



Material Safety Data Sheet

Lifespan Primed Treated Wood Products

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

Lifespan Solid Select primed treated wood products.
Lifespan primed treated wood products.
LOSP Azole treated wood

Product Use

Primed, preservative treated timber products for use in above ground situations (AWPA UC3A), where insect and fungal decay resistance is required.

Manufacturer

Tenon Manufacturing Limited - A Tenon Group Company
199 Centennial Drive
Private Bag 2004
Taupo 3352
NEW ZEALAND

Telephone Number

+64 7 376 0005

Distribution and Sales

Fletcher Wood Solutions (Dba Taupo Wood Solutions)
99 Monroe Ave. NW, Suite 601
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Telephone Number

1-866-372-9663

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Hazardous Ingredient | Percent | CAS # | Exposure Limits (mg/m ³) | Comments |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|--|---|
| Wood | >90% | Not Assigned | OSHA PEL-TWA 15.0 OSHA PEL-TWA 5.0 ACGIH TLV-TWA 1.0 | Total Dust Respirable Dust Fraction Inhalable |
| Tebuconazole | >0.03% | 107534-96-3 | None | None |
| Propiconazole | >0.03% | 60207-90-1 | None | None |
| Permethrin | >0.02% | 52645-53-1-5 | | |
| Vacsol WRX Conc | >0.6% | Not Assigned | | |
| White Spirits | <6%* | 64742-82-1 | Not Established TLV-TWA 100ppm | Suggested |

This is the solvent level at completion of the treatment process, but reduces as the solvent evaporates during subsequent processing, handling and shipment.

Note

Bonded or laminated products may contain free formaldehyde in the timber (generated by the adhesive) but will be present in concentrations less than 0.1%.

3. Hazards Identification

Inhalation



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Wood dust and solvent vapours may cause irritation to nose, throat and lungs resulting in breathing difficulty. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Take care to avoid breathing any fumes from freshly treated timber

Eye Contact

Dust, gas and vapour may irritate the eye. Solvent vapours from freshly treated timber may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract.

Skin Contact

Avoid skin contact with freshly treated timber as residual solvent and/or dust may cause mild dermatitis or skin sensitivity.

Ingestion

Unlikely to occur, however if swallowed abdominal discomfort and vomiting may occur.

Chronic Effects

Evidence indicates that repeated or prolonged exposure to solvent vapours could result in nervous system damage. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause severe dermatitis.

Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled dust, gas and vapours from these timbers may increase the risk of allergic dermatitis, asthma, or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. The risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers may also be increased. If workplace practices noted in this MSDS are followed, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration at once. In event of cardiac arrest, apply cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if trained. Seek medical advice.

Eye Contact

Irrigate with flowing water for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance if effects persist.

Skin Contact

Wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water.

Ingestion

If conscious, give plenty of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical assistance. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs

First Aid Facilities

Safety shower, eyewash, CPR training, oxygen mask.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point

NA

Flammable Limits

LFL = NA

UFL = NA

Flammability is the same as for other untreated wood products.

Extinguishing Media

Water, carbon dioxide, sand

Autoignition Temperature

Variable, typically 400-500°F (200-260°C).



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Special Firefighting Procedures

None.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Depending on moisture content, and especially particle size, wood dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne concentration of 40 grams dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill or Leak Procedures

Not Applicable

Waste Disposal

See Section 13

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Avoid repeated or prolonged breathing of vapours and wood dust. Use in an area with sufficient natural or mechanical ventilation to avoid airborne exposure hazards. Local exhaust (extract) ventilation is the preferred method. In confined spaces, volatile solvent vapours are heavier than air - prevent concentration build-up in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged contact with the skin. Change protective clothing and gloves when signs of contamination occur. When storing product, the material should be kept off the ground. Store in a cool, dry place and away from heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Special – Container Opening/Unloading

In the confined space of a shipping container, some remaining solvent could evaporate from the wood and collect to a noticeable degree. The following precautions should be taken when opening a container: Open the container in an exposed, elevated, non-enclosed area, open away from naked lights or flames, no smoking in the immediate vicinity, once opened leave doors open for 10 minutes to allow solvent vapours to disperse, store packs of timber so air can freely circulate and avoid solvent vapour build-up.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use in an area with sufficient natural or mechanical ventilation to avoid airborne exposure hazards. Local exhaust (extract) ventilation is the preferred method. In confined spaces, volatile solvent vapours are heavier than air – prevent concentration build-up in hollows or sumps. Do not enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

A NIOSH/MSHA approved dust respiratory is recommended when allowable exposures may be exceeded, especially when sawing or cutting. If risk of airborne solvent hazard exists from freshly treated timber, wear an organic vapour respirator to keep airborne mists and vapour concentrations below the exposure standards. [Note that an air purifying respirator does not provide protection in oxygen deficient atmospheres]. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

Protective Gloves

Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to minimise potential slivers or mechanical irritation from handling product.

Eye Protection

Goggles or safety glasses are recommended when machining this product and in areas with high dust levels.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

Protective clothing should be worn where prolonged skin contact may occur. Protective clothing should be laundered separately from household clothing and before reuse.

Personal Hygiene



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Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, using the bathroom, or using tobacco products and avoid direct hand to mouth contact with soiled hands.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Products appear as standard primed solid wood.

Boiling Point

N/A

Flash Point

N/A

Vapour Pressure

N/A

Flammability Limits

N/A on dried timber

Specific Gravity

0.4 to 0.6 g/ml

Solubility in Water

Not soluble

Other Properties - pH

Not applicable

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures exceeding 400°F (200°C).

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Thermal decomposition can produce irritating and potentially toxic products including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, resin acids, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact

NA

Sensitivity to Static Discharge

NA

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data

Non-available for product in purchased form.

Components - Individual component information is listed below if available:



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Wood Dust (softwood)

OSHA Hazard rating = 3.3; moderately toxic with probable oral lethal does to human.

IARC has classified untreated wood dust as a Group 1 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. The evaluation did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

Tebuconazole

Oral LD50 (bird, domestic): 1,000 mg/kg. Oral LD50 (rabbit): 1,000 mg/kg. Oral LD50 (rat): 3,352 mg/kg. Dermal LD50 (rat): 5,000 mg/kg. Tebuconazole is listed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a Group C – Possible Human Carcinogen.

Propiconazole

Oral LD50 (rat M&F): 660 mg/kg. Dermal LD50 (rat): >2,000 mg/kg. Eye irritation: irritating (rabbit). Skin irritation: non-irritating (rabbit). Sensitization: non sensitizing (guinea pig).

Permethrin

Oral LD50 (rat M&F): 430-4,000 mg/kg. Dermal LD50 (rat): >4,000 mg/kg. NOEL (dogs) 5mg/kg/day. Skin irritation: mild irritation (rabbit). Eye irritation: caused conjunctivitis (rabbit).

White Spirits

Oral LD50 (rat): >6,000 mg/kg. Dermal (rat): >2,000 mg/kg. Skin irritation: may cause slight irritation (rabbit). Eye irritation: may cause slight irritation (rabbit).

12. Ecological Information

No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Guidance

DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD, Do not use 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 the RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This product is typically not considered a hazardous waste but State run waste programmes may be more stringent. Check with your local or state regulators prior to disposal.

14. Transport Information

DOT Hazardous Material Classification

This material is not regulated as a hazardous material by the DOT.

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 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 the RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This product is typically not considered a hazardous waste but State run waste programmes may be more stringent. Check with your local or state regulators prior to disposal.

16. Other Information

Date Prepared

July 31, 2013

Prepared by



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Tenon Manufacturing Limited, Technical Development Manager.

Users responsibility

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the users responsibility to determine if the product is suitable for the proposed application(s) and to follow necessary safety precautions. The user has the responsibility to make sure this sheet is the most up-to-date issue.

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 |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| IATA | International Air Transport Association |
| IMDG | International Maritime Dangerous Goods |
| 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 |
| LFL | Lower Flammable Limit |
| MSHA | Mining Safety and Health Administration |
| NA | Not Applicable |
| NAV | Not Available |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NOEL | No-observable Effect Level |
| 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) |
| UFL | Upper Flammable Limit |
| WHMIS | Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System |