



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
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SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	<i>pro'wood</i> PROFESSIONAL GRADE™ Plywood
IDENTIFICATION	Plywood preserved with Micronized Copper Azole - MCA Several formulations are employed to preserve wood depending on purpose and application. Please look on the back of the product end-tag to identify the preservative formulation used for your product which will be in plain English. This MSDS is for plywood that has been preserved with Micronized Copper Azole. Other synonyms – MCA, MCA type B, MCA-B, Micronized Copper Azole type B.
SYNONYMS:	Wood pressure treated with “micronized” copper and tebuconazole (“azole”) wood preservatives. ProWood Dura Color™. ProWood MCA treated wood products with water repellent. ProWood MCA treated wood products with mold inhibitor.
DESCRIPTION:	Panels of bonded wood veneer often slightly darker colored than untreated wood. May be dyed to various shades.
PURPOSE:	For use where wood is subject to decay or termite attack.
PREPARED BY:	Regulatory Compliance Department
EMERGENCY CONTACT:	Company: (800)598-9663 Chemtrec: (800)424-9300

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

CAS #	Hazardous Component	Percent¹
N/A	Wood/Wood dust	90-98.5
12069-69-1	Copper Carbonate expressed as elemental copper	0.3-1.0
107534-96-3	Tebuconazole	<1.0
1309-37-1	Red Iron Oxide ²	<1.0
51274-00-1	Yellow Iron Oxide ²	<1.0
N/A	Glue Solids ³ (Low formaldehyde emissions bonding systems)	4 – 8
50-00-00	Free Formaldehyde ³	<0.1

¹The above values may vary due to the variability of treatment and the natural variability of wood.

²Red and yellow iron oxide are present only in those products with added colorants (ProWood Dura Color).

³Plywood is supplied by others and bonded with various resin systems (phenol, phenol resorcinol, or melamine). These bonding systems may contain free formaldehyde <0.1% wt %. Large scale chamber studies on similar materials conducted by the APA Engineered Wood Association have shown that the finished products off-gas levels below 0.1 ppm.

This Product is considered hazardous under the criteria in 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System based on wood dust exposure.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Solid wood, appearance may vary	Specific Gravity:	Not Available
Odor:	wood odor	Vapor Pressure:	Not Available
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	Not Applicable	Density:	Not Applicable
Freezing Point:	Not Applicable	% Volatile by Volume:	Not Applicable
Weight per Gallon:	Not Applicable	Solubility (H2O):	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable	Reactivity (H2O):	Not Applicable

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point	Method	Upper/Lower Flammable Limit	Auto-ignition	Rate of Burn	Classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Combustible

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Wood is combustible, and wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source. Combustion products may yield irritating and toxic fumes and vapors including amines and other organic materials, copper compounds, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Fire Fighting Equipment and Extinguishing Media: Use water to wet down wood to reduce the likelihood of ignition. Fire fighters should use full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

NFPA Codes:	Health	1	HMIS Codes:	Health	1
	Flammability	1		Flammability	1
	Reactivity	0		Reactivity	0
	Other	N/A		Protection	B

Reactivity Data: Product is stable under normal conditions. Keep away from excessive heat, sparks and open flames. Keep away from incompatible materials including strong reducing and oxidizing agents. Hazardous polymerization is not likely to occur.

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

WARNING! The primary health hazard posed by this product is thought to be due to exposure to airborne wood dust. Wood dust may form an explosive mixture with air. Use exhaust ventilation when cutting, sawing or grinding in an enclosed area. Wood dust may cause irritation to eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. When cutting, sanding or grinding avoid inhalation and wear safety glasses. Handling may cause splinters, use puncture resistant gloves. Do not burn pressure-treated wood in open fire, stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers. Observe good hygiene and safety practices when handling this product.

	Signs and Symptoms of Acute Overexposure	First Aid Measures
Eyes:	Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea and tearing	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Skin:	Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Any wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Mechanical rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which may cause dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individuals.	For skin irritation, flush immediately with soap and water; continue at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention.
Ingestion:	If ingestion does occur, slight gastrointestinal irritation may result. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects on humans.	If the material is swallowed, get medical attention or advice. Do not induce vomiting.
Inhalation:	Wood dust is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, deposits or obstructions in the nasal passages, coughing, sneezing, dryness and soreness of the throat and sinuses, hoarseness and wheezing. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals. Prolonged exposure to wood dust by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer.	If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Note to Physician: Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust. Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure to wood dust include pre-existing eye, respiratory and skin conditions.

Chronic Overexposure: 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.

Carcinogenicity: ProWood MCA treated wood and its components, other than wood dust, are not listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, NIOSH, of IARC. Wood dust is classified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH, and IARC, which is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancer in people exposed to wood dusts. Carcinogenicity of wood dust: ACGIH – A1 Confirmed Human Carcinogen (related to wood dusts-hard wood; NIOSH – Occupational carcinogen (related to wood dust); IARC – Monograph 62, 1995 (related to wood dust)(Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)).

SECTION 6 – EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes/Face: Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding or grinding this material. Use a face shield for processes that may generate excessive dusts and splinters.
- Skin: Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather when handling. Wear chemical resistant rubber gloves when handling freshly treated lumber at the treating facility.
- Respiratory: Respirators must be worn if the ambient concentration of airborne contaminants exceeds prescribed exposure limits. Dust masks may be worn to avoid inhalation of nuisance dust. Dust masks may not be adequate protection in environments above the occupational exposure limit.
- Ventilation: Cutting, grinding or sanding should be done outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Component Exposure Limits*

Component	OSHA		ACGIH	
	PEL	STEL	TLV	TLV STEL
**Wood/Wood dust	15 mg/m ³ total dust 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (as a nuisance dust)	N/A	1 mg/m ³ TWA	10 mg/m ³ TWA
Copper Carbonate expressed as Elemental Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (fume)	N/A	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (fume)	N/A
Tebuconazole	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Red and Yellow Iron Oxide	10 mg/m ³ (total dust)	N/A	10 mg/m ³ (total dust)	N/A
Formaldehyde	0.75 ppm	2ppm	0.3 ppm	N/A

**A state run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust and/or PNOR. (Particulates not otherwise regulated)

SECTION 7 – SAFE HANDLING, STORAGE, DISPOSAL AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Handling Procedures:

- Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting or grinding wood.
- Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the wood upon contact with skin. Wash exposed areas thoroughly. Wash hands after handling and before eating.
- Avoid contact of wood dusts with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing wood dusts.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product or in areas where dusts of this product are present.

Storage Procedures:

- Maintain good housekeeping procedures, such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts.
- Store away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame.

Accidental Release and Disposal Procedures:

- Do not burn pressure treated lumber in open fires, stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers.
- Do not use as mulch.
- Dispose of waste material according to local, State and Federal regulations.
- No containment procedures are needed as this product cannot spill or leak the preservative.

SECTION 8 – HUMAN AND ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY

Ecotoxicity: The product is not expected to leach harmful amounts of preservative into the environment; however, some preservative may migrate into soil and water. The wood preservatives in this product contain insecticides and fungicides, which when released into the environment at high enough concentrations, are expected to adversely affect or destroy contaminated plants. They may be harmful or fatal to wildlife. Toxicological and ecotoxicity testing have not been performed on this product. Environmental fate information is not available.

SECTION 9 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Sec. 302 & 304: N/A

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

SARA 313: Form R required for 1.0% de minimis concentration (related to copper). Typical product retentions will be less than 1.0% copper.

FIFRA: This material contains the chemicals present on either the Listing of Pesticide Chemicals (40 CFR 180) or Pesticides Classified for Restricted Use as listed by FIFRA.

DOT: Not Regulated.

NOTICE: THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATES MAKE NO WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO AND DISCLAIM ALL LIABILITY FROM RELIANCE ON THE INFORMATION.