

**1. Product and Company Identification**

<b>Material name</b>	<b>ACQ Pressure Treated Lumber</b>
<b>Product use</b>	Treated Wood Products
<b>Product list</b>	See Product List found in Section 16
<b>Synonym(s)</b>	ACQ Treated * ACQ Treated Wood * ACQ Type D
<b>Chemical name</b>	Alkaline Copper and Quaternary Ammonium Compounds Type D
<b>Chemical description</b>	Fungicide Treated Lumber. Water repellent products may contain hydrocarbon wax.
<b>Manufacturer information</b>	Georgia-Pacific Treated Lumber LLC 133 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30303 MSDS Request 404.652.5119 Technical Information 888.427.4778 Chemtrec - Emergency 800.424.9300

**2. Hazards Identification**

<b>Emergency overview</b>	Sawing, sanding or machining wood or wood products can generate dust. Wood dust may form explosive mixture with air. Dust may be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system.
<b>Target organs</b>	Eyes, skin, respiratory system.
<b>Potential health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	Dust or splinters may cause irritation or injury to the eyes.
<b>Skin</b>	Contact with skin may cause irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Dusts of this product may cause irritation to the nose, throat, or respiratory tract.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not applicable under normal conditions of use. May result in obstruction or temporary irritation of the digestive tract.

**3. Composition / Information on Ingredients**

<b>Components</b>	<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Wood/Wood Dust	Not Assigned	60 - 100
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	1 - 5
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	Proprietary	0.5 - 1.5
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate / bicarbonate	Proprietary	0.1 - 1

**Component information** This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, Copper compounds, n.o.s., Copper.

**4. First Aid Measures**

<b>First aid procedures</b>	
<b>Eye contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water, continuing to flush for 15 minutes. Do not rub the eyes. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	In case of skin contact, wash with large amounts of soap and water, continuing to flush for 15 minutes. If irritation persists get medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove from area of exposure. If the affected person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs, get medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If wood or wood dust is swallowed, get immediate medical attention or advice -- Do not induce vomiting.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>General fire hazards</b>	Wood is combustible when exposed to heat or flame. Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne dust concentration of 40 g/m <sup>3</sup> of air is often used as the lower explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust. Avoid breathing dust or decomposition products.
<b>Extinguishing media</b>	
<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Use methods for the surrounding fire.
<b>Protection of firefighters</b>	
<b>Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Firefighters should wear protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid breathing combustion products. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed into the air. Wet down dust to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion. Remove burned or wet dust to open, secure area after fire is extinguished.
<b>Explosion data</b>	
<b>Sensitivity to static discharge</b>	Not available
<b>Sensitivity to mechanical impact</b>	Not available
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Combustion products may yield irritating and toxic fumes or gases including organic chloride, aldehydes, amines, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, copper compounds, oxygen, boric oxide, oxides of carbon or nitrogen.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dust during clean up.
<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Vacuum or wet sweep small pieces and dust; place in appropriate container for disposal. Gather larger pieces by an appropriate method. Reduce airborne dust and prevent scattering by moistening with water.

## 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Handling</b>	Caution. Do not burn treated wood. Do not use pressure treated wood as mulch. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Dust can form an explosive mixture in air. Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
<b>Storage</b>	Store flat, supported and protected from direct contact with the ground. Keep in a well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool dry place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

<b>Exposure guidelines</b>	Georgia-Pacific Treated Lumber LLC voluntarily elects to adhere to exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Standard although certain limits were vacated in 1992. The present OSHA exposure limits governing wood dust is 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Total Dust) and 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable Fraction).
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**Wood/Wood Dust (CAS # Not Assigned)**

	<b>TWA</b>	<b>STEL</b>	<b>Ceiling</b>
<b>ACGIH</b>	1 mg/m3 TWA (Inhalable)	Not established	Not established
<b>OSHA</b>	5 mg/m3 TWA (Total Dust) (Vacated)	10 mg/m3 (Vacated)	Not established

**Monoethanolamine (CAS # 141-43-5)**

	<b>TWA</b>	<b>STEL</b>	<b>Ceiling</b>
<b>ACGIH</b>	3 ppm TWA	6 ppm STEL	Not established
<b>OSHA</b>	3 ppm TWA; 6 mg/m3 TWA	Not established	Not established

**Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS # Proprietary)**

	<b>TWA</b>	<b>STEL</b>	<b>Ceiling</b>
<b>ACGIH</b>	0.2 mg/m3 TWA fume; 1 mg/m3 TWA dust and mist, as Cu	Not established	Not established
<b>OSHA</b>	0.1 mg/m3 TWA fume; 1 mg/m3 TWA dust and mist	Not established	Not established

**Didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate / bicarbonate (CAS # Proprietary)**

	<b>TWA</b>	<b>STEL</b>	<b>Ceiling</b>
<b>ACGIH</b>	Not established	Not established	Not established
<b>OSHA</b>	Not established	Not established	Not established

**Engineering controls**

Due to the explosive potential of dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken when sawing, sanding, or machining wood or wood products to prevent sparks or other ignition sources in ventilation equipment. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when sawing, sanding, or machining this product. General dilution ventilation is recommended in processing and storage areas.

**Personal protective equipment****Eye / face protection**

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when using product. Ensure compliance with OSHA's PPE standard (29 CFR 1910.132 and .133) for eye and face protection.

**Skin protection**

Impervious protective clothing and gloves recommended to prevent drying or irritation of hands. Ensure compliance with OSHA's PPE standards (29 CFR 1910.132 (general) and 138 (hand protection)). Safety shower/eye wash fountain must be readily available in the workplace area (29 CFR 1910.151 (c)). Ensure compliance with OSHA's PPE standard 29 CFR 1910.132 (general) and .138 (hand protection).

**Respiratory protection**

A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2)

**9. Physical & Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Rigid board
<b>Color</b>	Various
<b>Form</b>	Solid wood
<b>Odor</b>	Resinous wood
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable

<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible
<b>Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume</b>	40 g/cm <sup>3</sup> Wood dust
<b>Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific gravity</b>	<1.0
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Insoluble
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	400 - 500 °F (204.4 - 260 °C) for Wood
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available

## 10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

<b>Chemical stability</b>	This is a stable material.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Contact with incompatible materials. High temperatures. Heat, flames and sparks. Dust may form explosive mixture in air.
<b>Conditions of Reactivity</b>	None known.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents and drying oils.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Combustion products may yield irritating and toxic fumes or gases including organic chloride, aldehydes, amines, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, copper compounds, oxygen, boric oxide, oxides of carbon or nitrogen.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Toxicological information</b>	<p>WOOD DUST. Wood dust may cause dryness, irritation, coughing or sinusitis. IARC and NTP classify wood dust as a carcinogen. This classification is based on the increased occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The evaluation noted insufficient evidence to associate cancer of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.</p> <p>MONOETHANOLAMINE. Inhalation of high concentrations of monoethanolamine have been reported to cause pulmonary, liver, kidney and skin damage in experimental animals. Monoethanolamine may be corrosive to the eyes, skin, respiratory system and gastrointestinal tract; and may cause permanent damage to the eyes. Monoethanolamine may be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts and may cause allergic skin reactions. Monoethanolamine exposures may cause damage to the nervous system, lungs, liver or kidneys.</p> <p>COPPER COMPLEX EXPRESSED AS COPPER OXIDE. Copper complex expressed as copper oxide in this product contains copper salts which, upon ingestion of high oral doses, can cause gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, and secondary liver and kidney damage.</p>
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### Component analysis - LD50

#### Monoethanolamine 141-43-5

Toxicology Data - Selected LD50s and LC50s

Oral LD50 Rat: 1720 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 1 mL/kg

<b>Irritancy</b>	Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria.
<b>Sensitization</b>	Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria.

## Carcinogenicity

### Wood/Wood Dust Not Assigned

IARC - Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans)

Monograph 62 [1995]

NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Report on Carcinogens - Known Carcinogens

Known Carcinogen

U.S. - OSHA - Hazard Communication Carcinogens

Present

## Mutagenicity

Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria.

## Reproductive effects

Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria.

## Teratogenicity

Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria.

## Synergistic materials

Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA/WHMIS criteria.

## 12. Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

This product is not expected to leach harmful amounts of preservative into the environment. The wood preservative contains fungicides and insecticides, which, when released into the environment, may adversely affect plants and wildlife.

#### Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides Proprietary

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data

72 Hr EC50 Scenedesmus subspicatus: 120 µg/L

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 23 µg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 13.8 µg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 236 µg/L

#### Monoethanolamine 141-43-5

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data

72 Hr EC50 Scenedesmus subspicatus: 15 mg/L

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 227 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 3684 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 329.16 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 150 mg/L [static]

### Environmental effects

Pressure treated wood should not be used where it may come in direct or indirect contact with drinking water. Pressure treated wood should not be used in circumstances where preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### Disposal instructions

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Dispose of material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

## 14. Transport Information

### Department of Transportation (DOT) Requirements

This product is not regulated as a hazardous material by the United States (DOT) transportation regulations.

### Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Requirements

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

## 15. Regulatory Information

### US federal regulations

ACQ Pressure Treated Wood Products contains a quaternary ammonium compound, an EPA registered product. This product is pressure treated with a FIFRA registered wood preservative.

#### Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides Proprietary

U.S. - FIFRA - Listing of Pesticide Chemicals (40 CFR 180)

Section number 180.538

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### Hazard categories

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

#### Section 302 extremely hazardous substance

No

#### Section 311 hazardous chemical

No

**Section 313 hazardous chemical** Yes

**Inventory status**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	Compliant w/inventory requirements (yes/no)
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

**Canadian regulations** This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

<b>Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides Proprietary</b>	
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List	1 %
<b>Monoethanolamine 141-43-5</b>	
Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List	1 %

**16. Other Information**

**HMIS® ratings** Health: 1\*  
Flammability: 1  
Physical hazard: 0  
Personal protection: X

**NFPA ratings** Health: 1  
Flammability: 1  
Instability: 0

**Product list**

- Pressure Treated Lumber
- Premium Southern Gold® Pressure Treated Lumber
- Premium Southern Gold® Plus Water-Repellent Pressure Treated Lumber

**Disclaimer**

The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Georgia-Pacific and its subsidiaries make no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. The implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are specifically excluded. Georgia-Pacific and its subsidiaries will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading.

**Other information**

## WOOD PRODUCTS

## CAUTION!

SAWING, SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST, WHICH CAN CAUSE A FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE HAZARD.

WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE LUNG, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE OR SKIN IRRITATION. SOME WOOD SPECIES MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS AND/OR RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC EFFECTS. EXPOSURE TO WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE CANCER.

## PRECAUTIONS

Avoid dust contact with ignition source. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of wood dust. Protect eyes from flying particles. Avoid dust contact with skin and wash exposed areas.

## FIRST AID

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of wood dust. Protect eyes from flying particles. Avoid contact with skin and wash exposed areas thoroughly. Change protective clothing and gloves when signs of contamination appear.

Wood products are combustible and, therefore, should not be subjected to temperatures exceeding the autoignition temperature. Wet down wood dust generated by sawing, sanding, or machining to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.

For additional information, see the Georgia-Pacific Treated Lumber LLC Material Safety Data Sheet for this product.

## Product Safety and Health Information

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**Effective date**

06-Mar-2008

**Supercedes**

01-Mar-2002

**Prepared by**Georgia-Pacific LLC  
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