

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: ACQ Preserve and Preserve Plus Pressure Treated Wood

ID: CSI-010

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

Chemical Name: Pressure treated wood with Alkaline Copper and Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Product Use: Lumber

Manufacturer Information

PACIFIC WOOD PRESERVING  
OF BAKERSFIELD, INC.

5601 District Boulevard • Bakersfield, CA 93313

## 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 - 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
10043-35-3	Boric acid	0.2-1.2
68391-01-5	Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride**	0.2-1.0
7173-51-5	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride**	0.2-1.0

\*\*Note: This product contains either one or the other of the above Quaternary ammonium compounds depending on which ACQ Wood Preservative is used.

## 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 (7440-50-8), Copper compounds, n.o.s..

## Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components

ACQ Preserve Pressure Treated Wood products are made up of wood treated with one of the ACQ family of EPA registered products.

This product is considered hazardous under the criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

## Emergency Overview

WARNING ! Wood dust may form explosive mixture with air. Wood dusts may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

## Potential Health Effects: Eyes

Wood dust may cause irritation to the eyes. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing.

## Potential Health Effects: Skin

Wood dust may cause irritation to the skin. Mechanical rubbing may increase skin irritation. Some wood species may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.

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**Potential Health Effects: Ingestion**

Ingestion of wood or wood dust is unlikely. 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 in humans.

**Potential Health Effects: 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 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.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure**

Pre-existing eye, respiratory system and skin conditions.

**HMIS Ratings: Health: 1\* Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0**

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe \* = Chronic hazard

*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***
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**First Aid: Eyes**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

**First Aid: Skin**

For skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Continue flushing skin with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. If wood splinters are injected under the skin, get medical attention immediately.

**First Aid: Ingestion**

If the material is swallowed, get immediate medical attention or advice -- Do not induce vomiting.

**First Aid: Inhalation**

If dusts are inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

**First Aid: Notes to Physician**

Respiratory ailments and pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to wood dust.

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***
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**Flash Point:** Not applicable

**Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):** Not available

**Auto Ignition:** Not available

**Rate of Burning:** Not available

**Method Used:** Not available

**Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):** Not available

**Flammability Classification:** Combustible

**General Fire Hazards**

Wood is combustible, and wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air in the presence of an ignition source.

**Hazardous Combustion 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.

**Extinguishing Media**

Use water to wet down wood and to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air.

**Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions**

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus.

**NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0**

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***
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**Containment Procedures**

No containment procedures are needed, as this product cannot spill or leak the preservative. Keep away from sparks and flame.

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**Clean-Up Procedures**

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Wet down accumulated dusts prior to sweeping or vacuuming in order to prevent explosion hazards. 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 cleanup. Do not inhale dusts during cleanup.

**Evacuation Procedures**

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

**Special Procedures**

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Follow all Local, State, Federal and Provincial regulations for disposal.

## \*\*\* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \*\*\*

**Handling Procedures**

Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting or grinding wood. Wash hands after handling and before eating. Avoid contact of wood dusts with skin and eyes. Do not breathe wood dusts. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this material 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.

## \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \*\*\*

**Exposure Guidelines****A: General Product Information**

Follow all applicable exposure limits.

**B: Component Exposure Limits****Wood/Wood dust**

ACGIH:	(5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) TWA (related to Wood dust (soft wood)) (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) STEL (related to Wood dust (soft wood))
OSHA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, except western red cedar)
Vacated:	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods, except western red cedar)
NIOSH:	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen - see Appendix A (related to Wood dust)

**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.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT****Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face**

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.

**Personal Protective Equipment: Skin**

Wear puncture resistant work gloves, such as leather.

**Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory**

Not normally needed. Use a dust mask for particulate concentrations exceeding the Occupational Exposure Limit.

**Personal Protective Equipment: General**

Laundry work clothes frequently. Eye wash fountain is recommended.

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## \*\*\* Section 9 - Physical &amp; Chemical Properties \*\*\*

<b>Appearance:</b>	May vary	<b>Odor:</b>	Ammoniacal/Wood Odor
<b>Physical State:</b>	Solid wood	<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Not available	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Melting Point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	Insoluble	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	Not available

## \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability &amp; Reactivity Information \*\*\*

**Chemical Stability**

This is a stable material.

**Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid**

Keep away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from incompatible materials.

**Incompatibility**

Strong acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition**

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 Polymerization**

Will not occur.

## \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

**Acute and Chronic Toxicity****A: General Product Information**

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.

**B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50****Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)**

Oral LD50 Rat : 1720 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse : 700 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 1 mL/kg

30 ppm IDLH

**Copper complex (Proprietary)**

dusts or mists as Cu: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> IDLH (related to Copper)

**Boric acid (10043-35-3)**

Oral LD50 Rat : 2660 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse : 3450 mg/kg

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

Oral LD50 Rat : 84 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse : 268 mg/kg

**Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (68391-01-5)**

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

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### Carcinogenicity

#### A: General Product Information

ACQ Preserve pressure treated wood and its components are not listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, NIOSH, or IARC. Wood dust is classified as a human carcinogen or occupational carcinogen by ACGIH, NIOSH and IARC. This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancers in people exposed to wood dusts.

#### B: Component Carcinogenicity

##### Wood/Wood dust (Not Available)

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 12 - Ecological Information \*\*\*

### Ecotoxicity

#### A: General Product Information

This product is not expected to leach harmful amounts of preservative into the environment. However, the wood preservatives 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.

#### B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

##### Monoethanolamine (141-43-5)

Test & Species	Conditions
LC50 (96 hr) goldfish	170.0 mg/L.
EC50 (30 min) Photobacterium phosphoreum	13.7 mg/L Microtox test.

##### Copper complex (Proprietary)

Test & Species	Conditions
LC50 (96 hr) fathead minnow	23 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) rainbow trout	13.8 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) bluegill	236 - 892 ug/L
IC50 (72 hr) freshwater algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	120 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) water flea	10 ug/L
LC50 (96 hr) water flea	200 ug/L

20 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/L juveniles adults (related to Copper) (related to Copper)

45 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/L 226 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/L (related to Copper)

##### Boric acid (10043-35-3)

Test & Species	Conditions
LC50 (48 hr) water flea	115.0-153.0 mg/L. Static.

### Environmental Fate

No information available.

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### \*\*\* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \*\*\*

#### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

#### A: General Product Information

Although no EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components, you must test your waste to determine if it meets applicable definitions of hazardous waste and for State requirements.

Dispose of waste material according to Local, State, Federal, and Provincial Environmental Regulations.

### \*\*\* Section 14 - Transportation Information \*\*\*

#### US DOT Information

**Shipping Name:** Not regulated

**Hazard Class:** None

**UN/NA #:** None

**Packing Group:** None

**Required Label(s):** None

#### Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Information

**Shipping Name:** Not regulated

**Hazard Class:** None

**UN/NA #:** None

**Packing Group:** None

**Required Label(s):** None

### \*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\*

#### US Federal Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

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

ACQ 2100 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-37.

ACQ 2101 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-40

ACQ 2102 is registered with the EPA under registration number 10465-39.

#### B: Component Analysis

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 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

#### Copper complex expressed as Copper oxides (Proprietary)

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration (related to Copper)  
form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimis concentration; Chemical Category N100; (does not include copper phthalocyanine compounds substituted only with hydrogen and/or bromine or chlorine) (related to Copper compounds)

#### C: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

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

#### Copper complex (Proprietary)

FIFRA Section number 180.538 (related to copper)

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### D. Marine Pollutant

DOT This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by USDOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

Copper Complex (proprietary)

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

### State Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

#### B: Component Analysis - State

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

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Wood/Wood dust ( <sup>1</sup> related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) ( <sup>2</sup> related to Wood dusts-soft woods)	Not Available	No	No	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>2</sup>
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Copper complex ( <sup>1</sup> related to Copper)	Proprietary	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>

#### Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	1%; English Item 1096; French Item 1170
Copper complex	Proprietary	1%; English Item 433; French Item 578 (related to Copper, elemental) 1%; English Item 431; French Item 577 (related to Copper compounds, n.o.s.)
Boric acid	10043-35-3	1%; English Item 204; French Item 67

WHMIS Classification: D2A, D2B

### Additional Regulatory Information

#### A: General Product Information

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List. All components are on the Canadian Domestic Substances or Non-Domestic Substances Inventory Lists. The component, Copper complex expressed as copper oxides, which is not listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List is on the Canadian Non-Domestic Substances Inventory List.

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## B: Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	AUST	MITI	PHIL	KOREA	ELINCS	CHINA
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Copper complex	Proprietary	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Boric acid	10043-35-3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride**	7173-51-5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride**	68391-01-5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

## \*\*\* Section 16 - Other Information \*\*\*

## Other Information

Supplier gives no warranty of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose. Any product purchased is sold on the assumption the purchaser will make his own tests to determine the quality and suitability of the product. Supplier expressly disclaims any and all liability for incidental and/or consequential property damage arising out of the use of this product. No information provided shall be deemed to be a recommendation to use any product in conflict with any existing patent rights. Read the Material Safety Data Sheet before handling product.

## Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. CAS = Chemical Abstract Service. CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. CFR = Code of Federal Regulations. CHEMTREC = Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. DSL = Canadian Domestic Substance List. EINECS = European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances. ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances. EPA = Environmental Protection Agency. HEPA = High Efficiency Particulate Air. HMIS = Hazardous Material Information System. IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer. IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. MITI = Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. NDSL = Canadian Non-Domestic Substance List. NFPA = National Fire Protection Association. NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry. NTP = National Toxicology Program. OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration. NA = Not available or Not Applicable. SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods. TLV = Threshold Limit Value. TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act. WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

This is the end of MSDS # CSI-010

## **Guidance Document**

### **Management and Disposal of Treated Wood Waste in California.**

**Pressure treated wood products** contain chemical preservatives which, when the products become a **waste**, may cause the material to be classed as a non-RCRA hazardous waste under California law. Such waste material must be disposed of in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. This document provides guidance to help assure the material is handled and disposed of in a manner appropriate and in compliance with Health and Safety Code (HSC) §§ 25150.7 and 25150.8 as amended by Assembly Bill 1353 (Matthews, Ch. 597, 2004). **The current codes replace variances and provide that treated wood waste can be disposed of at an appropriately permitted landfill as solid waste and will not require disposal at the State's hazardous waste landfills.** For detail on the new law see the *Treated Wood Waste Management Fact Sheet* prepared by the California EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) available at [dtsc.ca.gov](http://dtsc.ca.gov) or [WWPInstitute.org](http://WWPInstitute.org).

The treated wood industry provides this information as general guidance and believes it is accurate based upon consultation with the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC). The handler of the treated wood waste is responsible for legal compliance and should review the laws applicable to treated wood material and discuss any handling concerns with the appropriate agency.

#### **What is Treated Wood?**

*Treated Wood* means wood that has been treated with a preservative to protect it from insects, microorganisms or fungi that can lead to wood decay or deterioration. The most common types of wood preservatives are alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ); copper azole (CA-B); copper boron azole (CBA-A); chromated copper arsenate (CCA); ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA); creosote; pentachlorophenol and copper naphthenate. The wood preservatives are registered pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. Surface applied coatings, such as paint, varnish and oil stain, are not considered wood preservatives.

#### **What Is Treated Wood Waste And Where Do These Guidelines Apply?**

*Treated Wood Waste* means a treated wood product that is now a waste. Treated wood waste includes treated wood debris (trimmings, scrap and sawdust) and products permanently removed from use (decks, fences, docks, timbers, etc.).

- Treated wood materials that are reused in a manner that is consistent with their original use are not a waste.
- Under federal hazardous waste regulations (RCRA), most wood product wastes are nonhazardous or are exempted from hazardous waste designation. Treated wood waste that is a RCRA hazardous waste must comply with the applicable hazardous waste requirements including manifesting, transportation, treatment, and disposal at a hazardous waste landfill.
- The requirements of HSC §§ 25150.7 and 25150.8 do not apply to treated wood waste that is nonhazardous waste. Nonhazardous waste is 1) not a federal RCRA hazardous waste and 2) does not exhibit hazardous characteristics according to CCR Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11. An example is Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate treated wood, commonly known as borate treated wood.
- Treated wood removed from utility services is not subject to hazardous waste requirements when specified conditions are met. (HSC § 25150.7).

#### **Do I have Treated Wood Waste?** **Identifying Treated Wood Material.**

The following evaluation tools can help you determine if the waste wood has been treated.

- The wood may be identified by an ink stamp or an end tag indicating treatment.
- Most treated wood used in construction or industrial applications will have been *incised* to enhance treatment. Incised wood, identified by the presence of small closely spaced incisions on the full surface of the wood, has been treated.
- If the material has not been stained or painted it may appear greenish in color. Materials used in industrial or transportation systems may be dark brown in color with a slight petroleum odor.
- A crosscut section of the wood may reveal the preservative treatment as a darker color in the outer ¼ to 1 inch.
- The location of the wood within a project and the project type may also suggest the presence of treated wood. If the wood was in contact with the ground or water, or exposed to the elements, and is not a decay resistant species such as redwood or cedar, it is likely treated material.
- As a generator you can determine if your waste is nonhazardous or choose to manage the material as treated wood waste in accordance with HSC § 25150.7.
- If doubt remains after applying the above evaluation tools, laboratory testing can make a positive evaluation.

## How and Where Can I Dispose of Treated Wood Waste?

- Do not burn treated wood.
- Do not discard the material on the land or use treated wood as ground mulch.
- Some types of treated wood can be used as fuel in specifically approved co-generation facilities.
- Most waste material should be delivered to an appropriately permitted landfill.
- Over fifty municipal landfills in the State are eligible to take treated wood but the decision to accept the material is up to the individual landfill and approval by the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. **Always contact the landfill or transfer station prior to delivery to see if the material will be accepted and if any limitations exist!** The State Water Resources Control Board maintains a list of landfills at [swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/land/walist.html](http://swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/land/walist.html).
- Households may send Treated Wood Waste to approved landfills, transfer stations or their local Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center – **but always call ahead to see if there are limitations.**

## Management Standards.

The Health and Safety Code requires that treated wood waste be managed in a specified manner. Some of the requirements are:

- The treated wood waste should be kept separate and not mixed with other waste.
- Scavenging is not allowed.
- Store the waste for no longer than 90 days.
- Stored treated wood waste should be protected from run-on and run-off of water and placed on a surface sufficiently impervious to prevent to the extent practical, contact with, and any leaching to soil or water. For example the material could be stacked on skids and covered with an impervious plastic tarp secured to keep water off; or placed

in a shed or covered container. Treated wood waste may not be placed directly onto land.

- For utility produced treated wood waste, see HSC § 25150.7.

Certain additional standards may apply to treated wood once it is under the authority of the disposal operator or facility.

## Handling Precautions.

There are certain precautions that should be followed in handling treated wood as a product or as a waste.

- Handle according to all applicable California Occupational Safety and Health Act (Cal/OSHA) requirements.
- Avoid contact with skin. Wear gloves and long sleeved shirts. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly with mild soap and water after working with treated wood.
- Wear a dust mask when machining any wood to reduce the inhalation of wood dust. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust. Machining operations should be performed outdoors whenever possible to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust.
- Wear appropriate eye protection to reduce the potential for eye injury from wood particles and flying debris during machining.
- If preservative or sawdust accumulates on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

## Further Information.

For additional information on use, handling and disposal of treated wood waste visit [WWPInstitute.org](http://WWPInstitute.org) (click on Treated Wood in California) or [www.dtsc.ca.gov](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov). You can contact the industry disposal hot line at 866-696-8315 or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control at 800-728-6942.

DISCLAIMER: The Western Wood Preservers Institute believes this guidance to be based on up-to-date information and is intended for general informational purposes. In furnishing this information, the Institute makes no warranty or representation, either expressed or implied, as to the reliability or accuracy of such information; nor does the Institute assume any liability resulting from use of or reliance upon the information by any party. This document should also not be construed as a specific endorsement or warranty, direct or implied, of treated wood products or preservatives, in terms of performance, environmental impact, or safety. The information contained herein should not be construed as a recommendation to violate any federal, state or municipal law, rule or regulation, and any party using or disposing of pressure treated wood products should review all such laws, rules or regulations prior to using or disposing of treated wood products.



Western Wood Preservers Institute - July, 2005  
7017 NE Highway 99 Suite 108  
Vancouver, WA 98665