

PENTACHLOROPHENOL-TREATED WOOD
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION	
MANUFACTURER: MCFARLAND CASCADE P O BOX 1496 TACOMA, WA 98401-1496 EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-841-7809	SYNONYMS: PENTA-TREATED WOOD CAS NUMBER: NA CURRENT ISSUE DATE: JUNE 7, 2000 LAST ISSUE DATE: AUGUST 11, 1994

SECTION 2 PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA				
COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	APPROX %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
TECHNICAL PENTACHLOROPHENOL	87-86-5	1	0.5 mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS	---	15	—	—
NATURAL WOOD FIBER	---	84	—	0.5 mg/m ³

The ACGIH TLV value for natural wood fiber is based on softwood data. For hardwood dust, the value is 1 mg/m³

SECTION 3 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA	
BOILING POINT: NA	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1): 0.9
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA	MELTING POINT: NA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1) NA	EVAPORATION RATE: NA
	REACTIVITY IN WATER: Nil
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: PENTACHLOROPHENOL 14 ppm @ 20C WOOD FIBER Insoluble	APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Tan to Dark brown color. Petroleum odor.

SECTION 4 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA	
FLASH POINT: NA	FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR % BY VOLUME LEL: NA UEL: NA
METHOD: NA	
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NA	EXTINGUISHER MEDIA: WATER
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Toxic gas and ash are formed by fire or thermal decomposition. Combustion generates hydrochloric acid.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Firefighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and avoid contact.

SECTION 5 REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA	
STABILITY: Stable	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Incompatible with extreme heat and open flames. Do not burn	
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid):	None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen chloride, chlorine, chlorinated hydrocarbons, plus the normal hazards of wood smoke.	

SECTION 6

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY

INHALATION

Poor hygiene while smoking and inhalation of sawdust.

SKIN

Pentachlorophenol is absorbed readily through unprotected skin.

EYES

Flying sawdust and transfer from hands to eyes.

INGESTION

Eating or drinking without proper hygiene.

ACUTE TOXICITY

INHALATION

Concentrations of 0.3 mg/m³ pentachlorophenol can cause nose irritation. Concentrations in excess of 1 mg/m³ can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract with sneezing and coughing. Wood dust can cause irritation of the nose and throat.

SKIN

Pentachlorophenol is readily absorbed through the skin causing irritation. Wood dust can cause dermatitis.

EYES

Pentachlorophenol can cause irritation of the eyes at 1 mg/m³. Prolonged exposure can cause reversible corneal damage. Wood dust can also cause irritation of the eyes.

INGESTION

Ingestion of pressure-treated wood or sawdust is unlikely. Symptoms of ingestion of pentachlorophenol can include rapid heartbeat and respiration, elevated temperature and blood pressure, muscular weakness, excessive sweating, dizziness and nausea.

FIRST AID (for Acute Toxicity)

INHALATION

Move the victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer rescue breathing and call a physician.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water.

EYES

Flush the eyes with water and call a physician.

INGESTION

Call a physician or a poison control center immediately. If possible, vomiting should be induced by a physician. If not possible, give the victim one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Pentachlorophenol is a metabolic stimulant. Treatment is supportive. Forced diuresis may be effective to reduce total body burden. Treat hyperthermia with physical measures. Do not administer aspirin, phenothiazines, or atropine since they may enhance toxicity

CHRONIC TOXICITY

PENTACHLOROPHENOL

Pentachlorophenol has been found to have toxic effects in laboratory animals. This finding may also indicate human toxicity. Overexposure should be avoided since failure to do so could result in injury, illness, or even death. Chronic overexposure to technical-grade pentachlorophenol has caused liver and kidney toxic effects in experimental animals.

WOOD DUST

Epidemiologic studies of the furniture industry have shown an increased incidence of nasal tumors related to wood dust exposure. These same increases are not noted in the building industry. Prolonged exposure to wood dust has been associated with dryness of the nose, eye irritation, nasal obstruction, prolonged colds, and frequent headaches.

SECTION 6 HEALTH HAZARD DATA (Continued)	
CHRONIC TOXICITY (Continued)	
CARCINOGENICITY	Pentachlorophenol has been evaluated for possible cancer causation in laboratory animals. Male and female mice evaluated by the National Toxicology Program were fed up to 400-ppm of technical-grade pentachlorophenol and up to 600-ppm purified pentachlorophenol 5 days a week for 106 weeks. A statistically significant increase in liver and endocrine tumors occurred in the male mice, while an increase in vascular tumors occurred in the female mice. The female mice also had an increase in liver tumors when fed the highest dose of purified pentachlorophenol. Rats ingesting 30/mg/kg/day for 2 years, along with 2 strains of mice ingesting 46.4 mg/kg/day for 2 years, did not show any increased incidence of tumor. Neither pentachlorophenol nor wood dust is listed on the IARC, NTP, or OSHA carcinogen lists.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	The US EPA has determined that pentachlorophenol can cause defects in the offspring of laboratory animals. Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided. Reproductive toxicity tests have been conducted to evaluate the potential adverse effects of pentachlorophenol on the reproduction of laboratory animals. Pentachlorophenol has been found to be embryo and fetotoxic to rats, but not to hamsters. Pentachlorophenol did not cause teratogenic effects (birth defects), but did cause delays in normal fetus development.
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	

SECTION 7 PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROLS	
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask.
VENTILATION	Whenever possible, sawing and machining of treated wood should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood. Otherwise, adequate ventilation must be maintained to keep wood-dust levels below the recommended limits.
SKIN PROTECTION	Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol-treated wood. When handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants of tightly woven fabric. Use gloves impervious to the chemicals, impervious glove materials include PVC, PVA, neoprene, NBR (buna-n), and nitrile rubber.
EYE PROTECTION	When power sawing, machining, or performing other work on treated wood which may cause the release of wood dust or chips wear goggles to protect the eyes from flying particles.
HYGIENE	After working with treated wood, and before eating, drinking, using tobacco products, or using the restroom, wash exposed areas thoroughly. If oily preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.
OTHER	Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel, and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.

SECTION 8 HANDLING, STORAGE, SPILL AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES	
HANDLING	When handling pentachlorophenol-treated wood, follow the protective controls described in Section 7.
STORAGE	Store treated wood in open, well-ventilated area.
SPILL	Steps to be taken in the event of a spill: Pentachlorophenol-treated wood is unlikely to be involved in a release or spill as intended by this section. If treated wood is spilled, recover and reuse.
DISPOSAL	Dispose of treated wood in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (for example, construction site) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

SECTION 9 USE PRECAUTIONS	
<p>Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture), unless an effective sealer has been applied. Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial, or commercial interiors, except for laminated beams or for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used in the interior of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domesticated animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood. Pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site. Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities. Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food. Do not use treated wood for cutting boards or countertops. Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks, and walkways. Do not use treated wood for the construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey. Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges. Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water for domesticated animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.</p>	

Hazard Communication Label

Pentachlorophenol Treated Wood

(Contains Pentachlorophenol petroleum distillates and wood dust)

Manufactured by:

MCFARLAND CASCADE
P O BOX 1496
TACOMA WA 98401-1496

1-800-426-8430

Hazard warnings for treated wood are similar to those for untreated wood.

- **Sawing or machining treated wood products can produce wood dust which may produce a fire or explosion hazard.**
 - **Exposure to wood dust may cause irritation to lungs, upper respiratory tract and/or skin and eyes, dermatitis, keratitis, and/or respiratory allergic effects.**
 - **Repeated exposure to pentachlorophenol-treated wood dust may cause potential toxic effects from the absorption of pentachlorophenol.**
- * Avoid unprotected contact with treated wood.
 - * Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
 - * Avoid prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust.
 - * Avoid contact of wood dust with eyes and skin.
 - * First Aid: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush with large amounts of water. If irritation or symptoms persist, contact a physician.

Note: Consult the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for additional information on this product.



CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET

Pentachlorophenol Pressure Treated Wood

This wood has been preserved by pressure-treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing pentachlorophenol to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should be used only where such protection is important.

Pentachlorophenol penetrates into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to pentachlorophenol may represent certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use and dispose of the treated wood.

USE SITE PRECAUTIONS

Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture), unless an effective sealer has been applied.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial, or commercial interiors except for laminated beams or for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which are likely to crib (bite) or lick the wood.

In interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to (bite) or lick the wood, pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities. Do not use treated wood under circumstances here the preservative may become a component of food animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or countertops. Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water for domestic animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent in accordance with state and federal regulations. Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol-treated wood. When handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves, that are vinyl-coated).

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles. After working with wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly. If oily preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing. Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.