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PENTA TREATED WOOD DUST “SAFETY DATA SHEET”

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Wood Dust (Pentachlorophenol treated)
SYNONYMS: Pentachlorophenol Treated Wood, Penta Sander Dust, Penta Sawdust
MANUFACTURER: Arkansas Laminating, LLC
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 669 – Magnolia, AR 71754-0669
EMERGENCY PHONE: 870-234-4112
PRODUCT USE: Penta Treated Wood Dust is generated by sanding or sawing of Penta Treated wood
DATE REVISED: October 14, 2013

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

CAS NUMBER: None assigned
PRIMARY HEALTH HAZARD: The primary health hazard posed by wood dust is thought to be inhaling the wood dust. 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, mechanical irritation to the eyes, and mild irritation to the skin.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust “cloud” contacts an ignition source during sawing, sanding, or machining.
OSHA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Wood dust is classified as: carcinogenic, possible sensitizer, mild skin irritant and possible respiratory irritant.
CHRONIC WOOD DUST (TREATED OR UNTREATED) EFFECTS: Wood dust may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact and may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT: Pentachlorophenol Treated Wood Dust and potential petroleum distillates (preservative carrier in the pressure treatment process)

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention. **DO NOT RUB.**

SKIN: If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical advice.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice.

INGESTION: Not applicable under normal conditions. If ingestion occurs, rinse the mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water, Carbon Dioxide, Sand, regular dry chemical, regular foam.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Combustion may produce/release chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Not applicable. Collect spilled material in an appropriate container for proper disposal (see Section 13).

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD DUST

Wear gloves, eye protection, dust mask and protective clothing.

Do not use as mulch.

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

Wood dust can build static electricity charges when subjected to friction. Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and handling of Combustible Particulate Solids.

Minimize dust generation in the air

Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air

Avoid open flames

STORAGE: Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxidizers, strong acids

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

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA EXPOSURE LIMITS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	PERCENT	CAS#	PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS		
			OSHA-PEL	STEL	ACGIH-TLV
Pentachlorophenol	.1	87-86-5	.5 mg/m ³	None	0.5 mg/m ³
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	1.1	68334-30-5	100 ppm	None	100 ppm
Wood Dust		N/A	15.0 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5.0 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)	None	1.0 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)

NOTE: See important footnote (1) below concerning OSHA PELs for wood dust.

NOTE (1): In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA’S 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 PELs were: TWA- 5.0 mg/m³; STEL (15 min) – 10.0 mg/m³ (all soft and hard woods, except western red cedar); western red cedar: TWA – 2.5mg/m³.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR), which is also referred to as “nuisance dust”. However, a number of States have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act General Duty Clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

CHRONIC WOOD DUST (TREATED OR UNTREATED) EFFECTS:

Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis. By prolonged, repetitive contact, may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. NTP includes wood dust in the Annual Report on Carcinogens. IARC classifies wood dust a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This 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 exposure to wood dust. IAARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate hypo pharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has categorized wood dust (certain hardwoods) as a confirmed human carcinogen.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust ventilation system when necessary to ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits for wood dust. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive applicable exposure limits of wood dusts are present. To avoid static sparks, electrically ground and bond all equipment used in and around processes that involve wood dust generation.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A NIOSH approved dust mask is recommended. If respirators are used they should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respiratory standard (29CFR 1910.134).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when working with wood dust.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Not required. However, standard work gloves are recommended to minimize slivers or mechanical irritation from handling generated wood dust.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing is not required under normal conditions, but outer clothing which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.

WORK/HYGIENE 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 blow-down or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Light tan to brown colored. Mineral spirits odor.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

Boiling Point.....N/A

Specific Gravity.....Variable (depends on wood specie & MC)
 Vapor Density.....N/A
 % Volatiles by Volume.....N/A
 Melting Point.....N/A
 Vapor Pressure.....N/A
 Solubility in H2O (% by wt.).....Insoluble
 Evaporation Rate.....N/A
 pHN/A

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY DATA:

Conditions Contributing to Instability – Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility – Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and strong acids. Avoid open flame, sparks, other ignition sources and elevated temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition Products – During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Combustion may produce/release chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans.

Conditions Contributing to Polymerization – Not applicable

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

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

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Skin and Inhalation

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:

INGESTION: Not applicable under normal use.

EYE CONTACT: Wood dust may cause mechanical irritation. Treat dust in eye as foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Get medical help if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT: Wood dust of certain species can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals, as well as mechanical irritation resulting in erythema and hives. Get medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Pentachlorophenol is known to be a skin-absorbing compound. Appropriate protective gloves should be worn to protect the skin when handling.

INHALATION: Wood dust may cause obstruction in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of the nose, dry cough, sneezing and headaches. Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulties occur.

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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No aquatic toxicity data is available for this product.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use 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. 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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not listed as a hazardous material by the U. S. Department of Transportation

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA: N/A

CERCLA: N/A

DSL: N/A

OSHA: Wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining may be hazardous under 1910.1200.