

Product Name: Coal Tar Creosote Treated Wood

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Texas Electric Cooperatives, Inc.
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General Information:
(409) 384-4633

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Coal Tar Creosote Treated Wood Poles

SYNONYM: None

PRODUCT USE: Treated Wood

CHEMICAL FAMILY: NA

FORMULA: Preserved Wood

CAS NUMBER: None

NFPA 704M/HMIS RATING: 0/0 HEALTH 0/0 FLAMMABILITY 0/0 REACTIVITY
0 - Least 1 - Slight 2 - Moderate 3 - High 4 - Extreme

SECTION II - HEALTH/SAFETY ALERT

CAUTION

HANDLING MAY CAUSE SPLINTERS
PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION
OBSERVE GOOD HYGIENE AND SAFETY PRACTICES WHEN HANDLING THIS PRODUCT
DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT UNTIL MSDS HAS BEEN READ AND UNDERSTOOD
WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL KNOWN TO THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.
DO NOT BURN IN OPEN FIRES, STOVES, FIREPLACE OR RESIDENTIAL BOILERS

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EYE: Treated or untreated wood dust or preservative may cause irritation.

SKIN: Transfer of preservative to skin can result in irritation which when accentuated by sunlight may result in a phototoxic skin reaction. See Section XIII - Comments.

INHALATION: Finely divided wood dust, treated or untreated, may cause nose, throat or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Preservative vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation. If exposed in a closed space, vapors may produce headache, drowsiness, and possible weakness and incoordination. See Section XIII - COMMENTS.

INGESTION: Eating treated sawdust may cause mouth, throat and stomach irritation. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhea can occur.

SECTION IV - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Gently flush any particles from the eye with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB EYES.

SKIN CONTACT: Rinse skin free of material with water to avoid abrasion of skin. DO NOT RUB until skin is free of material then wash thoroughly with soap and water.

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INHALATION: Remove from exposure. If breathing has stopped or is difficult, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical aid.

INGESTION: Wipe material from mouth and lips. If symptoms appear, seek medical aid.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote for effect from overexposure to this material. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT & METHOD: NA

AUTOIGNITION TEMP: NA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% BY VOLUME/AIR): NA

UPPER: NA

TDC FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: None

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water stream/spray/fog. Use methods applicable to surrounding area.

FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool fire-exposed container/structure/protect personnel.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Dust may form explosive mixture with air. When heated (fire conditions), vapors/decomposition products may be released forming flammable/explosive mixtures in air. Under fire conditions, may emit irritant/toxic gas and/or fumes.

SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: ND

SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: ND

SECTION VI - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES (PRODUCT): Not applicable

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of small amounts of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Disposal in municipal landfills in Texas may require approval from the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission as a special waste. Check with your local landfill. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers with proper permits and in accordance with state and federal regulations.

SECTION VII - RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT/HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**EXPOSURE LIMIT (PRODUCT):**

*For coal tar pitch volatiles, OSHA-FEL is 0.2 mg/m³ averaged over an 8 hour work shift, benzene soluble fraction of total particulate including dust, fumes and mists.

**based on treatment at a level of 7 lbs/ft² and wood density of 40 lbs/ft³ - actual percentage may vary due to differences in woodstock and treatment

Less than 0.1% coal tar is added to this product.

<u>Hazardous Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by Wt.</u>	<u>Exposure Limit ppm/mg/m³</u>
Creosote	8001-58-9	<15**	OSHA-TWA - *
Wood Dust (soft wood)			ACGIH-TWA - 5 OSHA-STEL - 10

Product Name: Coal Tar Creosote Treated Wood**SECTION VIII - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**

EYE PROTECTION: Industrial safety glasses, minimum. As necessary to comply with 29 CFR 1910.133 and work area conditions: use side shields, goggles or face shield. When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION: Industrial type resistant (e.g., vinyl coated) heavy duty-type flexible gloves required for prolonged or frequent contact. For dusty operations (areas) wear necessary resistant protective apparel to include required head, hand and safety-type footwear. Wear tightly woven coveralls or long sleeved shirts and long pants.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not normally required except when handling procedure(s) generate dust. If ventilation does not maintain inhalation exposures below PEL(TLV), use MSHA/NIOSH approved units as per current 29 CFR 1910.134. If within OSHA protection factor, air purifying OV/filter units OK.

VENTILATION: Ventilation necessary only if material handling generates dust. Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation in pattern/volume to control inhalation exposures below current exposure limits and areas below explosive dust concentrations.

SECTION IX - PERSONAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

HANDLING: Avoid frequent or prolonged contact with the skin or inhalation of treated wood dusts. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or eyes. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Launder separately from household clothing before reuse, or discard. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask.

STORAGE: No special storage is required.

OTHER: If oily preservatives/sawdust soil clothes, launder before reuse. Urethane/epoxy/urelac are acceptable sealers for creosote treated wood. Sawing/machining treated wood should be performed where adequate ventilation is present to avoid accumulations of airborne treated wood. Coal tar pitch and coal tar pitch emulsions are effective sealers for creosote treated wood block flooring.

SECTION X - REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids, open flame.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION/COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion products include carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen.

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None

SECTION XI - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: NA

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: > Untreated wood

MELTING POINT: NA

% VOLATILE BY VOL: NA

VAPOR PRESSURE: NA

EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER=1): NA

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): NA

VISCOSITY: NA

SOLUBILITY (WATER): NA

pH: NA

VOC: NA

COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: ND

APPEARANCE/ODOR: Treatment imparts a dark brown-to-black color with tarry odor.

CREOSOTE PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

CONSUMER INFORMATION

This wood has been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing creosote to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with creosote should be used only where such protection is important.

Creosote penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to creosote may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use the treated wood.

USE SITE PRECAUTIONS

Wood treated with creosote should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture) unless an effective sealer has been applied.

Creosote-treated wood should not be used in residential interiors. Creosote-treated wood in interiors of industrial buildings should be used only for industrial building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and wood block flooring. For such uses, two coats of an appropriate sealer must be applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with creosote should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood.

In interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to crib (bite) or lick the wood, creosote-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation if two coats of an effective sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use creosote-treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such use would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residues should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Creosote-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use creosote-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water for domestic animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers, because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and Federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with creosote-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Coal tar pitch and coal tar pitch emulsion are effective sealers for creosote-treated wood-block flooring. Urethane, epoxy, and shellac are acceptable sealers for all creosote-treated wood.

Approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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