

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Southern Pine Lumber – Mycostat[®] Treated

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S): Southern Pine Lumber – Mycostat[®] Treated

SYNONYMS and/or GRADES: Mold Inhibitor/Anti-Stain Treated Wood

PRODUCT USES: Building Materials

CHEMICAL NAME(S) AND CAS NO(S): (206) 539-3910

BUSINESS PHONE: (206) 539-3910

INTERNET ACCESS:

REVISED DATE: See section 16
August 27, 2018

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: DANGER

NOTE:

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient (s)	CAS#	Wt. %
Wood (wood dust)*	None	99-100
Mycostat®BX2 mixture *		

* The Antisapstain Mycostat® BX2 is applied to the surface of this product at a low rate with dry residual concentration of <0.1% (wt. %).

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air if respiratory symptoms are experienced. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulty or other serious symptoms occur.

Eye Contact: Treat dust in eye as a foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Avoid touching or rubbing eyes to avoid further irritation or injury. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Dry Mycostat® Treated Lumber products are not anticipated to cause chemically related skin irritation due to the wood species and the very low Mycostat® application rate on the surface of the wood. Mechanical irritation may cause irritant contact dermatitis.

Skin Absorption: Not known to be absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Symptoms or Effects:

Acute Symptoms/Effects – Dust may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes and respiratory system. Dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects – Unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media and Restrictions: Water, carbon dioxide and sand.

Specific Hazards, Anticipated Combustion Products: Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Antisapstain surface treatment may release acid gas, nitrogen oxides and chlorine compounds as pyrolysis products.

Autoignition Temperature: Variable [typically 400°- 500°F (204°-260°C)]

Special Firefighting Equipment/ Procedures: No special equipment anticipated. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, particle diameter and concentration, wood dust may pose a flash fire or deflagration hazard. If suspended in air in an enclosure or container and ignited, an explosion may occur due to the development of internal pressure causing rupture. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the Minimum Explosible Concentration (MEC) for wood dusts. Conduct regular housekeeping inspections and cleaning to prevent excessive dust accumulations. Design and maintain control equipment to minimize fugitive combustible dust emissions. Ensure that ventilation systems are operating properly to capture, transport and contain combustible dust while controlling ignition sources.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in c

8. Exposure Control Measures/Personal Protection (cont'd.)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity : NAP

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur Will not occur

Stability: Unstable Stable

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

11. Toxicological Information (cont 'd.)

Components:

Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)

Dusts generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product may cause respiratory irritation, nasal

16. Other Information (cont 'd.)

Definition of Common Terms:

ACGIH

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Danger

Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation. May cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation.

May form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles are formed during processing

or h TJ -0.001 Tc 0.003 Tw -25.38 -1.348 Td [(o)-6.6 (r in)2.3 (a)10.7 (w)-3