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MATERIAL SAFETY DATASHEET

Complies with ANSI Z400.1 format

HMIS Label

Health (potential chronic effects)	1*
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection – depends on usage	See Section 8

PRODUCTS: Roseburg Dimensional Lumber Products (NO cedar lumber in these products)

Roseburg Forest Products

Date of Preparation: 12/2/10

Section 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name & Synonyms: Dimensional Softwood Lumber

Product Description: Surface sapstain control with end sealed treated lumber

General Use: Residential and commercial construction applications

Manufacturer Information:

Roseburg Forest Products
P.O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Telephone (541) 679-3311

Prepared by: Roseburg Forest Products and
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Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Emergency Overview: Under normal use this product does not present any type of emergency conditions. If the product is in contact with strong oxidizers or exposure to temperatures greater than 400 degrees F a fire may be caused. Fire smoke contains hazard chemicals such as carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other toxic materials. Airborne wood dust is generated when sawed, sanded or otherwise machined which may explode if in high concentrations and combined with an ignition source.

2.2 OSHA regulatory status: This product is generally an article but is regulated under OSHA for the release of wood dust. The surface antistaining products are all registered under EPA.

2.3 Potential health effects (See section 11 Toxicology Information for further details)

Routes of Entry: Inhalation and skin contact

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract.

Acute: Wood dust may cause dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. Dust may irritate the eyes. Some wood species may cause skin and respiratory irritation. The irritation is generally caused by mechanical action on the skin or mucous membranes.

Chronic: Wood dust, depending on the species, may cause allergic contact dermatitis and respiratory sensitization with prolonged, repetitive contact or exposure to elevated dust levels. Prolonged exposure to dust from some species of wood has been reported to be associated with nasal cancer.

Cancer Listing: Wood dust: NTP known to be a Human Carcinogen (10th Report), IARC Monographs Volume 62, 1995.

Medical Conditions That May Be Aggravated by Exposure: Wood dust may aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions or allergies.

2.4 Potential Environmental Effects: These wood products are not expected or known to pose an ecological hazard as the result of their intended uses.

Section 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Dimensional lumber is softwood products which are composed of wood and surface treatment for anti-staining and end sealers (nonhazardous wax emulsions). SEE Section 8 for exposure limits discussion.

Section 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1: First aid procedures

Inhalation: Remove from area to fresh air. Seek medical attention if persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers. Seek medical care if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wood dust of certain species may elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals and can cause mechanical irritation. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Seek medical attention if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

4.2 Note to Physicians: None

Section 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Flammable Properties

Flash point: Not Applicable

Flammable limits: LEL Not Applicable, UEL Not Applicable, **Wood and Wood Dusts are combustible**

Autoigniton Temperature: Variable typically 400 to 500 degrees F (204 to 260 C)

Building Code & Flame Spread Ratings: ASTM E-84 standard fire test flame spread places the products in a *Class C or Class III category*. Class C are generally approved for rooms and other areas within all but a few special service-type buildings.

5.2 Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, sand, and chemical extinguisher.

5.3 Protection of Firefighters: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) recommended when fighting fire.

5.4. Hazardous Combustion Products: FIRE can result in carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, aldehydes, cyanides and other hazardous gases and particles.

5.5. Unusual Fire & Explosion: Wood dust from sawing, sanding, or machining can be explosive in the presence of an ignition source depending on particle size and moisture content. Airborne concentrations of 40 grams per cubic meter are often used as the lower explosive limit (LEL) for wood dusts. OSHA interprets the explosive level as having no visibility within five feet or less.

NFPA Rating Scale 0 – 4 Health = 1; Fire = 1, Reactivity = 0

Section 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Not applicable for products in purchased form. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding, or machining may be vacuumed or shoveled for recovery or disposal. Avoid dusty conditions and provide good ventilation. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection and goggles where exposure limits may be exceeded.

Section 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Handling Precautions: Avoid repeated or prolonged inhalation of wood dust. No special handling precautions are warranted for products in purchased form.

7.2 Storage Precautions: Store in a well-ventilated, cool, dry place, away from ignition sources. Store flat, supported and protected from direct contact with the ground.

Section 8 EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure Guidelines

Component	Percentage	Exposure Limits			
		OSHA PEL* TWA	OSHA STEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH TLV-STEL
Wood Dust*	100%	Federal: 15 mg/m ³	None	1 mg/m ³ (I)	None, apply Excursion Limits of 3 to 5 times
Surface treatments for end seal and sapstain control (triazole/amine based neutral soaps)	<0.1%	None	None	None	None

* **NOTE:** varies State OSHA programs have adopted lower wood dust standards – check with local state program PELs

Note: OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Administration PEL for wood is 15 mg/m³ but many state plans regulated wood dust at 10 mg/m³

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

TWA = Time Weighted Average

TLV = Threshold Limit Value – recommended levels

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15-minutes)

PNOS = Particles not otherwise specified

I = inhalable

C = Ceiling Limit, never to be exceeded

8.2 Engineering Controls

Required Ventilation: Not applicable for the product in purchased form. If dust is generated provide local exhaust ventilation as needed so that exposures are below exposure limits.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Goggles or safety glasses are recommended when manufacturing, sanding, sawing or machining product.

Skin Protection: Protective Gloves: Cloth, canvas or leather gloves are recommended for protection against mechanical irritation or wood splinters.

Respiratory Protection: Not applicable for products in purchased form. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the allowable exposure limits may be exceeded during mechanical processing.

General Hygiene Considerations: None required for product in purchased form. Other protective equipment, such as gloves and outer garments, may be needed depending on dust conditions.

Section 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (F⁰): Not applicable	Solubility in Water: <0.1%
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): Not applicable	pH: Not applicable
% Volatiles by Volume (@70°F(21°C)): 0	Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Vapor Density (air =1): Not applicable	Spec Gravity (H₂O=1): 0.40-0.80, variable depends on wood species and moisture

Section 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F (204°C).

Incompatible Materials: Concentrated acids or bases will alter the product.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal and/or thermal-oxidative decomposition can produce irritating toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phenol, formaldehyde, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hazardous particles.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Section 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Wood Dust: Currently there are no specific toxicological data for wood dust. The dimensional lumber is a potential mixture of softwoods. Overexposures to wood dusts may cause respiratory ailments including bronchitis, impairment of breathing functions, and asthma. Certain woods contain alkaloids that can cause headache, anorexia, nausea, and difficulty with breathing.

Wood Dust Carcinogenicity Listing: Wood dust is listed by NTP known to be a Human Carcinogen (10th Report), IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - IARC Group 1: 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 of 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 hypopharynx, oropharynx, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, lungs, stomach, colon or rectum.

Section 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available at this time. As with all foreign substances do not allow to enter the storm drainage systems. These wood products are not expected to pose an ecological hazard as a result of their intended use.

Section 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Follow safe solid waste disposal guidelines in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. If disposed of or discarded in its purchased form, incineration is the preferred method. Dry land disposal is acceptable in most states. It is however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

Section 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

Section 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

It is the user's responsibility to determine what regulatory information is relevant dependant upon the usage of this product.

EPA – TSCA: The sapstain control product is an EPA registered pesticide.

EPA SARA 313: No chemicals subject to Section 313 in the product

EPA SARA 311/312 Hazard Category: Under Section 311 and 312 considered: an immediate acute health hazard, a delayed chronic health hazard but not a fire or reactivity or sudden release hazard.

California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Initiative Measure, Proposition 65): Title 22 California Code of Regulations requires that a clear and reasonable warning be given before exposure to chemicals listed by the State as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Wood Dust is on California's list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer. The warning required to be posted in the work areas where these products are used is: **Prop 65 WARNING: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection.**

Canadian WHMIS Symbol: for wood dust: D2A: materials causing other toxic effects (chronic effects sensitization and possible carcinogenic effects).

HMIS Hazard Rating (0- Insignificant, 1- Slight, 2- Moderate, 3- High, 4- Extreme, * = chronic effects) Health – 1* Flammability - 0 Reactivity - 0 Personal Protective Equipment – Depends on use conditions – see Section 8

Definition of Common Terms:

- ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- C = Ceiling Limit
- CAS# = Chemical Abstracts System Number
- DOT = U. S. Department of Transportation
- DSL = Domestic Substance List
- EC50 = Effective concentration that inhibits the endpoint to 50% of control population
- EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System
- IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
- 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
- NAP = Not Applicable
- NAV = Not Available
- NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NFPA = National Fire Protection Association
- 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
- 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
- TDLo = Lowest dose resulting in a toxic effect
- TLV = Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act
- TWA = Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)
- UEL = Upper Explosive Limit
- WHMIS Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Disclaimer

Roseburg Forest Products believes the information contained in this MSDS to be accurate at the time of preparation and has been compiled using sources believed to be reliable. However, Roseburg Forest Products makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information presented. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with local, state, and federal regulations concerning use of this product. It is the further responsibility of the buyer to research and understand safe methods of storing, handling and disposal of this product.