

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**DRICON® FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD**  
October 15, 2012

**1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Identifier:** Dricon® Fire Retardant Treated Wood  
**General Use:** Treated Wood Products

**MANUFACTURER:**

John A. Biewer Co. of Illinois  
524 East Union Street  
Seneca IL 61360

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS:** 800.482.5717

**2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	PERCENT <sup>1</sup>	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
			OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	ACGIH-STEL
Boric Acid	<5	10043-35-3	NA	NA	NA
Guanylurea Phosphate	<10	17675-60-4	NA	NA	NA
Wood Dust <sup>2</sup>					
Western Red Cedar	>85	N/A	15(total) 5.0 (respirable)	0.5 (inhalable)	None
All other Species			15(total) 5.0 (respirable)	1.0 (inhalable)	
Formaldehyde <sup>3</sup>	<0.1	50-00-0	0.75ppm	0.37 (Ceiling)	2ppm

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Actual retention may vary due to differences in wood stock and treatment retention levels.

<sup>2</sup> A state-run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust and/or PNOR.

<sup>3</sup> Only applies to Plywood Products

**3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**WARNING! MAY FORM COMBUSTIBLE DUST CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR (DURING PROCESSING)**

**Inhalation:** Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic respiratory response in sensitized persons.

**Eye Contact:** Treated or untreated wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.

**Skin Contact:** Handling wood may result in skin exposure to splinters. Prolonged and/or repeated contact with treated or untreated wood dust may result in mild irritation. Various species of untreated wood dust can elicit allergic type skin irritation in sensitized persons.

**Ingestion:** Not anticipated to occur.

**Chronic Wood Dust (treated or untreated) Effects:** Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Inhalation:** Remove from wood dust exposure. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration. Seek medical aid if symptoms persist.

**Eye Contact:** Gently flush any particles from the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB THE EYES. Seek medical aid if irritation persists.

**Skin Contact:** Rinse wood dust off with water. DO NOT RUB. Once the skin is free of the wood dust, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical aid if severe irritation develops.

**Ingestion:** Rinse the victim's mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms develop, call a physician.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flash Point** NA

**Lower Explosive Limit** NA

**Auto-ignition** NA

**Upper Explosive Limit** NA

**Extinguishing Agents:** Not applicable

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES CONT'D

**Fire-Fighting Procedures:** Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing toxic fumes and/or gases. Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face NIOSH and NFPA – approved self-containing breathing apparatus.

**Fire and Explosion Hazard:** High airborne levels of wood dust may burn rapidly in the air when exposed to an ignition source. 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.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill or Leak Procedures:** 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. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Nonsparking tools should be used.

**Waste Disposal:** See Section 13.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Storage Conditions:** Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

**Caution:** DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch. Whenever possible, sawing or machining treated or untreated wood should be performed outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne wood dust. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, using tobacco products, and/or using restrooms.

**NOTE:** For plywood products only, provide adequate ventilation to reduce the possible buildup of formaldehyde vapors.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Respiratory Protection:** None normally required. When sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood, wear a NIOSH approved N95 or better dust mask.

**Eye Protection:** Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.

**Skin/Foot Protection:** Leather or comparable gloves to prevent splinters. Long sleeve shirt, pants and steel toed shoes when handling treated or untreated wood.

**Ventilation:** Saw, cut or machine wood outdoors or in well ventilated areas. 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. If required, use wet methods and/or explosion suppression systems to reduce generation of dust. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when sawing, sanding, or machining this product. General dilution ventilation is recommended in processing and storage areas. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain inhalation exposures below OSHA PEL for particulates.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Wear ear plugs or muffs when using power tools.

**NOTE:** For plywood products only, if Formaldehyde vapor level exceeds OSHA PEL or STEL, then a NIOSH approved respirator is required.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Similar to untreated wood	<b>Specific Gravity (Water =1)</b>	NA
<b>Odor</b>	None	<b>Boiling Point</b>	NA
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	NA	<b>Vapor Density (Air=1)</b>	NA
<b>Physical State</b>	Solid	<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	NA
<b>pH</b>	NA	<b>Freezing Point</b>	NA

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Conditions contributing to instability:** None known.

**Incompatibilities:** Strong acids, open flame and oxidizers.

**Hazardous Reactions/Decomposition/Combustion Products:** Combustion products may include smoke, toxic fumes or gases.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Does not occur.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Carcinogenicity Data:** IARC has classified untreated hardwood and hardwood/softwood mix wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The wood dust classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with occupational exposures to untreated wood dust. NTP has classified all untreated wood dust as a carcinogen.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal Guidance:** DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. 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. This product is typically not considered a hazardous waste but State run waste programs may be more stringent. Check with your local or state regulators prior to disposal.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT Hazardous Material Classification:** This material is not regulated as a hazardous material by the DOT.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200):** This product is regulated under the Hazard Communication Standard.

**RCRA (40 CFR 261):** DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD. Do not use pressure treated chips or sawdust as mulch. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. 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. This product is typically not considered a hazardous waste but State run waste programs may be more stringent. Check with your local or state regulators prior to disposal.

**California Proposition 65:** Wood Dust. WARNING: Wood Dust is known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**NFPA:** Refer to FPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*, for safe handling.

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association
<b>FIFRA</b>	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Authorization and Reauthorization Act
<b>PEL</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CWA</b>	Clean Water Act
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service

<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value
<b>STEL</b>	Short-Term Exposure Limit
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>IBC</b>	International Building Code
<b>mg/m3</b>	Milligrams per cubic meter
<b>CAA</b>	Clean Air Act

**NOTICE:** While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof this company makes no guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information.