

# PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

## CONSUMER INFORMATION

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 deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to pentachlorophenol may present 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 may crib (bite) or lick the wood.

In interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to 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 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 inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear longsleeved 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 the 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.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Dura-Treat 40 Wood Preserver®

Version: Revision 4

Date Issued: 11/6/09

MSDS No. 6148302

### SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY: KMG- Bernuth, Inc.  
9555 W. Sam Houston Parkway S., Suite 600  
Houston, Texas 77099

PHONE NUMBER: 713-600-3800

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NAME USED ON LABEL: Dura-Treat 40 Wood Preserver

PRODUCT USE: Wood Preservative

### SECTION 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>IDENTITY</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPICAL %</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	38.0-42.0	
Other Chlorophenols	Mixture	1.0-2.0	
Aliphatic Esters and Aldehydes	Mixture	57.0-61.0	

Ingredients not precisely identified are proprietary or non-hazardous.  
Values are not product specifications.

### SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** Primary Exposure Routes via inhalation and skin absorption.

**Inhalation:** Pentachlorophenol may be fatal if inhaled. Symptoms of over-exposure include sneezing, weakness, excessive sweating, headache, nausea, vomiting and difficult breathing. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness, convulsions and death. Concentrations greater than  $1 \text{ mg/m}^3$  can cause nasal irritation.

**Skin:** Pentachlorophenol can be harmful or fatal if absorbed through the skin. It causes skin burns on prolonged or repeated contact. An allergic reaction may develop in a limited number of persons.

**Eyes:** Pentachlorophenol causes irritation to the eye at  $1 \text{ mg/m}^3$ . If exposure is prolonged, slight transient corneal damage may occur.

**Ingestion:** Pentachlorophenol may be fatal if ingested. Symptoms of overexposure include sneezing, weakness, excess sweating, headache, nausea, vomiting and difficult breathing. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

**Chloracne:** Human exposure to pentachlorophenol may result in the development of chloracne. The usual symptoms of chloracne are the formation of blackheads, whiteheads and yellow cysts over the temples and around the ears. Mild cases resemble other forms of acne or skin changes observed with aging. Symptoms reverse upon removal of exposure source.

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Dura-Treat 40 Wood Preserver

### SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

**Chronic Toxicity:** Chronic overexposure of lab animals to pentachlorophenol has caused toxic effects of liver and kidneys.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Pentachlorophenol has been determined to be embryo and fetotoxic to rats but not to hamsters. Pentachlorophenol has not been found to cause teratogenic effects (birth defects) in lab animals, but can cause delays in normal fetal development. EPA has expressed an opinion that pentachlorophenol may produce defects in the offspring of lab animals. **Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided.**

**Carcinogenicity:** The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has evaluated pentachlorophenol for possible cancer-causing effects in lab animals and has indicated a statistically significant increase in benign liver tumors. Vascular tumors were seen in female mice but not males. Increased medulla tumors were observed in both sexes of mice. In other carcinogenicity studies, one in mice and one in rats, failed to show increased incidence of tumors. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to lab animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans, resulting in a classification as a 2B animal carcinogen.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** This product 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-322-8177 for emergency medical treatment.

### SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** ~150 - ~200 °F (ASTM D-93, Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not Determined

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (LEL/UEL):** Not Determined

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.

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### SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

**PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Fire fighters should wear MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Avoid exposing the skin to the product.

**NFPA RATING:** Health 3 Fire 2 Reactivity 0

**SPECIAL HAZARDS:** Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards – Fumes and vapors from the hot or burning product may contain hydrogen chloride (HCl), carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Use blanketing effect to smother fire. Avoid spraying water directly into stored containers because of the danger of boil-over of contaminated water.

### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**METHODS FOR CLEANING UP:** Do not dispose of spilled material in streams or waterways. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, spills or rinsate is a violation of Federal law

**Spills:** Restrict access to the spill area. Ventilate the spill area. Wear suitable protective clothing. For small spills, absorb the liquid on clay or vermiculite. Sweep up absorbent material and place in an approved container for disposal according to the applicable State and Federal laws. For large spills, eliminate all sources of ignition, stop the flow of product from the spill source, restrict access to the spill area, dike the area to prevent spreading, collect all pumpable quantities into a recovery vessel, absorb the remaining liquid on clay or vermiculite, sweep up absorbent material and place in an approved container for disposal according to the applicable State and Federal laws.

**Reportable Quantity:** Reportable quantity (RQ) is 10 lbs. which is approximately 2.5 gallons of this product. Spills in excess of the reportable quantity must be reported to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

**Waste Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Dispose of wastes and residues of this product in accordance with state and federal regulation. If these wastes or residues cannot be disposed of in accordance with label directions, contact your state Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for guidance. It is the responsibility of the user to determine which state and federal regulations apply to the user's facility.

### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE SECTION

**REQUIREMENTS FOR STORAGE ROOMS:** Store away from food or feed in a secure, well-ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature. Avoid bringing this product into contact with open flames, electric arcs or hot surfaces which can cause thermal decomposition. Store only in tightly closed original container.

### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

ACGIH TLV TWA (8 hour) 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OSHA PEL TWA (8 hour) 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**VENTILATION:** Do not use in closed or confined space. Open door and/or windows. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentration below 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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## Dura-Treat 40 Wood Preserver

### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

**BODY PROTECTION:** Wear PVC, neoprene, NBR(Buna-N), nitrile latex or equivalent gloves and tightly woven clothing including long sleeve shirt when handling pentachlorophenol. When mixing penta solutions, wear protective clothing, gloves, boots or shoes, which are suitable for the solvent used.

**HYGIENE:** Avoid contact with skin and breathing mist or fumes. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using restroom. Shower and change into uncontaminated clothing before leaving work premises. Wash clothing before re-use. Do not wash with household laundry.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Use protective eyewear. Do not wear contact lenses. When mixing penta solutions, wear chemical goggles and/or face shield.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Where concentrations of pentachlorophenol exceed or are likely to exceed 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, a NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor-dust filter type respirator is acceptable. A NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus or air line respirator with full face piece, is required for concentrations above 150.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, or during emergency and spills. Follow applicable respirator use standards and regulations.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Safety shower and eye wash stations should be available. Monitoring should be performed regularly to determine exposure levels.

### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>CHEMICAL FORMULA</b>	C <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>5</sub> OH
<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT</b>	266.32
<b>FORMULATION:</b>	40 % Solution
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>COLOR:</b>	Dark
<b>ODOR:</b>	Phenolic
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	≥ 214° F
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	Not applicable
<b>FREEZING TEMPERATURE:</b>	Not applicable
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	> 0.4 mm Hg @ 60° F
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	4.5 (Air = 1.0)
<b>EVAPORATION RATE:</b>	< 1 (n-BuAc = 1)
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	1.15 – 1.17 (Water = 1.0)
<b>BULK DENSITY:</b>	9.60 – 9.76 lb/gal @ 20° C
<b>SOLUBILITY IN WATER:</b>	Insoluble

### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### **HAZARDOUS REACTIONS (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):**

Stability: Stable under normal conditions. Avoid contact with open flames, electric arcs or hot surfaces.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

Hazardous polymerization: Material is not known to polymerize.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Hydrogen chloride, chlorine, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans.

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### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral LD<sub>50</sub> (rat): 1.58 g/kg  
Acute Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit): 4.20 g/kg  
Acute Inhalation (rat - 4 hr): >20 mg/kg  
Primary Eye Irritation (rabbit): Not a primary irritant  
Primary Dermal Irritation (rabbit): Slight irritant  
Dermal Sensitization : Not expected to cause sensitization

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** Acute overexposure symptoms include sneezing, weakness, excessive sweating, headache, nausea, vomiting, difficulty in breathing, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. Chronic exposure has caused toxic liver and kidney effects in lab animals. Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ECOTOXICITY ASSESSMENT:** Maybe toxic to aquatic wildlife.

**OTHER ECOLOGY INFORMATION:** Toxic to wildlife.

### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**DISPOSAL METHOD:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an Approved waste disposal facility. Do not contaminate waterways by cleaning of equipment or by disposal of wastes.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Empty containers retain product residue. Triple rinse, or equivalent, empty container, return rinse water to dilution mixture, and dispose of dilution mixture as hazardous waste if it cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions. Do not reuse container. Offer it for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in properly permitted landfill.

### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** UN 1306, Wood Preservatives, Liquid, Flammable, 3, PG II, Marine Pollutant (pentachlorophenol), RQ (pentachlorophenol)

**PLACARD:** FLAMMABLE

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG):** Guide 129

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

**UNITED STATES EPA:** EPA Reg. No. 61483-2

EPA Signal Word: DANGER - POISON

**OTHER: SARA 313 Inventory Ingredients** – Subject to reporting requirements

**CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY** – 10 Lbs/4.54 KG

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65** – Listed as known carcinogen

**OTHER RIGHT TO KNOW STATES** - New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts

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## **Dura-Treat 40 Wood Preserver**

### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

This Material Safety Data Sheet may be used to comply with OSHA's Hazardous Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, and the Standard must be consulted to ensure full compliance.

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