



Material Safety Data Sheet

PYRO-GUARD® Treated Wood



Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product / Trade Name **PYRO-GUARD®** Treated Wood
 Synonyms Fire Retardant Treated Wood(FRTW), Interior FRTW
 Product Use Controls Flame Spread and Maintains Strength Under Fire Conditions Longer Than Untreated Wood
 MSDS Number HTWP-039 Revision 5/19/2009

Manufacturer Hoover Treated Wood Products, Inc.
 154 Wire Road NW
 Thomson, GA 30824
 (706) 595-5058 (Non-Emergency) <http://www.frtw.com>

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Section 2. Hazards Identification

HMIS

Health Hazard	0
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	

Note: Personal protective equipment (PPE) is related to conditions of use. Determination of PPE is the responsibility of the employer. Refer to Section 8 (Exposure Controls / Personal Protection) of this MSDS for recommendations.

Emergency Overview

Product appearance and odor is no different than the wood before treatment. Wood species dictates appearance and odor. Generally a light to dark brown solid. Southern Pine is the predominant species used. Sapwood is yellowish white and heartwood, reddish brown. Wood dust consists of finely divided particles generated from sawing, sanding, routing, or chipping solid dimensional lumber or other wood products.

Acute or prolonged exposure to wood dust or chips from the product may cause mild irritation of the eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tract. Product may form explosive dust/air mixtures if high concentration of product dust is suspended in air.

Potential Health Effects

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 or chips 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.

Potential Environmental Effects

No known significant environmental effects.

Section 3 Composition / Information On Ingredients

CAS #	Component	Approximate % By Weight ¹
Not Available	Wood / Wood Dust	> 88%
Proprietary	Boron Compounds	< 4%
Proprietary	Nitrogen Compounds	< 4%
Proprietary	Phosphorous Compounds	< 3%
Proprietary	Sodium Compounds	< 1%
1897-45-6	Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile	< 0.02 %

¹ The values presented will vary due to the variability of treatment and the natural variability of wood

Section 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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 or poison center at (800) 222-1222.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable Properties

This product resist burning - Class A per ASTM E-84 (Flame Spread <25). Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing toxic fumes and/or gasses. Wood dust is combustible, and may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source.

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Media: Water Fog, Foam, CO₂, or Dry Chemical - Use methods for the surrounding fire.

Protection of Firefighters

Specific Hazards: Wood dust may present a strong to severe explosion hazard if dust cloud contacts an ignition source. Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished. Combustion or thermal decomposition can yield dangerous fumes of phosphorous compounds, nitrogen compounds, boron compounds, sodium compounds, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, aliphatic aldehydes, organic acids, or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Protective Equipment and Precautions: Wear complete fire service protective equipment (Full Bunker Gear), including full-face NIOSH and NFPA – approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Avoid inhaling any combustion products.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: None necessary.

Environmental Precautions: None necessary.

Methods for Containment: Product is an article – none necessary.

Methods for Clean-up: None necessary.

Other Information: No additional information available.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Do not generate airborne dust in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting, sanding, grinding, routing or chipping wood. Wash hands after handling and before eating. Avoid contact of wood dust with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing wood dust. Avoid skin penetration by wood splinters. Launder clothing worn when generating wood dust before reuse. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling this product or in areas where dust of this product are present. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Storage

Protect from physical damage. Store **PYRO-GUARD®** treated lumber and plywood off the ground, in a dry place, protected from weather. Exposure to weather may impair product's performance. While at the job site, before installation, cover with plastic tarps, allowing for adequate air circulation. Keep away from open flame. Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean-up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize practices that generate airborne dust.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines

Name	CAS#	Agency	Exposure Limits	Comments
Wood Dust (softwood and hardwood)	None	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³ (see footnote 1 below)	Total dust (PNOR)
		OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (see footnote 1 below)	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)
		ACGIH	TLV-TWA 0.5 mg/m ³	Inhalable, Western red cedar
		ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³	Inhalable, All other species
		Recommended ¹	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m ³	Softwood or hardwood total dust
		Recommended ¹	PEL-STEL 10 mg/m ³	Softwood or hardwood total dust
		Recommended ¹	PEL-TWA 2.5 mg/m ³	Western red cedar total dust

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 mg/m³; STEL (15 MIN) - 10 mg/m³ (ALL SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS, EXCEPT WESTERN RED CEDAR); WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA - 2.5 mg/m³.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under the Hazardous Ingredients section of this MSDS. 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.

Engineering Controls

Use ventilation as necessary to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limits. Due to the explosive potential of wood dust when suspended in air, ventilation systems should be kept clean and precautions should be taken to prevent sparks or other ignition sources.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye / Face Protection: When sawing, cutting, sanding, grinding, routing or chipping wood wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection: When sawing, cutting, sanding, grinding, routing or chipping wood, wear clothing that covers the skin – long pants, long sleeve shirts, hat, gloves and shoes. When simply handling the product gloves should be worn to protect from splinters.

Respiratory Protection: When sawing, cutting, sanding, grinding, routing or chipping wood, actions that can generate wood dust, a dust mask should be worn.

General Hygiene Considerations: Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, or smoking. Launder clothing worn when generating wood dust before reuse.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Product appearance and odor is no different than the wood before treatment. Wood species dictates appearance and odor. Generally a light to dark brown solid. Southern Pine is the predominant species used. Sapwood is yellowish white and heartwood, reddish brown. Wood dust consists of finely divided particles generated from sawing, sanding, routing, or chipping solid dimensional lumber or other wood products.

Odor: Wood Smell – Pine Pitch Mainly

Odor Threshold: Not Applicable

Physical State: Solid

pH: Not Applicable

Melting/Freezing: Not Applicable

Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: Not Applicable

Flash Point: Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust as a by-product. Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. 212 F (100 C) has been suggested as the upper temperature limit for continuous exposure for wood without risk of ignition (wood dust may require a still lower temperature). An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the lowest explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust.

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Vapor Density: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity or Relative Density: 0.30 to 0.70 Depending On Wood Species (water=1)

Solubility: Insoluble

Partition Coefficient: Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 400° F – 500° F

Decomposition Temperature: > 300° F Char Starts

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Open flame will cause product to char. Product may ignite at temperature in excess of 400° F. Avoid prolonged continuous temperature above 212° F.

Incompatible Materials: Strong Acids, Open Flame, and Strong Oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, resin acids, phosphorous compounds, nitrogen compounds, boron compounds, sodium compounds and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

No specific toxicological data is available on the fire retardant wood itself. However, considerable information is available regarding the toxicity of its components and untreated wood. The presence of the fire retardant in the treated wood or wood dust is not expected to affect its inherent toxicity characteristics.

Carcinogenicity: **PYRO-GUARD®** Treated Wood and its components are not listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, NIOSH, or IARC. Wood dust is classified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH, and IARC. This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancer in people exposed to wood dusts. Carcinogenicity of wood dust: ACGIH – A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to wood dusts-hard wood; NIOSH – Occupational carcinogen (related to wood dust); IARC -- Monograph 62, 1995 (related to wood dust)(Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)).

Wood Dust:

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood): OSHA Hazard Rating = 3.3; moderately toxic with probable oral lethal dose to humans being 0.5-5 g/kg (about 1 pound for a 70 kg or 150 pound person). Source: *OSHA Regulated Hazardous Substances*, Government Institutes, Inc., February 1990.

Carcinogenicity Listing:

- NTP: Wood dust, *Known Human Carcinogen*
- IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1
- OSHA Regulated: Not listed

NTP: According to its *Tenth Report on Carcinogens*, NTP states, "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 nose has been observed in many case reports, cohort studies, and case-control studies that specifically addressed nasal cancer. Strong and consistent 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."

IARC – Group I: 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, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Nitrogen is a critical element for plant growth and a basic constituent of proteins. In excess, however, it can make soil conditions less favorable for plant growth, damage aquatic life, and impair human health.

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plants and animals; however, excessive accumulation of nutrients can represent too much of a good thing, especially in water bodies such as lakes, streams and estuaries. Loading of nutrients to surface waters causes changes in ecological function, and often has undesirable environmental and economic consequences.

Borates have an excellent reputation for safety. In trace amounts, they're essential micronutrients for plants and believed to be nutritionally important for people. In extreme doses, they can make you ill. As perspective, borates are about as acutely toxic as table salt. The United States Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) recently recognized the safety of boron by establishing a Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL) for boron of 20 milligrams per day.

Eutrophication is the enrichment of freshwater and marine systems with nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus.

Environmental Toxicity: None known.

Environmental Fate: Wood is a naturally occurring product and decomposes into soil and soil enrichments. The nitrogen, phosphorus, and boron compounds are plant nutrients and are normal soil additives.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Recover or recycle if possible.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Dispose of as you would any other discarded wooden building component.

If this product as supplied becomes a waste, it does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.

Section 14. Transport Information

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).

Section 15. Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List or exempt.

None of this product's components are listed under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4). Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile is listed in SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65)

FIFRA: No information is available.

CERCLA: Not Applicable

OSHA: Wood dust may be hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

FDA: Not Applicable

State Right-To-Know

This product is not considered hazardous for SARA Title III sections 311/312.

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

Pennsylvania: Wood dust (certain hardwoods as beech and oak) softwood appears on Pennsylvania's *Appendix A – Hazardous Substance Lists*.

Canada

WHMIS Classification: Wood dust is not considered a controlled product.

DSL/NDSL: Not Applicable

Section 16. Other Information

Effective Date: 5/19/2009

Prepared By: Hoover Treated Wood Products, Inc.

User's Responsibility:

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "Information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, Hoover Treated Wood Products, Inc. makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for the purposes prior to use. In no event will Hoover Treated Wood Products, Inc. be responsible for damages or any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance upon this information. The user has the responsibility to make sure that this sheet is the most up-to-date issue.

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Definition of Common Terms:

ACGIH	=	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
C	=	Ceiling Limit
CAA	=	Clean Air Act
CAS#	=	Chemical Abstracts System Number
CERCLA	=	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	=	Clean Water Act
DOT	=	U. S. Department of Transportation
DSL	=	Domestic Substance List (Canada)
EC50	=	Effective concentration that inhibits the endpoint to 50% of control population
EPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FIFRA	=	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
IARC	=	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	=	International Air Transport Association
IBC	=	International Building Code
IDL	=	Ingredient Disclosure List (Canada)
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	=	Mining Safety and Health Administration
NAP	=	Not Applicable
NAV	=	Not Available
NFPA	=	National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH	=	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NPRI	=	Canadian National Pollution Release Inventory
NTP	=	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	=	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	=	Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	=	Superfund Authorization and Reauthorization Act
STEL	=	Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
STP	=	Standard Temperature and Pressure
TCLo	=	Lowest concentration in air resulting in a toxic effect
TDG	=	Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TDL _o	=	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	=	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Hazard Information Label Text:

**FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD DUST
CAUTION!**

Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust that can cause a flammable or explosive hazard.

Wood dust may cause lung, upper respiratory tract, eye and skin irritation. Some wood species may cause dermatitis and/or respiratory allergic effects.

- Avoid dust contact with ignition sources.
- Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air.
- Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.
- Refer to FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD MSDS for additional information.

FIRST AID: In case of contact, flush eyes or skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

CONTACT: For additional information, please contact the manufacturer.