

*** * * Section 1 - IDENTIFICATION* * ***

Product Identifier:

ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

Trade Names

ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

Synonyms

Pressure treated wood with Alkaline Copper and Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Recommended Use

Lumber

Restrictions on Use

None known.

Manufacturer Information

Fontana Wood Preserving Inc.
P.O. Box 1070
Fontana, CA 92334 -1070

Phone: (909) 350-1214
Fax: (909) 350-9623

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.

Eye Damage / Irritation, Category 2B

Skin sensitizer, Category 1B

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure, Category 3 (respiratory system)

Harmful to Aquatic Life - Acute Hazard, Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

WARNING

Hazard Statement(s)

May cause eye irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

May cause respiratory irritation
Harmful to aquatic life.

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.

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

CAS	Component	Percent
Not Available	Wood/Wood Dust	90-98.5
141-43-5	Monoethanolamine	0.8-5.5
Proprietary	Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	0.3-2.1
68391-01-5	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride**	0.0-1.0
7173-51-5	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride**	0.0-1.0
Proprietary	Dialkyl dimethyl Ammonium carbonate/bicarbonate**	0.0-1.0
10043-35-3	Boric acid	<0.1

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).

Additional Information

** This product contains one of the given quaternary ammonium compounds depending on the type of ACQ Wood Preservative used.

* * * Section 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES * * *

Description of Necessary 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: organic chlorides,aldehydes,amines,hydrogen chloride,ammonia,copper compounds,oxygen,boric acid,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.

* * * Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES * * *

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Wear personal protective clothing and equipment, see Section 8.

Methods and Materials for Containment

Move containers away from spill to a safe area.

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. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect any absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Move containers away from spill to a safe area. 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.

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 strong oxidizing materials

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

Component Exposure Limits

Wood/Wood Dust (Not Available)

NIOSH:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
Mexico	5 mg/m ³ TWA LMPE-PPT (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)
	10 mg/m ³ STEL [LMPE-CT] (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)
Alberta:	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dusts-soft woods)
	5 mg/m ³ 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)	
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 Labrador:	6 ppm STEL 3 ppm TWA
Nova Scotia:	6 ppm STEL 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 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/m ³ TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)
OSHA:	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
NIOSH:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)
Mexico	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA LMPE-PPT (as Cu, fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA LMPE-PPT (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
	2 mg/m ³ STEL [LMPE-CT] (as Cu, fume); 2 mg/m ³ STEL [LMPE-CT] (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Alberta:	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
British Columbia:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist); 0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Manitoba:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)
New Brunswick:	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Newfoundland and Labrador:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)
Nova Scotia:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)
Nunavut:	0.6 mg/m ³ STEL (fume); 2 mg/m ³ STEL (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Ontario:	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Prince Edward Island:	1 mg/m ³ TWA (as Cu, dust and mist, related to Copper compounds)
Quebec:	0.2 mg/m ³ TWAEV (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWAEV (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Saskatchewan:	0.6 mg/m ³ STEL (fume); 3 mg/m ³ STEL (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
	0.2 mg/m ³ STEL (fume); 2 mg/m ³ STEL (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m ³ TWA (dust and mist, related to Copper (Copper Compound))
Boric acid (10043-35-3)	
ACGIH:	2 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)
	6 mg/m ³ STEL (inhalable fraction)
British Columbia:	6 mg/m ³ STEL (inhalable)
	2 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable)
Manitoba:	A4 Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
	6 mg/m ³ STEL (inhalable fraction)
	2 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland and Labrador:	6 mg/m ³ STEL (inhalable fraction)
Labrador:	2 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia:	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
	6 mg/m ³ STEL (inhalable fraction)
	2 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction)
Ontario:	6 mg/m ³ STEL (inhalable)

	2 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island:	6 mg/m3 STEL (inhalable fraction)
	2 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction)
Saskatchewan:	6 mg/m3 STEL (inhalable fraction)
	2 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction)

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.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes/Face Protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding or grinding this material. Use a face shield during processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain in the immediate work area.

Skin Protection

Wear chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact.

Glove Recommendations

Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather.

Respiratory Protection

Not normally needed.

Use a dust mask for particulate concentrations exceeding the Occupational Exposure Limit.

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

Physical State:	Solid	Appearance:	Solid wood.
Color:	varies	Physical Form:	Solid wood.
Odor:	ammonia / natural wood odor	Odor Threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not available	Melting Point:	Not available
Boiling Point:	Not available	Flash Point:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available	Evaporation Rate:	Not available
LEL:	Not available	UEL:	Not available
Vapor Pressure:	Not available	Henry's Law Constant:	Not available
Vapor Density (air = 1):	Not available	Relative Density:	Not available
Specific Gravity (water = 1):	Not available	Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Coeff. Water/Oil Dist:	Not available	KOC:	Not available
Auto Ignition Temperature:	Not available	Viscosity:	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 products may yield irritating and toxic fumes and gases including organic chloride, aldehydes, amines, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, copper compounds, oxygen, boric oxide, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous Decomposition

Combustion: organic chlorides, aldehydes, amines, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, copper compounds, oxygen, boric acid, 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.

Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (DDAC) is a quaternary ammonium compound shown to cause severe skin and eye irritation in animals. DDAC is corrosive to the gastrointestinal tract and is expected to cause caustic burns to the skin, eyes, throat and respiratory tract, especially upon exposure to concentrated solutions.

Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (DBAC) is a quaternary ammonium compound which may produce corrosive damage to the eyes and gastrointestinal tract, and severe irritation to the skin and respiratory tract.

Acute toxicity data from the supplier of the Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride in this product is as follows:

Oral LD50 (no species indicated): 735 mg/kg for males and females combined

Dermal LD50 (no species indicated): 3350 mg/kg for males and females combined

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

The converted acute toxicity point estimate of the mixture contained in this product is >2,500 mg/kg.

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 mL/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 1025 mg/kg

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (Proprietary)

Oral LD50 Rat 1350 mg/kg

Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (7173-51-5)**

Oral LD50 Rat 84 mg/kg

Boric acid (10043-35-3)

Oral LD50 Rat 2660 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 Rat >0.16 mg/L 4 h; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 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)

Boric acid (10043-35-3)

- ACGIH:** A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

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 (ACQ) in this product contain fungicides and insecticides which when released into the environment, are expected to adversely effect or destroy contaminated plants. They may be harmful or fatal to wildlife.

Ecotoxicity- Aquatic Toxicity

May be harmful to aquatic life.

Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride (7173-51-5)

Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 rainbow trout (juvenile) 0.409 mg/L

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 mykiss: >200 mg/L [flow-through]

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))
- 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))
- Boric acid (10043-35-3)**
- Fish:** 72 Hr LC50 Carassius auratus: 1020 mg/L [flow-through]
- Invertebrate:** 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 115 - 153 mg/L

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.

***** Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION*****

U.S. Federal Regulations

This product is pressure treated with either of two FIFRA registered wood preservatives which fall under Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

ACQ-C2 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-39.

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).

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)

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 pollutant (powder, related to Copper (Copper Compound))

U.S. State Regulations

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

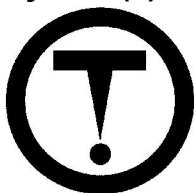
Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Wood/Wood Dust (¹ related to: Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) (² related to: Wood dusts-soft woods)	Not Available	No	No	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes ²
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (¹ related to: Copper compounds) (² related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

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

WHMIS Classification(s)

D2B

Symbol(s)**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.

Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)

1 %

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (Proprietary)

1 %

Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS	US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP	KR	CN	NZ
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	33113-08-5	Yes	NSL	EIN	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

	Proprietary	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	7173-51-5	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	68391-01-5	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boric acid	10043-35-3	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*** * * Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION * * ***

Summary of Changes

New MSDS: 5/30/2012, Revised 09/13/2013 (hazards review)

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; **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; **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; **JP** = Japan; **KR** = Korea; **LEL** - Lower Explosive Limit; **MITI** = Japan Ministry of International Trade and Industry; **mg/Kg** = milligrams per Kilogram; **mg/L** = milligrams per Liter; **mg/m³** = milligrams per Cubic Meter; **MSHA** = Mine Safety and Health Administration; **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; **NDSL** = Non-Domestic Substances Inventory; **NTP** = National Toxicology Program; **NZ** = New Zealand; **OSHA** = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; **PH** = Philippines; **RCRA** = Resource Conservation & Recovery Act; **SARA** = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; **STEL** = Short Term Exposure Limit; **TDG** = Transport Dangerous Goods; **TSCA** = Toxic Substances Control Act; **TWA** - Time Weighted Average; **UEL** - Upper Explosive Limit; **US** - United States; **WHMIS** = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Other Information

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