# \* \* \* Section 1 - IDENTIFICATION\* \* \*

# **Product Identifier:**

Viance CA-B Pressure Treated Wood

# **Recommended Use**

Lumber

## **Restrictions on Use**

None known.

# Manufacturer Information

Phone: 705-898-1200 Fax: 709-782-5601 Emergency #: 1-877-782-5544

# **General Comments**

NOTE: Emergency telephone numbers are to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to customer service.

# \* \* \* Section 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION\* \* \*

# Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Carcinogen, Category 2 Eye Damage / Irritation, Category 2B Skin sensitizer, Category 1B Respiratory Sensitizer, Category 1B Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure, Category 3 (respiratory system)

# GHS LABEL ELEMENTS Symbol(s)



Signal Word WARNING

# Hazard Statement(s)

Suspected of causing cancer Causes eye irritation May cause an allergic skin reaction May cause respiratory irritation

# Viance CA-B Pressure Treated Wood

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

# **Precautionary Statement(s)**

# Prevention

Do not breathe dust. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environment.

# Response

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

# Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

# Disposal

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

# Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified

Combustible solid. Dust may form explosive mixtures with air. Wood dust is a potential health problem when wood particles from processes such as sanding, drilling, machining, and cutting become airborne. Inhalation of these particles may cause allergic respiratory symptoms, mucosal and non-allergic respiratory symptoms, and cancer.

# \* \* \* Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS\* \* \*

| CAS           | Component   | Percent   |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| Not Available | Wood/Wood Dust  | 88 - 99.5 |
| 141-43-5      | Monoethanolamine  | 0.3 - 5.8 |
| Proprietary   | Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides               | 0.1 - 2.0 |
| 50-00-0       | Formaldehyde (by-product of untreated plywood article)* | 0 - 0.1   |

\*Formaldehyde is a by-product of untreated plywood and is not the result of the Viance CA-B wood treatment.

# **Component Related Regulatory Information**

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, Wood dusts-soft woods, Wood dusts-hard wood, Copper compounds, Copper (Copper Compound), Ethanolamine (141-43-5), and Ammonia (7664-41-7) [applies only if treatment facility adds ammonia locally. Check with treatment facility to determine applicability].

# Additional Information

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

# \* \* \* Section 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES\* \* \*

### Inhalation

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

### Skin Contact

If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention immediately. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Eye Contact**

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

# Most Important Symptoms/Effects

### Acute

Eye irritation, allergic skin reaction,

### Delayed

Respiratory ailments.

### Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed, If Needed

Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

# \* \* \* Section 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES\* \* \*

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or regular foam. Use water to wet down wood and to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.

Large fires: water spray or fog, alcohol-resistant foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Combustible solid. Dust may form explosive mixtures with air.

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Combustion: copper compounds, oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen

### **Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters**

Wood is combustible and dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source. Wear full protective fire-fighting gear including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for protection against possible exposure.

# **Fire Fighting Measures**

Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Dike for later disposal. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

# Viance CA-B Pressure Treated Wood

### NFPA Ratings: Health: 2 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0 Other: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe



# \* \* \* Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES\* \* \*

# Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

No containment procedures are needed, as this product cannot spill or leak the preservative. Keep away from sparks and flame.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Wet down accumulated dusts prior to sweeping or vacuuming in order to prevent explosion hazards. Sweep up or vacuum small pieces and dusts and place in appropriate container for disposal. Gather larger pieces by an appropriate method. Avoid the generation of airborne dusts during clean-up. Do not inhale dusts during cleanup.

# \* \* \* Section 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. Do not breathe dust. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear respiratory protection. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Avoid working with freshly treated wood. When handling treated wood, wear washable or disposable coveralls or long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves, and socks plus industrial grade safety boots with chemical resistant soles. Contaminated clothing should be removed and laundered before reuse. DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD.

# Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities

Maintain good housekeeping procedures, such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts. Store product in a dry area away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizing materials

# \* \* \* Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION\* \* \*

### **Component Exposure Limits**

### Wood/Wood Dust (Not Available)

| •              |  |
|----------------|--|
| NIOSH:         | 1 mg/m3 TWA (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)        |
| Mexico         | 5 mg/m3 TWA LMPE-PPT (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)            |
|                | 10 mg/m3 STEL [LMPE-CT] (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)         |
| Alberta:       | A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-soft woods) |
|                | 5 mg/m3 TWA (total, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) |
| Manitoba:      | A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)    |
| New Brunswick: | A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)  |
|                | 10 mg/m3 STEL (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)                   |
|                | 5 mg/m3 TWA (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)                     |
| Nova Scotia:   | A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)  |
|                |  |

| Nunavut:      | 10 mg/m3 STEL (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)                          |
|---------------|--|
|               | 5 mg/m3 TWA (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)                            |
| Ontario:      | 10 mg/m3 STEL (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)                                       |
|               | 5 mg/m3 TWA (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)   |
| Quebec:       | 5 mg/m3 TWAEV (except red cedar, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica,    |
|               | total dust, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)                             |
| Saskatchewan: | Present (beech, birch, mahogany, oak, teak, walnut, related to Wood dust, all soft and |
|               | hard woods)  |
|               | including but not limited to California redwood, Eastern white cedar, pine, Western    |
|               | white cedar (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)   |
|               | 10 mg/m3 STEL (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)                                       |
|               | 5 mg/m3 TWA (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)   |
|               | 10 mg/m3 STEL (non-allergenic); 5 mg/m3 STEL (allergenic, including cedar,             |
|               | mahogany, teak, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)                         |
|               | 5 mg/m3 TWA (non-allergenic); 2.5 mg/m3 TWA (allergenic, including cedar,              |
|               | mahogany, teak, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)                         |

### Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)

|                       | 1 40 0)                                       |
|-----------------------|---|
| ACGIH:                | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
|                       | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
| OSHA:                 | 3 ppm TWA; 6 mg/m3 TWA                        |
| NIOSH:                | 3 ppm TWA; 8 mg/m3 TWA                        |
|                       | 6 ppm STEL; 15 mg/m3 STEL                     |
| Mexico                | 3 ppm TWA LMPE-PPT; 8 mg/m3 TWA LMPE-PPT      |
|                       | 6 ppm STEL [LMPE-CT]; 15 mg/m3 STEL [LMPE-CT] |
| Alberta:              | 6 ppm STEL; 15 mg/m3 STEL                     |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA; 7.5 mg/m3 TWA                      |
| British Columbia:     | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
| Manitoba:             | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
| New Brunswick:        | 6 ppm STEL; 15 mg/m3 STEL                     |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA; 7.5 mg/m3 TWA                      |
| Newfoundland and      | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
| Labrador:             | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
| Nova Scotia:          |   |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
| Nunavut:              | 6 ppm STEL; 15 mg/m3 STEL                     |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA; 7.5 mg/m3 TWA                      |
| Ontario:              | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
| Prince Edward Island: | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
| 0                     | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
| Quebec:               | 6 ppm STEV; 15 mg/m3 STEV                     |
|                       | 3 ppm TWAEV; 7.5 mg/m3 TWAEV                  |
| Saskatchewan:         | 6 ppm STEL                                    |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA                                     |
|                       | 6 ppm STEL; 12 mg/m3 STEL                     |
|                       | 3 ppm TWA; 6 mg/m3 TWA                        |

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

ACGIH: 1 mg/m3 TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)

| OSHA:                 | 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper            |
|-----------------------|--|
| NIOCUL                | Compound))   |
| NIOSH:                | 1 mg/m3 TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)                        |
| Mexico                | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA LMPE-PPT (as Cu, fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA LMPE-PPT (as Cu, dust and            |
|                       | mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))   |
|                       | 2 mg/m3 STEL [LMPE-CT] (as Cu, fume); 2 mg/m3 STEL [LMPE-CT] (as Cu, dust and          |
|                       | mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))   |
| Alberta:              | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound)) |
| British Columbia:     | 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist); 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume, related to Copper (Copper            |
|                       | Compound))   |
| Manitoba:             | 1 mg/m3 TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)                        |
| New Brunswick:        | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper            |
| Hew Branowick.        | Compound))   |
| Newfoundland and      | 1 mg/m3 TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)                        |
| Labrador:             |  |
| Nova Scotia:          | 1 mg/m3 TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)                        |
| Nunavut:              | 0.6 mg/m3 STEL (fume); 2 mg/m3 STEL (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper          |
|                       | Compound))   |
|                       | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper            |
|                       | Compound))   |
| Ontario:              | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper            |
|                       | Compound))   |
| Prince Edward Island: | 1 mg/m3 TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)                        |
| Quebec:               | 0.2 mg/m3 TWAEV (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWAEV (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper        |
|                       | Compound))   |
| Saskatchewan:         | 0.6 mg/m3 STEL (fume); 3 mg/m3 STEL (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper          |
|                       | Compound))   |
|                       | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper            |
|                       | Compound))   |
|                       | 0.2 mg/m3 STEL (fume); 2 mg/m3 STEL (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper          |
|                       | Compound))   |
|                       | 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper            |
|                       | Compound))   |
|                       |  |

### Formaldehyde (50-00-0) (ONLY APPLIES TO PLYWOOD PRODUCTS, by-product of untreated plywood)

ACGIH: 0.3 ppm Ceiling OSHA: 0.75 ppm TWA 2 ppm STEL 0.5 ppm Action Level NIOSH-IDHL: 20 ppm

# **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Use exhaust ventilation when cutting, grinding or sanding in enclosed areas and if it is anticipated the exposure limits for wood dust may be exceeded during working with this product. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive concentrations of material are present. Provide local exhaust or process enclosure ventilation system. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

# **Personal Protective Equipment**

# **Eyes/Face Protection**

Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding or grinding this material. Use a face shield

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during processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain in the immediate work area.

### Skin Protection

Use impervious gloves. Wear chemical resistant apron if splash potential is minimal. If splash potential is great, as during maintenance activities, wear impervious clothing and chemical resistant footwear.

### **Respiratory Protection**

If ventilation is not sufficient to effectively prevent buildup of vapors, aerosols, mists, or dust, appropriate NIOSH respiratory protection must be provided. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following regulatory requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2-1992). A written respiratory protection program, including provisions for medical certification, training, fit testing, exposure assessments, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage must be implemented.

For plywood products only: A NIOSH approved full-face air purifying respirator with combination formaldehyde/organic vapor cartridge and a P100 filter is required if formaldehyde vapor levels exceed the listed exposure limits. Air purifying respirators should not be used in oxygen deficient or IDLH atmospheres or if exposure concentrations exceed ten (10) times the published exposure limits.



# \* \* \* Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES\* \* \*

| Appearance:                     | Wood          |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Physical State:                 | Solid         |
| Vapor Pressure:                 | Not available |
| Vapor Density:                  | Not available |
| Boiling Point / Boiling Range:  | Not available |
| Melting Point / Freezing Point: | Not available |
| Solubility (H₂O):               | Insoluble     |
| Flash Point:                    | Not available |
| Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):    | Not available |
| Viscosity:                      | Not available |
| Flammability:                   | Not available |

Odor: Odor Threshold: Specific Gravity: Evaporation Rate: Relative Density: Auto-ignition Temperature: Not available Decomposition Temperature: Not available Lower Flammable Limit (LFL): Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water):

Natural wood odor Not available pH: Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available

#### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY\* \* \* \* \* \*

# Reactivity

No reactivity hazard is expected.

### Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

# **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

# **Conditions to Avoid**

Keep away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from incompatible materials.

### **Incompatible Materials**

Strong acids, alkalis, and strong oxidizing materials

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion: copper compounds, oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen

# \* \* \* Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION\* \* \*

### **Acute Toxicity**

Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Depending on the species of wood, recurrent exposure may cause allergic skin and respiratory reactions in some individuals.

Inhalation of high concentrations of Monoethanolamine have been reported to cause pulmonary, liver, kidney and skin damage in experimental animals. Monoethanolamine is 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 and kidneys.

The 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.

# Product Analysis – LD50/LC50

Oral LD50 Rat believed to be >5,000 mg/kg; Dermal LD 50 Rat believed to be >2,000 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50, No data.

# **Component Analysis - LD50/LC50**

The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:

### Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)

Oral LD50 Rat 1720 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 1 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 1025 mg/kg **Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (Proprietary)** Oral LD50 Rat 1350 mg/kg

# Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

# Inhalation

May cause respiratory tract irritation.

# Ingestion

May be harmful if swallowed.

# Skin Contact

May be harmful in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

# Eye Contact

May cause eye irritation.

# **Immediate Effects**

Allergic skin reaction, respiratory system damage

# **Delayed Effects**

Respiratory ailments.

# Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing eye, respiratory system and skin conditions.

### Irritation/Corrosivity Data

Respiratory tract irritation, skin burns, eye burns

### **Respiratory Sensitization**

No data available.

### **Dermal Sensitization**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available for the mixture.

# Carcinogenicity

### **Component Carcinogenicity**

### Wood/Wood Dust (Not Available)

- ACGIH: A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-hard wood)
  - IARC: Monograph 100C [2012]; Monograph 62 [1995] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
  - NTP: Known Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
  - **DFG:** Category 3B (could be carcinogenic for man, except beech and oak wood dust, related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
- **OSHA:** Present (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)

# **Reproductive Toxicity**

No information available for the product.

# Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Respiratory system

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

### Respiratory system

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

# \* \* \* Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION\* \* \*

### Ecotoxicity

This product is not expected to leach harmful amounts of preservative into the environment. However, the wood preservatives in this product contain fungicides which when released into the environment, are expected to adversely affect or destroy contaminated plants. May be harmful or fatal to wildlife.

### **Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity**

### Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)

Fish: 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 227 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 3684 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 300-1000 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 114-196 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus

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Algae: 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: 15 mg/L

Invertebrate: 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 65 mg/L

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

- Fish: 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 0.0068 0.0156 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: <0.3 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 0.2 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.052 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 1.25 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 0.3 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 0.8 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 0.112 mg/L [flow-through] (related to Copper (Copper Compound))</li>
- Algae: 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.0426 0.0535 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.031 0.054 mg/L [static] (related to Copper (Copper Compound))
- Invertebrate: 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.03 mg/L [Static] (related to Copper (Copper Compound))

# Persistence and Degradability

No information available for the product.

### **Bioaccumulation Potential**

No information available for the product.

# **Mobility in Soil**

No information available for the product.

# \* \* \* Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS\* \* \*

## **Disposal Methods**

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

# Disposal of Contaminated Packaging

### **Component Waste Numbers**

The U.S. EPA has not published waste numbers for this product's components.

# \* \* \* Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION\* \* \*

# **US DOT Information**

Not regulated.

### **TDG Information**

Not regulated.

### IMDG Information

Not regulated.

# \* \* \* Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION\* \* \*

# **U.S. Federal Regulations**

This product is a pressure treated article which is exempt from TSCA and FIFRA under the treated article exemption per 40 CFR 152.25(a).

# **U.S. Federal Regulations**

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370.21), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), and/or TSCA 12(b).

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

 SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration (This category does not include CAS numbers 147-14-8, 1328-53-6, or 14302-13-7, or copper phthalocyanine compounds that are substituted with only hydrogen and/or chlorine and/or bromine., related to Copper compounds)

### SARA 311/312: Acute Health Yes Chronic Health Yes Fire No Pressure No Reactive No

### **Component Marine Pollutants**

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by US DOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

| Component                                 | CAS         |   |
|---|-------------|---|
| Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides | Proprietary | DOT regulated severe marine<br>pollutant (powder, related to<br>Copper (Copper Compound)) |

# U.S. State Regulations

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

| Component  | CAS           | CA               | MA               | MN               | NJ               | PA               |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wood/Wood Dust ( <sup>1</sup> related to: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) ( <sup>2</sup> related to: Wood dusts-soft woods)                | Not Available | No               | No               | Yes <sup>1</sup> | Yes <sup>1</sup> | Yes <sup>2</sup> |
| Monoethanolamine   | 141-43-5      | Yes              | Yes              | Yes              | Yes              | Yes              |
| Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides ( <sup>3</sup> related to:<br>Copper compounds) ( <sup>4</sup> related to: Copper (Copper Compound)) | Proprietary   | Yes <sup>3</sup> | Yes <sup>4</sup> | Yes <sup>4</sup> | Yes <sup>3</sup> | Yes <sup>3</sup> |

The following statement is provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING! Drilling, sawing, sanding, or machining wood products generate wood dust and other substances known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements

# WHMIS Classification(s)

D2B

# Canadian WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL)

Components of this material have been checked against the Canadian WHMIS Ingredients Disclosure List. The List is composed of chemicals which must be identified on MSDSs if they are included in products which fall under WHMIS criteria specified in the Controlled Products Regulations and present above the threshold limits listed on the IDL.

| Component                                 | CAS #       | Minimum Concentration |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Monoethanolamine                          | 141-43-5    | 1 %                   |
| Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides | Proprietary | 1 %                   |

## **Component Analysis - Inventory**

| Component   | CAS         | US  | CA  | EINECS | AU  | PH  | JP  | KR  | CN  | NZ  |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Monoethanolamine  | 141-43-5    | Yes | DSL | Yes    | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Copper complex<br>expressed as Copper<br>oxides (related to copper) | Proprietary | Yes | No  | Yes    | No  | No  | No  | No  | No  | No  |

# \* \* \* Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION\* \* \*

### **Date of Preparation**

New MSDS: 04/19/2018 v.1.0

# Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand: C - Celsius: CA - Canada: CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service: CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CFR - Code of Federal Regulations; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; CSt - Centistokes; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ELINCS -European List of Notified Chemical Substances; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; ErC50 - EC50 (lethal concentration) in terms of reduction of growth weight; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Air; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System; HPV - High Production Volume Chemical (EU); IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA -International Air Transport Association; ICL - In Commerce List (Canada); IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH -Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; JP - Japan; KR -Korea; LLNA – Local Lymph Node Assay; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LMPE-CT – Short term exposure limit; LMPE-PPT - Límite Máximo Permisible de Exposición Promedio Ponderado en el Tiempo (Mexico TWA equivalent); MITI - Japan Ministry of International Trade and Industry; mg/Kg - milligrams per Kilogram; mg/L milligrams per Liter; mg/m<sup>3</sup> - milligrams per Cubic Meter; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; MX -Mexico: NA - Not Applicable or Not Available: NFPA - National Fire Protection Association: NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PH -Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conversation & Recovery Act; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit; STEV - Short-term Exposure Values; TDG - Transport Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA - Time Weighted Average; TWAEV - Time Weighted Average Exposure Values; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; US - United States; VLE-CT - Short term exposure limit value; VLE-PPT - Time weighted average limit value; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

# Other Information

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