

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	ACQ Pressure Treated Lumber	
Product list	Pressure Treated Lumber Premium Southern Gold® Pressure Treated Lumber Premium Southern Gold® Plus Water-Repellent Pressure Treated Lumber	
Other means of identification		
SDS number	GP-33Q	
Synonyms	ACQ Treated * ACQ Treated Wood * ACQ Type D	
Recommended use	Not available.	
Recommended restrictions	None known.	
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information		
Company name	Georgia-Pacific Treated Lumber LLC	
Address	133 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30303	
Telephone	Technical Information	888.427.4778
	MSDS Request	404.652.5119
E-mail	Not available.	
Emergency phone number	Chemtrec - Emergency	800.424.9300

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Not classified.	
Health hazards	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
	Sensitization, respiratory	Category 1
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 3
OSHA defined hazards	Combustible dust	
Label elements		



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	Causes eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding or machining this product, may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled, may cause respiratory irritation, may cause cancer. If small particles of wood dust are generated during further processing, handling or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air. Harmful to aquatic life.
Precautionary statement	
Prevention	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation and airborne dispersion of dust to minimize flash fire and explosion hazard. Avoid release to the environment.

Response	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor or other qualified medical professional. Specific treatment (see section 4 on the SDS). In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
Storage	Store away from strong acids, alkalies, oxidizing agents and drying oils.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.
Supplemental information	None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
WOOD/WOOD DUST		Not Assigned	90 - 100
Monoethanolamine		141-43-5	1 - 5
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides		Proprietary	0.3 - 2.1
Brown Azo Dye		Proprietary	0.1 - 1
Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride**		68391-01-5	0 - 1
Dialkyl dimethyl Ammonium carbonate/bicarbonate**		Proprietary	0 - 1
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride**		7173-51-5	0 - 1
BORIC ACID (H3BO3)		10043-35-3	0 - 0.1

The specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove from area of exposure. If the affected person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If persistent irritation, severe coughing or breathing difficulty occurs, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions. If irritation develops, wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Eye contact	Do not rub the eyes. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	If wood or wood dust is swallowed, get immediate medical attention or advice -- Do not induce vomiting.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Irritation of eyes. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomfort. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Difficulty in breathing.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Use methods for the surrounding fire. Apply extinguishing media carefully to avoid creating airborne dust.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Heavy water (or jet) stream may cause dust to become airborne and create a flash fire hazard or an explosive atmosphere.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Explosion hazard: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Partially burned dust is especially hazardous if dispersed into the air. Wet down to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion. Remove burned or wet dust to open, secure area after fire is extinguished.

Specific methods

To avoid dust clouds, responders should use the extinguisher from as far away as possible and apply the extinguishing agent as gently as possible. The main considerations with hose stream operation are to avoid creating combustible dust clouds or introducing more air. In particular, the use of solid streams and direct dust pile hits can disperse dust into the air creating a potential flash fire hazard. The best way to apply water is in a medium to wide-pattern, as gently as possible. Responders should use a low nozzle pressure and loft the stream onto the burning material from as far away as the stream will reach. The use of wide-pattern (or "fog") streams at pressures typically used.

General fire hazards

May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Wood is combustible when exposed to heat or flame. Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source. An airborne dust concentration of 40 g/m3 of air is often used as the lower explosion limit (LEL) for wood dust. Avoid prolonged breathing of wood dust or decomposition products.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dust during clean up. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum dust with dust ignition proof vacuum or wet sweep small wood pieces and dust; place in appropriate container for disposal. Gather larger pieces by an appropriate method. Reduce airborne dust by use of wet methods (e.g. water mist) and prevent scattering by moistening with water. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Do not burn treated wood. Do not use pressure treated wood as mulch. Dust can form an explosive mixture in air. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery and at places where dust can be generated. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. If flash fire or explosion hazard is present, wear flame resistant clothing and face/head protection. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Use personal protective equipment as required. Ensure dust collection systems used for conveying combustible wood dusts are protected with and equipped with fire and explosion prevention and protection equipment. See NFPA 664 and NFPA 69 for further requirements, information and guidance.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store flat, supported and protected from direct contact with the ground. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Store in a cool dry place.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	PEL	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)	PEL	6 mg/m3	
WOOD/WOOD DUST	PEL	3 ppm	
		5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.

ACGIH Components	Type	Value	Form
WOOD/WOOD DUST	TWA	1 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): mg/m3			
Components	Type	Value	Form
BORIC ACID (H3BO3) (CAS 10043-35-3)	STEL	6 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Time Weighted Average (TWA): mg/m3, non-standard units			
Components	Type	Value	Form
BORIC ACID (H3BO3) (CAS 10043-35-3)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values			
Components	Type	Value	
Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)	STEL	6 ppm	
	TWA	3 ppm	
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards			
Components	Type	Value	Form
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust and mist.
Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)	STEL	15 mg/m3	
		6 ppm	
	TWA	8 mg/m3	
		3 ppm	
WOOD/WOOD DUST	TWA	1 mg/m3	Dust.

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Exposure guidelines

Georgia-Pacific Wood Products LLC voluntarily elects to adhere to exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Standard although certain limits were vacated in 1992. The present OSHA exposure limits governing wood dust is 15 mg/m3 (Total Dust) and 5 mg/m3 (Respirable Fraction).

Appropriate engineering controls

Due to the fire and explosive potential of dust when suspended in air, precautions should be taken when material is used in any operation which may generate dust. Local exhaust, general dilution ventilation in enclosed areas, and explosion proof equipment is recommended. Use wet methods, if appropriate, to reduce airborne dust concentrations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when using this product. Ensure compliance with OSHA's PPE standard (29 CFR 1910.132 and .133) for eye and face protection.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other

Impervious protective clothing and gloves recommended to prevent drying or irritation of skin. Ensure compliance with OSHA's PPE standards (29 CFR 1910.132 (general) and 138 (hand protection)). Safety shower/eye wash fountain is recommended in the workplace area (29 CFR 1910.151 (c)).

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing (i.e. flame resistant clothing and head/face protection), when potential flash fire or explosion hazards are present.

General hygiene considerations

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Rigid board
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid wood
Color	Various
Odor	Resinous wood
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not applicable
Flammability limit - upper (%)	<= 40 g/cm ³ Wood dust
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable
Vapor density	Not applicable
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	400 - 500 °F (204.44 - 260 °C) for Wood
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Flash point class	Combustible
Specific gravity	<1.0

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	None known.
Chemical stability	Stable at normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Dust may form explosive mixture in air. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Dust accumulation, dispersion of dust in air, high temperatures, open flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids, alkalies, oxidizing agents and drying oils.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition may emit irritating fumes or gases of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, or organic acids.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Dusts of this product may cause irritation to the nose, throat, or respiratory tract. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion

Due to material form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash.

Information on toxicological effects**Acute toxicity**

May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation.

Product**Species****Test Results**

ACQ Pressure Treated Lumber

Acute**Dermal**

LD50

Rabbit

32630 mg/kg estimated

Inhalation

LC50

Rat

5000 mg/l, 4 Hours estimated

Oral

LD50

Rat

29861 mg/kg estimated

Components**Species****Test Results**

BORIC ACID (H3BO3) (CAS 10043-35-3)

Acute**Inhalation**

LC50

Rat

> 2 mg/l, 4 Hours

Oral

LD50

Rat

2660 mg/kg

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

Acute**Dermal**

LD50

Rat

> 1000 mg/kg

Oral

LD50

Rat

329 mg/kg

Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)

Acute**Dermal**

LD50

Rabbit

1025 mg/kg

Oral

LD50

Guinea pig

620 mg/kg

Mouse

700 mg/kg

Rat

1720 mg/kg

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization**Respiratory sensitization**

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity

Wood dust generated from sawing, sanding or machining this product may cause nasal dryness, irritation, coughing and sinusitis. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies wood dust as a carcinogen. This classification is based on the increased occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The evaluation noted insufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon, or rectum with exposure to wood dust.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

WOOD/WOOD DUST (CAS Not Assigned) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

WOOD/WOOD DUST (CAS Not Assigned) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Aspiration hazard	Not available.
Chronic effects	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Further information	<p>MONOETHANOLAMINE. Inhalation of high concentrations of monoethanolamine has been reported to cause pulmonary, liver, kidney and skin damage in experimental animals. Monoethanolamine may be 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 or kidneys.</p> <p>COPPER COMPLEX EXPRESSED AS COPPER OXIDE. 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.</p>

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity This product contains small amounts of fungicides, which when released into the environment, may adversely affect plants and wildlife. Harmful to aquatic life.

Product	Species	Test Results
ACQ Pressure Treated Lumber		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	Fish 38 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Components		
BORIC ACID (H3BO3) (CAS 10043-35-3)		
Aquatic		
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia 766.5 mg/L, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Razorback sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>) > 100 mg/l, 96 hours
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides		
Aquatic		
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) 0.036 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) 0.0319 - 0.0544 mg/l, 96 hours
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride** (CAS 7173-51-5)		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Fish	LC50	<i>Pimephales promelas</i> 0.19 mg/l, 96 hours
<i>Chronic</i>		
Crustacea	NOEC	Invertebrates (Invertebrates) 0.021 mg/l, 21 days
Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)		
Aquatic		
Algae	IC50	Algae 15 mg/L, 72 Hours
Crustacea	EC50	<i>Daphnia</i> 65 mg/L, 48 Hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) 114 - 196 mg/l, 96 hours

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of this product.
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)	
Monoethanolamine	-1.31
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	Pressure treated wood should not be used where it may come in direct or indirect contact with drinking water. Pressure treated wood should not be used in circumstances where preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Dispose of material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

ACQ Pressure Treated Wood Products contains a quaternary ammonium compound, an EPA registered product.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS Proprietary) Listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides	Proprietary	0.3 - 2.1

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)

Not listed.

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))

BORIC ACID (H3BO3) (CAS 10043-35-3)

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS Proprietary)

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS Proprietary)

Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS Proprietary)

Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)

WOOD/WOOD DUST (CAS Not Assigned)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS Proprietary)

Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5)

WOOD/WOOD DUST (CAS Not Assigned)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (CAS Proprietary)

US. California Proposition 65

California Proposition 65. WARNING: This product may generate wood dust, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

WOOD/WOOD DUST (CAS Not Assigned)

Listed: December 18, 2009

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	May-21-2015
Revision date	August-18-2015
Version #	02
Further information	Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, for safe handling.
HMIS® ratings	Health: 2* Flammability: 1 Physical hazard: 0 Personal protection: X
NFPA ratings	Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0

Disclaimer

This SDS is intended to quickly provide useful information to the user(s) of this material or product. It is not intended to serve as a comprehensive discussion of all possible risks or hazards, and it assumes a reasonable use of the product. The information contained in this SDS is believed to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this SDS and has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. The user or handler (or their employer) should consider the specific conditions in which this material will be used, handled, or stored and determine what specific safety or other precautions are required. Employers should ensure that their employees, agents, contractors, and customers who will use the product receive adequate warnings and safe handling procedures, including a current SDS. Product users or handlers (or their employer) who are unsure of what specific precautions are required should consult their employer, product supplier, or safety or health professionals before handling or working with this product. Please notify us immediately if you believe this SDS or other safety and health information about this product is inaccurate or incomplete.

Revision Information

Composition/information on ingredients: Component information
GHS: Classification