paulding putnam
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC

401 McDonald Pike – Paulding, Ohio 45879

Telephone
1-800-686-2357

Website
www.ppec.coop

POLE INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has acquired electrical distribution poles from PAULDING-PUTNAM ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. (here-inafter called PAULDING-PUTNAM).

The undersigned further acknowledges that said poles are not guaranteed or warranted for any use, are accepted in an "as is" condition, and that:

1. Poles are pressure-treated and impregnated with chemicals.
2. 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.
3. The undersigned has read or will read the attached Consumer Information Sheets of 9/85 indicated approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in regard to the Use Site Precautions and Handling Precautions of "Creosote Pressure-Treated Wood", and "Pentachlorophenol Pressure-Treated Wood" and will adhere to the regulations on pole use listed on the attached sheets.
4. Upon signing this sheet, said poles become the property and complete liability of the undersigned.
5. The undersigned will not hold PAULDING-PUTNAM or any of its employees or agents liable for any damages sustained by the use or misuse of said poles.
6. The undersigned has received a copy of this agreement and its attachments.

Signed in duplicate and dated _____ , _____ .

_____
Consumer Signature

PAULDING-PUTNAM ELECTRIC CO-OP, INC.

_____
By:

_____
Street Address

_____
City, State, Zip

BROWN
Wood Preserving
Company, Inc.

COPY

ATTENTION: DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD.

RE: OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATED WOOD AND FOR WOOD DUST

By August 11, 1994, you will be required to comply with OSHA's final rule on the Hazard Communication (Hazcom) Standard. Since violations can result in fines, we hope this letter will help you understand the rule and avoid compliance problems.

Prior to the final rule, the Hazcom standard exempted wood or wood products from its requirements; however, now there is a caveat attached to the exemption: "wood or wood products which have been treated with a hazardous chemical covered by this standard, and wood which may be subsequently sawed or cut, generating dust, are not exempted". This means that treated wood stored on your premises and any wood that will be cut will require Hazcom labels, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and Hazcom training to alert your employees of potential hazards.

We are enclosing Hazard Communication Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets for the treated wood products you purchase from us.

5200 Crittenden Drive • P.O. Box 14234 • Louisville, KY 40214 • 800-537-1765 • 502-363-3631 • FAX 502-363-3994
Sales: Louisville, KY • Pensacola, FL Plants: Louisville, KY • Brownville, AL • Kennedy, AL • Bay Minette, AL

CREOSOTE, PENTA CCA CCA-FT TREATED POLES, PILING AND POSTS.

If you are a distributor shipping to other locations down the distribution chain, you will be responsible for passing along the label and MSDS to your customers with commercial accounts. The label and MSDS must be sent to each customer with the first shipment, but only once. The label and MSDS can also be attached to shipping papers. They are not required to be attached to bundles or individual wood members. Some state-run OSHA programs may contain more stringent labeling requirements. If applicable, check with your state OSHA representative for further guidance. In addition, if over-the-counter sales are made to employers, then MSDSs should be available upon request. This can be accomplished by posting a sign or otherwise informing employers that a MSDS is available.

If you are a user or consumer of treated wood products, and if you dispose of these products when they are taken out of service by giving or selling them to employers, you must provide an MSDS to these employers upon request. It is our understanding that this MSDS should be prepared by you to cover the specific product being disposed.

Posting placards (which OSHA calls "labels") is required in storage areas for each type of treated wood you stock. This information is intended for your employees, not customers. We are furnishing herewith safety labels suitable for posting under cover in your treated wood storage area(s).

In addition, wood which will subsequently be sawed or cut generating wood dust, whether treated or not, will require labeling, an MSDS and training. OSHA believes it is appropriate to place the responsibility for development of the untreated wood MSDS and label on the first employer who handles or processes the wood in which wood dust is generated and released into the work environment. Therefore, OSHA considers that this duty would fall on sawmills, which will be required to transmit the MSDS and label for untreated wood to users who further process the wood. This includes resellers who may potentially cut or saw the untreated wood. Our labels address the hazard of wood dust as well as the hazard of handling treated wood. For your part, you are to comply with the following Hazcom standard requirements:

* Wherever the wood is being stored, labeling (posting placards) will be required to identify the specific treatment and the hazards associated with it as mentioned above.

* MSDSs are to be made available to your potentially exposed employees. According to OSHA, if a buyer requests a MSDS or label, the seller is obligated to provide a photocopy to them.

* Once treated and untreated wood reaches your yard(s), you are required to train your affected employees on the hazards of treated wood and, if sawing or cutting operations will take place, of wood dust. Reviewing the MSDSs with them would be considered adequate training. Document employee training with a sign-in sheet.

If you wish to discuss any of the information contained herein or furnished herewith please contact the writer at your convenience.

Yours Truly,

BROWN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY, INC.

Frederick G. Heath
Vice-President

FGH:kws

CCA Pressure-Treated Wood with ET oil

MSDS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

BROWN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY INCORPORATED
6200 CRITTENDEN DRIVE
LOUISVILLE, KY. 40213

SECTION I — PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) Pressure-Treated Wood with ET oil
SYNONYM: CCA-treated wood with oil emulsion
PRODUCT USE: Treated wood
CHEMICAL FAMILY: NA
CAS NUMBER: None
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: NA
DOT HAZARD CLASS: NA

SECTION II — HEALTH/SAFETY ALERT

HANDLING MAY CAUSE SPLINTERS
AIRBORNE WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION

WARNING: Some forms of components of the liquid preservative used to manufacture this product (arsenic and chromium) have caused lung, skin and possibly other cancers in humans occupationally or environmentally overexposed. SUCH EXPOSURES HAVE NOT OCCURRED WITH TREATED WOOD USE.

SECTION III — HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EYE: Treated or untreated wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.
SKIN: Prolonged and/or repeated direct contact with treated or untreated wood dust may cause mild, transient irritation. See Section XII — COMMENTS.
INHALATION: Finely divided treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Breathing excessive amounts of wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries. Burning treated wood can release toxic metals into ash and possibly smoke. See Section XII — COMMENTS.
INGESTION: Not anticipated to be a health problem. A single ingestion by a small child of a large amount (approximately 2.5 oz. 6 cubic inches) of treated wood dust may require immediate medical attention. See Section IV — NOTE TO PHYSICIAN and Section XII — COMMENTS.

SECTION IV — EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Gently flush any particles from the eye with large amounts of cold water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB THE 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.
INHALATION: Remove from wood dust exposure. If breathing has stopped or is difficult, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical aid.
INGESTION: Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water to victim if conscious and alert. Induce vomiting OR give 1-2 oz. (30-60 g) activated charcoal in water to victim if conscious and alert. See Section XII — COMMENTS.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight is ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility.

SECTION V — HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS AND RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	PERCENT	EXPOSURE LIMIT		(mg/m³)
Chromium (III)	7440-47-3	<2	OSHA-PEL	(as Cr)	1.0
			ACGIH-TLV	(as Cr)	0.5
Arsenic (V)	7440-38-2	<2	OSHA-PEL	(as As)	0.01
			ACGIH-TLV	(as As)	0.01
Copper	7440-50-8	<2	OSHA-PEL	(dusts/mists)	1.0
			ACGIH-TLV	(dusts/mists)	1.0
Wood dust*	None		OSHA-PEL	(total dust)	15.0
(regulated as a particulate)				(respirable fraction)	5.0
			ACGIH-TLV	(softwood)	5.0
			ACGIH-STEL	(softwood)	10.0
Oil emulsion		<7	OSHA-PEL	(oil mist)	5.0
			ACGIH-TLV	(oil mist)	5.0
			ACGIH-STEL	(oil mist)	10.0

OSHA — Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV — Threshold Limit Value
STEL — Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minute exposure standard)
SARA Title III Section 313 Chemicals: Arsenic, Chromium and Copper
* A state-run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust. Please contact the state representative for further details.
** Based on wood retention of 0.6 pounds CCA per cubic foot of wood. Actual retention percentage may vary slightly due to differences in wood stock and treatment retention levels.

SECTION VI- PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.
SKIN PROTECTION: When handling wood, wear leather or fabric gloves. Wear normal work clothing and safety footwear.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not required under normal use conditions. When sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood, wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved dust mask.
VENTILATION: Saw or machine wood in open (outdoor) or well ventilated areas. Provide sufficient ventilation [illegible] below OSHA PEL for particulates.

CCA/ET oil

SECTION VII — PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: NA
MELTING POINT: NA
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): NA
SOLUBILITY (WATER): Insoluble
VOC: NA
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: NA
% VOLATILE BY VOL: NA
EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER=1): NA
VISCOSITY: NA
pH: NA
APPEARANCE/ODOR: Light green colored wood

SECTION VIII — REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids, open flame and oxidizers.
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION/COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Contact with strong acid may release metals. Combustion products may include smoke, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, chrome, copper and arsenic. The metals may remain in the ash if the wood is burned.
CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None known.

SECTION IX — FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT & METHOD: NA **FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% BY VOLUME/AIR):**
AUTOIGNITION TEMP: NA **LOWER:** NA **UPPER:** NA
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water, dry chemical, or other common extinguishing media.
FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing harmful gases including oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: High airborne levels of wood dust may burn rapidly in the air when exposed to an ignition source.
MSHA — Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH — National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

SECTION X — SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES (PRODUCT): NA
WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Treated wood may be disposed of by regular disposal: This product is not defined as a US EPA hazardous waste.

SECTION XI — STORAGE AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

STORAGE: When storing wood, the material should be kept off the ground. Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping.
CAUTION: Whenever possible, sawing or machining treated or untreated wood should be performed outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne wood dust.

SECTION XII — COMMENTS

Individuals with a pre-existing disease or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes or nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.

UNTREATED WOOD DUST OR SAWDUST: The principal health effects reported from occupational exposure to sawdust or wood dust generated from untreated wood are dermatitis, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, reduced or suppressed mucociliary clearance rates, chronic obstructive lung changes, and nasal sinus cancer. Skin and respiratory sensitization have been reported from exposure to hardwood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture-making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. The International Agency on Research of Carcinogens (IARC) has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risk of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumbermill or sawmill.

CCA TREATED WOOD: Sawdust from CCA treated wood has been shown not to cause chromosome changes in mice fed sawdust or birth defects in mice or rabbits receiving sawdust in their feed or applied to their skin. Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicated that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of skin cancer associated with the exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods.

Leaf, stem and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (limit of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively).

This product must not come in contact with food or feed.

No known ingredients which occur at greater than 0.1%, other than those listed above, are listed as carcinogens in the IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001-1047 subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances (Specifically Regulated Substances).

Do not use until Consumer Information Sheet is read and understood. Wash exposed areas promptly and thoroughly after skin contact from working with this product and before eating, drinking, using tobacco products or rest rooms.

Do not wear contact lenses without proper eye protection when sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood.

CCA PRESERVATIVE: The effects of industrial exposure to the chrome-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis to the preservatives were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.

Ingestion of components (arsenic and chromium) of the liquid preservative has caused toxicity to pregnant laboratory animals and their fetuses. Reproductive performance in laboratory animals was not affected by feeding diets containing arsenic.

IARC, the NTP and OSHA do not consistently distinguish among arsenic or chrome species but list inorganic arsenic and chromium and certain chromium compounds as human carcinogens. Cancers in humans have followed from long term: 1) consumption of Fowler's Solution, a medicinal trivalent arsenical; 2) inhalations and skin contact with inorganic trivalent arsenical sheep-dust; 3) the combined inhalation of arsenic trioxide (trivalent arsenical) sulfur dioxide, and other particulates from ore smelting in arsenic trioxide production; 4) occupational exposure to nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium. This product is not manufactured with trivalent arsenic or nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium compounds but may contain some trivalent arsenic as a result of reactions occurring after wood treatment.

NOTICE: While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, producer makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance

Hazard Communication Label

Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) Pressure-Treated Wood

with ET oil

BROWN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY, INCORPORATED
5200 CRITTENDEN DRIVE
LOUISVILLE, KY. 40213

Hazard warnings for treated wood are similar to those for untreated wood.

- Airborne wood dust can cause respiratory, eye and skin irritation.
- Breathing excessive amounts of treated or untreated wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries.
- Handling may cause splinters.
- High airborne levels of wood dust may burn rapidly in the air when exposed to an ignition source.
- Some forms of components of the liquid preservative used to manufacture this product (arsenic and chromium) have caused lung, skin and possibly other cancers in humans occupationally or environmentally overexposed. SUCH EXPOSURES HAVE NOT OCCURRED WITH TREATED WOOD USE.

Note: Consult the Consumer Information Sheet (CIS) for additional information on this product.

PENTACHLOROPHENOL TREATED WOOD

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1- IDENTIFICATION

BROWN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY, INC.

5200 Crittenden Drive
Louisville, KY 40213

CHEMTREC # 800-424-9300
EMERGENCY # 800-537-1765
DATE PREPARED: August 11, 1994

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT(S) (CHEMICAL & COMMON NAME(S))	OSHA PEL.	ACGIH TLV	% APPROX.	CAS. NO.
PENTACHLOROPHENOL, TECHNICAL	0.5mg/M^3	0.5mg/M^3	≤ 1	87-86-5
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS	----		≤ 15	N/A
NATURAL WOOD FIBER, DUST	----	5mg/M^3	≥ 84	N/A

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT: N/A
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (H_2O=1) 0.9
VAPOR PRESSURE: (mm Hg) N/A

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Wood Fiber - Insoluble, Pentachlorophenol - 14 ppm @ 20°C
REACTIVITY IN WATER: NIL
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Tan to dark brown color. Petroleum odor.
MELTING POINT: N/A

SECTION 4 - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: N/A
METHOD USED: N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMITS In AIR % by VOLUME
LEL LOWER N/A
UEL UPPER N/A

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: N/A
EXTINGUISHER MEDIA: Water
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Toxic gas and ash are generated on combustion. Firefighters should use self contained breathing apparatus and avoid contact.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Generates Hydrochloric Acid on combustion.

SECTION 5 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)

STABILITY: Stable.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Incompatible with extreme heat and open flames.
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Hydrogen chloride, Chlorine, Chlorinated Hydrocarbons.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen chloride gas.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARDS

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Inhalation: Concentrations of 0.3 mg/M^3 pentachlorophenol can cause nose irritation. Concentrations in excess of 1 mg/M^3 can cause upper respiratory irritation with sneezing and coughing. Wood dust can cause irritation of the nose and throat.

Skin: Pentachlorophenol is readily absorbed through the skin, causing irritation. Wood dust can also cause dermatitis.

Eyes: Pentachlorophenol can cause irritation of the eyes @ 1 mg/M^3. Prolonged exposure can cause reversible corneal damage. Wood dust can also cause irritation of the eyes.

Ingestion: Symptoms of the unlikely ingestion of pentachlorophenol treated wood include rapid heart rate and respiration, elevated temperature and blood pressure, muscular weakness, excessive sweating, dizziness, and or nausea.

CHRONIC TOXICITY:

Wood Dust: Epidemiologic studies of the furniture industry have shown an increased incidence of nasal tumors related to wood dust exposure. These same increases are not noted in the building industry. Prolonged overexposure to wood dust has been associated with dryness of nose, eye irritation, nasal obstruction, prolonged colds, and frequent headaches.

Pentachlorophenol: Pentachlorophenol has been found to have toxic effects in laboratory animals. This finding may also indicate human toxicity. Exposure to treated wood should be kept to a minimum. Overexposure to pentachlorophenol could result in injury, illness, or even possibly death. Overexposure to pentachlorophenol has caused liver and kidney toxicity in laboratory animals.

CARCINOGENICITY:

~~Pentachlorophenol has~~ been evaluated for possible cancer causation in laboratory animals. Male and female mice evaluated by the National Toxicology Program were fed up to 400 ppM Technical penta, and up to 600 ppM purified penta 5 days a week for 106 weeks. A statistically significant increase in liver and endocrine tumors occurred in the male mice, while an increase in vascular tumors occurred in the female mice. The female mice also had an increase in liver tumors when fed the highest dose of purified penta. Rats ingesting 30 mg/kg/day for 2 years, along with 2 strains of mice ingesting 46.4 mg/kg/day for 2 years, did not show any increased incidence of tumor. Pentachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, and Hydroxypolychlorodibenzo ethers are not listed on the IARC, NTP, Or OSHA carcinogen lists.

NOTE:

Pentachlorophenol contains trace amounts of Hexa, Hepta, and Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, Hexa, Hepta, and Octachlorodibenzofurans, and Hexachlorobenzene. The State of California has listed Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and Hexachlorobenzene as chemicals known to the State to cause cancer.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

The U.S. EPA has determined that pentachlorophenol can cause defects in the offspring of laboratory animals. Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided. Reproductive toxicity tests have been conducted to evaluate the potential adverse effects of pentachlorophenol on the reproduction of laboratory animals. Pentachlorophenol has been found to be embryo and fetotoxic to rats, but not to hamsters. Pentachlorophenol did not cause teratogenic effects (birth defects), but did cause delays in normal fetal development.

ROUTES OF ENTRY	1.INHALATION:	Poor hygiene while smoking, inhalation of sawdust.
	2. EYES:	Flying sawdust, transfer from hands to eyes.
	3. SKIN:	Absorbed readily through unprotected skin.
	4. INGESTION:	Eating or drinking without proper hygiene.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Kidney or liver disease, bronchitis, asthma, rashes, acne, some venereal diseases.

LISTED KNOWN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN: Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, Pentachlorophenol.

NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM: N.E.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water and seek medical attention immediately.
SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Change contaminated clothes.
INHALATION: Move victim to fresh air. Administer rescue breathing if necessary.
INGESTION: Call a physician or poison control center. Vomiting should be induced by a Physician if possible; if not give victim one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Pentachlorophenol is a metabolic stimulant. Treatment is supportive. forced diuresis may be effective to reduce total body burden. Treat hyperthermia with physical measures. Do not administer aspirin, phenothiazines, or atropine since they may enhance toxicity.

SECTION 7 - 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 rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent 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 pentachlorophenol-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 from flying particles. After working with wood, and before eating, drinking and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly. If oily preservatives or sawdust accummulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing. Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.

SECTION 8 - USE SITE PRECAUTIONS

Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol 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. Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial, or commercial interiors, except for laminated beams or for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used in the interior of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood. Pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site. Do not use pentachlorophenol-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 sites would be structures of containers for storing silage or food. Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or countertops. Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways. Do not use treated wood for construction of those portion of beehives which may come into contact with the honey. Pentachlorophenol-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 pentachlorophenol-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.

** SOME DATA HAS SHOWN PENTACHLOROPHENOL TO CAUSE ANOMALIES IN CERTAIN SPECIES. *PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD AVOID CONTACT AT ALL TIMES.* This material safety data sheet is provided for customer's information only. Penta treated wood is not listed as a hazardous material, and a MSDS is not required for its sale or use.

Prepared By: Environmental Health and Safety Department

NOTICE: While the information and recommendations set forth herein

WARNING:

CHEMICALLY TREATED WOOD

(CONTAINS PENTACHLOROPHENOL AND PETROLEUM DISTILLATES)

Pentachlorophenol is a Suspect Human Carcinogen.

NOTE: SAWING OR MACHINING TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH MAY CAUSE A FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD. EXPOSURE TO WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO LUNGS, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, AND/OR SKIN AND EYES. REPEATED EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM THIS PRODUCT CAN CAUSE DERMATITIS, KERATITIS, AND/OR RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC EFFECTS. IN ADDITION, REPEATED EXPOSURE TO PENTACHLOROPHENOL TREATED WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE POTENTIAL TOXIC EFFECTS FROM THE ABSORPTION OF PENTACHLOROPHENOL.

- Avoid unprotected contact with treated wood.
- Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust.
- Avoid contact of wood dust with eyes and skin.

- First Aid: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush with large amounts of water. If irritation or symptoms persist, contact a Physican.

For additional information, please refer to the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet. (MSDS), which is available from:

BROWN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY, INCORPORATED
5200 CRITTENDEN DRIVE
LOUISVILLE, KY. 40213

WARNING

CHEMICALLY TREATED WOOD

CONTAINS PENTACHLOROPHENOL AND PETROLEUM DISTILLATES

PENTACHLOROPHENOL IS A SUSPECTED HUMAN CARCINOGEN.

CAUTION: Sawing or machining treated wood products can produce wood dust which may cause a fire or explosion hazard. Exposure to wood dust may cause irritation to lungs, upper respiratory tract, and/or skin and eyes. Repeated exposure to dust from this product can cause dermatitis, keratitis, and/or respiratory allergic effects. In addition, repeated exposure to pentachlorophenol treated wood dust may cause potential toxic effects from the absorption of pentachlorophenol.

- Avoid unprotected contact with treated wood.
- Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust.
- Avoid contact of wood dust with eyes and skin.

FIRST AID: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush with large amounts of water. If irritation or symptoms persist, contact a Physician.

For additional information, please refer to the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and the Consumer Information Sheet (CIS) which are available from:

BROWN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY, INC.
6201 Camp Ground Road • Louisville, KY 40216 • (502) 448-2337 • Fax (502) 448-9944

HAZARD COMMUNICATION LABEL

Consumer Information Sheet

PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

CONSUMER INFORMATION

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

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

USE SITE PRECAUTIONS

Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol 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.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial, or commercial interiors except for laminated beams or for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol 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, pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-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 sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or countertops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue 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.

Pentachlorophenol-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 pentachlorophenol-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 rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent 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 pentachlorophenol-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.

Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.

Consumer Information Sheet

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 countertops.

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 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, was exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes spearately 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