1. Identification

Product identifier Prowood® Micro CA Preserved Wood

Other means of identification Product end tag will be marked with “MCA” or “Micronized Copper Azole”

Synonyms MCA-B, MCA Type B, Wood Preserved with Micronized Copper Azole

SDS number UFP-MCA-1

Recommended use Preservative Treated Wood for various exterior applications including above ground, ground contact and freshwater exposure.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company Name Universal Forest Products, Inc.
Address 2801 East Beltline, NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49525 USA
Telephone number 616-365-1526
Contact person Regulatory Compliance
Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
E-mail rdickens@ufpi.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards Carcinogenicity Category 1A

OSHA defined hazards Combustible dust

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May cause cancer by inhalation. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation to minimize explosion hazard. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In case of fire: Use CO2, foam or water spray for extinction.

Storage Store locked up.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Dust</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&gt; 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue Solids (plywood only)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight. The product contains: Copper carbonate (CAS # 12069-69-1) and Tebuconazole (CAS # 107534-96-3) below reportable limits. ³Plywood produced by others is bonded with various low formaldehyde emission bonding systems.
4. First-aid measures

Inhalation
Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.

Skin contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for several minutes. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions.

Eye contact
Do not rub eye. Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth thoroughly if dust is ingested. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically.

General information
Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media
Carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical, water spray, or water fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust in a contained area may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards- 654 and 664 for guidance.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Selection of respiratory protection for firefighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions
Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Avoid generation and spreading of dust. Avoid spread of dust. Avoid inhalation of dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Sweep or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. If not possible, gently moisten dust before it is collected with shovel, broom or the like. Containers must be labeled. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions
For good industrial practice avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of dust. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not smoke. Change contaminated clothing. Do not burn preserved wood. Do not use preserved wood as Mulch. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits
U.S. - OSHA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Dust (CAS N/A)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Respirable dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 mg/m3</td>
<td>Total fraction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACGIH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Dust (CAS N/A)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Inhalable fraction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

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<tr>
<td>Wood Dust (CAS N/A)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>Dust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Appropriate engineering controls
Provide sufficient general/local exhaust ventilation to maintain inhalation exposures below current exposure limits and areas below explosive dust concentrations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.

Skin protection
Hand protection
When handling wood, wear leather or fabric gloves.

Other
Wear normal work clothes and safety shoes.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH–approved respirator if there is a potential for exposure to dust exceeding exposure limits (See 29 CRF 1910.134, respiratory protection standard).

Thermal hazards
Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations
If wood dust contacts the skin, workers should wash the affected areas with soap and water. Clothing contaminated with wood dust should be removed, and provisions should be made for the safe removal of the chemical from the clothing. Persons laundering the clothes should be informed of the hazardous properties of wood dust. A worker who handles wood dust should thoroughly wash hands, forearms, and face with soap and water before eating, using tobacco products, using toilet facilities, applying cosmetics, or taking medication. Workers should not eat, drink, use tobacco products, apply cosmetics, or take medication in areas where wood dust is handled, or processed. Observe any medical surveillance requirements.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state
Solid.

Form

Color
Not available.

Odor
No odor.

Odor threshold
Not applicable.

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)
Combustible dust.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%)
Not available.
**10. Stability and reactivity**

**Reactivity**
The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

**Chemical stability**
Stable at normal conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**
Hazardous reactions do not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

**Incompatible materials**
Strong oxidizing agents. Reducing agents.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

**11. Toxicological information**

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

**Inhalation**
Wood dust, treated or untreated, is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. 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 dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer.

**Skin contact**
Handling may cause splinters. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.

**Eye contact**
Dust may irritate the eyes.

**Ingestion**
Not likely, due to the form of the product. However, ingestion of dusts generated during working operations may cause nausea and vomiting. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects in humans.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**
Wood dust: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**
Not expected to be acutely toxic.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**
Dust may irritate skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
Dust may irritate the eyes.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

**Respiratory sensitization**
Exposure to wood dusts can result in hypersensitivity.

**Skin sensitization**
Exposure to wood dust can result in the development of contact dermatitis. The primary irritant dermatitis resulting from skin contact with wood dusts consist of erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur.
Germ cell mutagenicity
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a mutagen by OSHA.

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer by inhalation.
This classification is based on an increased incidence of nasal and paranasal cancers in people exposed to wood dusts.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
Wood Dust (CAS N/A) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens
Wood Dust (CAS N/A) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)
Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity
This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Not classified.

Aspiration hazard
Not likely, due to the form of the product.

Chronic effects
Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis.

12. Ecological information
Ecotoxicity
The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous.

Persistence and degradability
No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential

Mobility in soil
The product is insoluble in water.

Mobility in general
The product is not volatile but may be spread by dust-raising handling.

Other adverse effects
No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations
Disposal instructions
Dispose in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Local disposal regulations
Dispose of in accordance with local 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 in accordance with all applicable regulations. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Contaminated packaging
Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information
DOT
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG
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.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)
Not regulated.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)
Not listed.
CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)
Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
Hazard categories
- Immediate Hazard - No
- 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)
Not regulated.

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. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List
  Not regulated.
- US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act
  Wood Dust (CAS N/A)
- US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law
  Wood Dust (CAS N/A)
- US. Rhode Island RTK
  Not regulated.
- US. California Proposition 65
  WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
- US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance
  Wood Dust (CAS N/A)

International Inventories
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country(s) or region</th>
<th>Inventory name</th>
<th>On inventory (yes/no)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A "Yes" indicates this product complies 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              10-March-2015
Revision date            -
Version #               01
Further information

HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.
E - Safety Glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator

PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS PER RETENTION LEVEL:
0.06 pcf:
Copper carbonate expressed as Elemental Copper 0.15% - 0.25%
Tebuconazole 0.006% - 0.01%
0.15 pcf:
Copper carbonate expressed as Elemental Copper 0.35% - 0.65%
Tebuconazole 0.01% - 0.03%
0.23 pcf:
Copper carbonate expressed as Elemental Copper 0.55% - 0.95%
Tebuconazole 0.02% - 0.05%

HMIS® ratings

Health: 1*
Flammability: 1
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: E

NFPA ratings

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