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Non-Transport Emergencies and
Technical Information 800/795-4980

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
COPPER NAPHTHENATE TREATED WOOD

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE MATERIAL USED TO TREAT THE WOOD AND INCLUDES HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH WOOD DUST GENERATED FROM SAWING, SANDING, ROUTING OR CHIPPING. THESE HAZARDS ARE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS FOR UNTREATED WOOD.

Product Code: Date of Last Revision: 04/01/99
MSDS Number:

I. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

APPEARANCE: Greenish-Blue/Grey/Light Brown to Natural color of wood.
BOILING POINT (INITIAL) (F/C): N/A / N/A DENSITY (Lbs/Ft 3) (Water @20C = 62.4): 24-52
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): N/A EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAC=1): N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1): N/A

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS (See Section X Also)

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME	C.A.S.#	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Copper Naphthenate	Naphthenic Acid, cupric salt*	1338-02-9	0.05-4.0	N/E	1 mg/m 3 *
Petroleum Hydrocarbon	Fuel Oil/Mineral Spirits		0.01-20	N/E	N/E
Natural Wood Fiber	Wood, Natural (all species)	N/A	16-80	5.0 mg/m	3 5.0 mg/m 3

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372) requires that certain toxic chemicals be identified. Any such chemicals contained in this product are listed in Section II and are identified by an asterisk (*). OSHA's Hazard Communication (Standard 29CFR 1910.1200) requires hazardous chemicals to be listed and the MSDS to identify the hazards associated with the product. This information must be included in all MSDS's that are copied and distributed for this product.

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HMIS HAZARD RATINGS
Health Hazard: 1 Fire Hazard: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special Hazard: ----
(Based on the revised National Paint & Coatings Association HMIS Rating System) (1984)

III. HEALTH HAZARD DATA (See Section IX Also)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES:
IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION:
NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep airway clear. Drink promptly large quantities of milk or water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with your finger. Repeat until vomit is clear. Seek medical attention IMMEDIATELY.

INHALATION:
Persons administering first aid to overexposure victims should carefully wash off any visible product from the victim's face. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Seek medical attention.

SKIN:
Brush or shake material off clothes and shoes in a well ventilated area. Allow clothes to ventilate well before laundering. Do not leave contaminated clothes in a confined area such as automobiles, vans, motel rooms, etc. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash clothing and decontaminate footwear before reuse. Rinse skin free of material to avoid abrasion before washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Primary Routes Of Entry: Inhalation Eyes Skin Ingestion

TOXICOLOGY DATA AND EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES:
Can cause irritation, transient corneal injury, and blurred vision. Treated or untreated wood dust may cause irritation.

INGESTION:
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 = Greater than 5000 mg/kg. Eating treated sawdust or wood may cause mouth, throat, and stomach irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Avoid using treated wood under circumstances where the preservatives may become a component of food or animal feed.

INHALATION:
Breathing of dust from dried product or wood dust from sawing can cause irritation of nasal and respiratory passages, and can produce dryness of the nasal passages, dry cough, and headaches.

SKIN:
May cause skin irritation or rash on prolonged or repeated contact with freshly treated wood. Wood dust(s), of certain species can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:
Wood dust(s), depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis with prolonged, repeated contact, and respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Wood dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions or allergies.

LISTED AS A CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN BY: None for product. See Section 9 regarding components.

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Degrees F, Method): >200 TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (LEL): 40 grams /m 3 for wood dust
EXTINGUISHER MEDIA: Foam, carbon dioxide, water spray, dry chemical.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear MSHA/NIOSH-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool exposed containers with water.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Dust (powder) may form an explosive mixture in air.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable. CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids, open flame.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may release oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and hydrogen chloride.
CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Material is not known to polymerize.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

SMALL SPILL: Not applicable.

LARGE SPILL: Not applicable.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Follow all applicable federal, state, and local regulations for disposal of a waste material. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires, stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial applications may be burned only in industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and federal regulations.

VII. SPECIAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Ventilate via mechanical methods (general or local exhaust) to maintain exposure below TLV(s), if applicable. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that indoor work areas should be isolated and provided with adequate local exhaust ventilation.

RESPIRATORY: None normally required if good ventilation is maintained. Use a MSHA/NIOSH approved dust high efficiency filter respirator when sawing or machining treated wood.

EYE: Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses.

GLOVES: Wear impervious gloves, such as: Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene, PVA, PVC, or NBR(Buna-N). Special precautions should be taken to ensure that material cannot get inside gloves.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: None normally required. Use as necessary to prevent exposure.

VIII. OTHER SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Observe good personal hygiene practices. Change protective gloves/clothing when signs of contamination appear. Keep out of reach of children.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Wash thoroughly after skin contact and before eating, drinking, use of tobacco products, or using restrooms.

IX. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

USE SITE PRECAUTIONS: Treated wood may be used inside residences as long as it is visibly clean and free of surface residue and all construction debris are cleaned up and disposed. Do not use treated wood for cutting boards or countertops. Do not use treated wood for construction of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

UNTREATED WOOD DUST OR SAWDUST: Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture-making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. The International Agency on Research of Carcinogens (IARC) has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas 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 softwood and hardwood species. The IARC concluded that epidemiological data are sufficient to make a direct linkage between wood dust exposure and a rare form of nasal cancer.

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910, 1200 requires that a MSDS be kept on file and distributed to employees and/or customers. If this product is used at other locations, it is your responsibility to promptly distribute this information to that location. Additional copies of the Material Safety Data Sheets are available upon request.

X. SHIPPING INFORMATION

Shipping Information is not available for this product.

This product is classified for transportation purposes as follows:

	YES	NO
IATA (Air)		X
IMO (Water)		X
DOT (Land)		X

DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

Seller warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. **Seller makes no other express or implied warranty of Fitness or of Merchantability, and no agent of Seller is authorized to do so**. In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

Buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss of damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of seller, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with other products unless otherwise expressly provided in the Directions for Use of this product, weather conditions, moisture conditions or other environmental conditions, and those conditions which are outside of the ranges that are generally recognized as being conductive to good industrial practice.

HAZARD COMMUNICATION LABEL

COPPER NAPHTHENATE **TREATED WOOD**

Hazard warnings for COPPER NAPHTHENATE
treated wood are basically the same as those for untreated wood.

- Airborne wood dust can cause respiratory, eye and skin irritation.
- Breathing wood dust, primarily from hardwood, has been associated with nasal cancer in some studies.
- High airborne dust levels can be an explosion hazard when exposed to an ignition source.
- Use with adequate ventilation and/or respiratory protection.

For additional information, consult the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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