

**Product Identification: Mycostat Treated Southern Yellow Pine Lumber**

SYNONYM:

SYP Lumber; lumber

CAS No.:

None

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

Solid wood building material generally of rectangular cross section and manufactured in varying lengths with surface application of antisapstain material (Mycostat P50/Mycostat K20/Diamulse C).

HAZARD INFORMATION:

This product does not present hazards requiring the preparation of a material safety data sheet unless it is utilized in a manner that creates **wood dust**. Any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on this product may create particles of **wood dust**. This **wood dust** and the product itself may exhibit certain health or physical hazards as described in this Material Safety Data Sheet. The components of the antisapstain are present only in trace amounts (<0.1%) and represent no known additional hazards.

SARA TITLE III INFORMATION:

The lumber is not subject to any current reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Sections 304, 311/312, or 313. If **wood dust** is accumulated in quantities exceeding the regulatory threshold (generally 10,000 pounds), inventory reports under Section 311/312 would be required for that **wood dust**.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Boiling Point.....Not Applicable  
Specific Gravity.....Approximately 0.5 (dry)  
Vapor Density.. Not Applicable  
% Volatile By Vol .....Not Applicable  
Melting Point ... Not Applicable  
Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O (% By Wt).....Not Applicable  
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) .....Not Applicable  
pH .....Not Applicable  
Appearance and Odor .....Light to dark colored wood or granular particles; color is dependent on age and weathering. May exhibit slight pine odor.

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**FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA:**

Flash Point .....Not Applicable

Autoignition Temperature .....Variable (typically 400 - 500° F)

Explosive Limits in Air .....40 grams/m<sup>3</sup> (LEL)

Extinguishing Media.....Water, CO<sub>2</sub>, Sand

Special Fire Fighting Procedures .....Use water to wet down lumber and wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove the burned or wet lumber or dust to open area after fire is extinguished.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard.....Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

**HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION:**

Exposure Limit .....(Wood Dust) ACGIH TLV<sup>(1)</sup>:  
TWA - 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL (15 min.) - 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (softwood)

<sup>1</sup>See footnote below concerning .....OSHA PEL:  
OSHA PELs for wood dust TWA - 15.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust);  
5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)

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<sup>1</sup>In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 PELs were: TWA - 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL (15 min.) - 10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (All soft and hard woods, except western red cedar); Western red cedar: TWA - 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories as PELs noted under Health Effects Information section of this MSDS. However, a number of states have incorporated provisions of the 1989 standard in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA has announced that it may cite companies under the OSH Act general duty clause under appropriate circumstances for non-compliance with the 1989 PELs.

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Skin and Eye Contact . . . . . Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Ingestion . . . . . Not Applicable

Skin Absorption . . . . . Not Known to Occur

Inhalation . . . . . Wood dust may cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.

Chronic Effects . . . . . **Wood dust**, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies **wood dust** as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This 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 exposure to **wood dust**. IARC 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**.

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**REACTIVITY DATA:**

Conditions Contributing to Instability ..... Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility ..... Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400°F.

Hazardous Decomposition Products ..... Thermal oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and organic acids.

Conditions Contributing to Polymerization ..... Not Applicable

**PRECAUTIONS AND SAFE HANDLING:**

Avoid eye contact.

Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air.

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Avoid open flame.

**GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES:**

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.

Wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.

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**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:**

- Eyes .. ..... Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- Skin... ..... If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice where applicable before returning to work where wood dust is present.
- Inhalation..... ..... Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.
- Ingestion ..... ..... Not Applicable

**SPILL/LEAK CLEAN UP PROCEDURES:**

- Sweep or vacuum spills of sawdust for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions occur.  
Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

**IMPORTANT:** The information and data contained 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. Hood Industries, Inc. makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information and data herein. Hood Industries, Inc. 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.