for respiratory, skin or eye exposures. Prevent dust release and accumulations to minimize hazards. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep dust away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and flame.

**First Aid**: If on skin wash with plenty of mild soap and water. If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact a qualified medical professional for serious or persistent skin, eye or respiratory symptoms.