

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
DRICON® FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD
September 17, 2010

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Dricon® Fire Retardant Treated Wood
General Use: Treated Wood Products

MANUFACTURER:

Biewer Lumber Co.
Biewer Lumber Co.
St. Clair, MI 48079

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

1-800-482-5717
1-800-482-5717

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	PERCENT ¹	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS (mg/m ³)		
			OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	ACGIH-STEL
Boric Acid	<5	10043-35-3	NA	NA	NA
Guanylurea Phosphate	<10	17675-60-4	NA	NA	NA
Wood Dust ²					
Western Red Cedar	>85	N/A	15(total) 5.0 (respirable)	0.5 (inhalable)	None
All other Species			15(total) 5.0 (respirable)	1.0 (inhalable)	
Formaldehyde ³	<0.1	50-00-0	0.75ppm	0.37 (Ceiling)	2ppm

Notes: ¹ Actual retention may vary due to differences in wood stock and treatment retention levels.

² A state-run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust and/or PNOR.

³ Only applies to Plywood Products

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING! MAY FORM COMBUSTIBLE DUST CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR (DURING PROCESSING)

Inhalation: 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.

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.

Ingestion: Not anticipated to occur.

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.

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point NA

Lower Explosive Limit NA

Auto-ignition NA

Upper Explosive Limit NA

Extinguishing Agents: Not applicable

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES CONT'D

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 and 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. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures: Dust Deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Nonsparking tools should be used.

Waste Disposal: See Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Conditions: Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

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. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, using tobacco products, and/or using restrooms.

NOTE: For plywood products only, provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde vapors.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: None normally required. When sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood, wear a NIOSH approved N95 or better dust mask.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.

Skin/Foot Protection: Leather or comparable gloves to prevent splinters. Long sleeve shirt, pants and steel toed shoes when handling treated or untreated wood.

Ventilation: Saw, cut or machine wood outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Due to the explosive potential of dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken when sawing, sanding, or machining wood or wood products to prevent sparks or other ignition sources. If required, use wet methods and/or explosion suppression systems to reduce generation of dust. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when sawing, sanding, or machining this product. General dilution ventilation is recommended in processing and storage areas. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain inhalation exposures below OSHA PEL for particulates.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear ear plugs or muffs when using power tools.

NOTE: For plywood products only, if Formaldehyde vapor level exceeds OSHA PEL or STEL, then a NIOSH approved respirator is required.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Similar to untreated wood	Specific Gravity (Water =1)	NA
Odor	None	Boiling Point	NA
Solubility in Water	NA	Vapor Density (Air=1)	NA
Physical State	Solid	Vapor Pressure	NA
pH	NA	Freezing Point	NA

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions contributing to instability: None known.

Incompatibilities: Strong acids, open flame and oxidizers.

Hazardous Reactions/Decomposition/Combustion Products: Combustion products may include smoke, toxic fumes or gases.

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenicity Data: IARC has classified untreated hardwood and hardwood/softwood mix wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The wood dust 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. NTP has classified all untreated wood dust as a carcinogen.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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. 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. This product is typically not considered a hazardous waste but State run waste programs may be more stringent. Check with your local or state regulators prior to disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Hazardous Material Classification: This material is not regulated as a hazardous material by the DOT.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200): This product is regulated under the Hazard Communication Standard.

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. This product is typically not considered a hazardous waste but State run waste programs may be more stringent. Check with your local or state regulators prior to disposal.

California Proposition 65: Wood Dust. WARNING: Wood Dust is known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

NFPA: Refer to FPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*, for safe handling.

ABBREVIATIONS

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
SARA	Superfund Authorization and Reauthorization Act	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
DOT	Department of Transportation	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program	IBC	International Building Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	mg/m3	Milligrams per cubic meter
CWA	Clean Water Act	CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service		

NOTICE: While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof this company makes no guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information.