SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **CCA Treated Wood**

Other means of identification

SDS number 92-KPC

Recommended use Preservative Treated Wood for various weather protected and exterior uses.

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company Name Koppers Performance Chemicals Inc.
Address 1016 Everee Inn Rd., Griffin, GA 30224
Telephone number 770-233-4200
Contact person Regulatory Manager, KPC Inc.
Emergency Telephone Number CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
E-mail KPCmgrsds@koppers.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards Carcinogenicity (inhalation) Category 1A

OSHA defined hazards Combustible dust

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May cause cancer by inhalation. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Prevent dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Response If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical for extinction. Collect spillage.

Storage Store away from incompatible materials.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Arsenic Pentoxide	1303-28-2	<3
Copper Oxide	1317-39-1	<1.5
Trivalent Chromium	1308-38-9	<3.5
Wood	N/A	<92

Composition comments	All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Depending on the additives applied to the treating solution, this wood may also contain <1% of mold inhibitors, <1% of a non-hazardous oil emulsion, and <1% of a colorant.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for several minutes. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions.
Eye contact	Do not rub eye. Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. If irritation persists get medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly if dust is ingested. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight are ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility.
General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical powder. Apply extinguishing media carefully to avoid creating airborne dust.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Explosion hazard: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust in a contained area may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards- 654 and 664 for guidance. Toxic vapors from wood and preservative may be given off in a fire. Ash will contain free arsenic and chromium and may be toxic.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use only non-sparking tools. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

Large Spills: Wet down with water and dike for later disposal. Shovel the material into waste container. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Do not burn preserved wood. Do not use preserved wood as Mulch. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat, spark, open flames and other sources of ignition. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

U.S. - OSHA

Components	Type	Value	Form
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
		15 mg/m3	Total fraction.

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	PEL	0.5 mg/m3

ACGIH

Components	Type	Value	Form
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	TWA	0.01 mg/m3
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Ceiling	0.002 mg/m3	

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)			
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust.

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	35 µg/l	Inorganic arsenic, plus methylated metabolites, as As	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Appropriate engineering controls Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear dust-resistant safety goggles with side shields where there is danger of eye contact.

Skin protection

Hand protection When handling wood, wear leather or fabric gloves.

Other Wear suitable protective clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH–approved respirator if there is a potential for exposure to dust exceeding exposure limits (See 29 CRF 1910.134, respiratory protection standard).

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations If wood dust contacts the skin, workers should wash the affected areas with soap and water. Clothing contaminated with wood dust should be removed, and provisions should be made for the safe removal of the chemical from the clothing. Persons laundering the clothes should be informed of the hazardous properties of wood dust. A worker who handles wood dust should thoroughly wash hands, forearms, and face with soap and water before eating, using tobacco products, using toilet facilities, applying cosmetics, or taking medication. Workers should not eat, drink, use tobacco products, apply cosmetics, or take medication in areas where wood dust is handled, or processed.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Solid.

Form Solid.

Color Yellow/green.

Odor Wood odor.

Odor threshold Not available.

pH Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point Not available.

Initial boiling point and boiling range Not available.

Flash point Not available.

Evaporation rate Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) Combustible solid.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Highly insoluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Other information	
Density	As wood.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Toxic vapors from wood and preservative may be given off in a fire. Ash will contain free arsenic and chromium and may be toxic.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Wood dust, treated or untreated, is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer.
Skin contact	Handling may cause splinters. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.
Eye contact	Dust may irritate the eyes.
Ingestion	Not likely, due to the form of the product. However, ingestion of dusts generated during working operations may cause nausea and vomiting. If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight are ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects in humans.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be acutely toxic.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Dust may irritate skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Dust may irritate the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH Sensitization

Wood (CAS N/A)	Dermal sensitization Respiratory sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Exposure to wood dusts can result in hypersensitivity,

Skin sensitization Exposure to wood dust can result in the development of contact dermatitis. The primary irritant dermatitis resulting from skin contact with wood dusts consist of erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur.

Germ cell mutagenicity No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a mutagen by OSHA.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer by inhalation.
This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancers in people exposed to wood dusts.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Wood (CAS N/A)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Cancer

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Chronic effects Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis. Individuals with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes, or nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.

Further information The effects of industrial exposure to the chrome-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis to these preservatives were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.
Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicate that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of skin cancer associated with the exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods. Leaf, stem, and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (limit of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively).

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Mobility in soil The product is insoluble in water.

Mobility in general The product is not volatile but may be spread by dust-raising handling.

Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. DO NOT BURN! Ash may be toxic and a hazardous waste; combustion vapors may be toxic. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

US RCRA Hazardous Waste P List: Reference

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	P011

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are listed on or exempt from the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	Cancer Liver Skin Respiratory irritation Nervous system Acute toxicity

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)	LISTED
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)	LISTED
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)	LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, lower value (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, upper value (pounds)
Arsenic Pentoxide	1303-28-2	1		100	10000

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Arsenic Pentoxide	1303-28-2	<3
Copper Oxide	1317-39-1	<1.5
Trivalent Chromium	1308-38-9	<3.5

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)
Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Arsenic Pentoxide (CAS 1303-28-2)
Copper Oxide (CAS 1317-39-1)
Trivalent Chromium (CAS 1308-38-9)

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 05-April-2015
Revision date 29-June-2016
Version # 03

Further information

HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.
E - Safety Glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator

PERCENTAGE OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS COMPONENT %:

0.25 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 0.3%, Copper Oxide 0.15%, Chromium Trioxide 0.4%, Wood Dust* 84.28%
0.4 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 0.4%, Copper Oxide 0.2%, Chromium Trioxide 0.6%, Wood Dust* 83.98%
0.6 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 0.6%, Copper Oxide 0.3%, Chromium Trioxide 0.9%, Wood Dust* 83.47%
1.0 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 1.0%, Copper Oxide 0.6%, Chromium Trioxide 1.4%, Wood Dust* 82.45%
2.5 pcf
Arsenic Pentoxide 2.6%, Copper Oxide 1.3%, Chromium Trioxide 3.3%, Wood Dust* 78.88%

* This represents the maximum amount of wood dust that could be generated if the wood was completely machined.

The above percentages are based on the applicable retention, a wood density of 32 pcf., and a moisture contact of 15%, the above values may vary due to the variability of treatment and the natural variability of wood.

HMIS® ratings

Health: 1*
Flammability: 1
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: E

NFPA ratings

Disclaimer

Koppers Performance Chemicals Inc. cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.