

Safety Data Sheet



Azole pressure treated timber

1. IDENTIFICATION

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|-------------------------|--|
| Product Name: | Azole pressure treated timber |
| Description: | Sawn pine or hardwood treated with Timbertreat Azole Insecticide/Fungicide Wood Preservative |
| Supplier: | KOP-COAT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD |
| Address: | Unit 1, 2 Park Road, Rydalmere, NSW 2116, Australia. |
| Telephone: | 02 – 9638 2755 (business hours only) |
| Emergency phone: | KOP-COAT 1800 023385 POISON INFORMATION CENTRE 131126 |

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Australia

This product is not hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC/ASCC.

This product is not Dangerous according to the Australia Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG Code).

3. COMPOSITION : Information on Ingredients

| Chemical Ingredient | CAS No. | Proportion (%w/w) |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| Timber (softwood or hardwood) | Not applicable | > 97.0 |
| Timbertreat Azole as total azole and permethrin | Mixture* | < 1.0 |
| Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate | 12280-03-4 | < 1.0 |
| Additives | Proprietary** | < 2.0 |

* Timbertreat® Azole formulation contains propiconazole and tebuconazole (1:1) and permethrin .

** May include penetration tracer, buffer, stabiliser or mouldicide.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact the Poison Information Centre (Tel 131126) or a doctor. Have this Safety Data Sheet at hand.

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Date of Review: January 2020

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Swallowed:

Ingestion of a solid wood product is an unlikely route of exposure. Rinse mouth with water and seek medical advice.

Skin Contact:

Wash affected area with soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical advice.

Eye Contact:

Hold eye open. Immediately flush the eye continuously with gently flowing water for 15 minutes. Do not attempt to remove contact lenses. If irritation or pain persists then get medical attention.

Inhalation:

If dust is inhaled, remove person to fresh air. Encourage person to blow their nose to ensure clear breathing passages. Rinse mouth with water to help remove dust. If irritation persists get medical attention.

First Aid facilities: Provide eye bath and washing facility.

Medical Attention: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Combustible material. Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust which can cause a flammable or explosive hazard.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water; also CO₂ and dry chemical may be suitable for small fires.

Hazards from combustion products: Oxides of carbon and other potential harmful gases/vapours.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece and protective clothing. Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce risk of ignition or dispersion of dust into air. Typically an airborne concentration of 40 g dust/m³ is used as the lower explosion limit for wood dusts.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures:

Wear appropriate personal protection equipment; closed in footwear, gloves, protective overalls and eye protection where dust hazard exists.

Methods and materials for containment:

Solid timber product; any hazards will be related to physical hazards. Clean up sawdust and dust. Avoid generation of wood dust during cleanup.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Read Safety Data Sheet before use. Cutting, planing and any machining of timber to be carried out in a well-ventilated area. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures including wearing of personal protection equipment. Avoid skin contact with freshly treated timber surfaces. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in dry well-ventilated place. Observe manufacturers storage and handling recommendation.

Treated timber should be held under cover or protected from the weather once treated, when dispatched, transported and prior to use.

Prevent prolonged or repeated exposure of timber to rain. Water runoff from freshly treated timber surfaces may contain very low levels of chemicals.

Incompatible materials: Fire; wood is a combustible material and will burn when exposed to heat and flame. Avoid oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Other: Changing out of work clothing and showering recommended at the end of each work shift. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS : PERSONAL PROTECTION

Health Exposure Standards: Workplace Exposure Standards (WES), have been set for wood dust:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Wood dust; softwood (sensitiser) | WES-TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | WES-STEL | 10 mg/m ³ |
| Wood dust; hardwood* (sensitiser) | WES-TWA | 1 mg/m ³ | | |

*Hardwood species dependent.

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Use in well-ventilated area. Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when sawing or machining any timber. Local exhaust/mechanical ventilation is necessary when working in an enclosed or a confined space. Ventilation is necessary to control atmospheric concentrations below exposure limits and to avoid build up of fine dry wood dust which may form explosive mixtures with air.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: Avoid breathing wood dust. When cutting, machining or sanding timber, wear a disposable dust mask that covers the mouth and nose.

Eye Protection: When sawing or machining timber wear safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants.

Skin/ Body Protection: At industrial treatment plants, avoid skin contact with treated timber that is freshly treated or still damp with the treatment solution. If freshly treated timber is to be handled, wear gloves, e.g. neoprene or nitrile, and protective clothing, e.g. apron.

Wear protective gloves, safety footwear and overalls to protect from abrasion when handling timber in quantity or daily.

When handling dry timber and assembling timber products always wear gloves, e.g. cotton or leather type.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Property | Typical value |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Appearance | Machined or sawn timber, |
| Flashpoint | Not applicable |
| Basic density g/cm ³ | Typically 0.40 – 0.85 |
| Autoignition Temperature °C | Not determined |
| Volatiles | Not determined |
| Solubility in Water | Not applicable |
| pH | Not applicable |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Heat and flame; wood is a combustible material.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition may produce toxic vapours/fumes; carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Hazardous reactions: None specified.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion: An unlikely exposure route. If wood dust ingested may cause slight gastrointestinal irritation.

Eye Contact: Wood dust is mildly abrasive to the eyes. Symptoms may include irritation, redness, scratching of cornea and tearing.

Skin Contact: May cause irritation. Prolonged or repetitive contact or exposure to elevated wood dust levels of some wood species to skin may cause an allergic skin reaction in susceptible individuals. Handling dry timber surfaces (either treated or untreated) without gloves, may lead to discomfort from abrasion or result in splinters in the skin.

Inhalation: Wood dust is irritating to nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include nasal dryness, dry cough, sneezing, dryness and soreness of throat and sinuses, hoarseness and wheezing. Dust may block nasal passages resulting in a cough, sneezing or headaches.

Chronic Effects: Animal ingestion studies, at high doses, indicate that borate compounds cause male reproductive effects in laboratory animals. A human study of occupational exposure to borate dust showed no adverse effect on reproduction. In New Zealand, borate compounds have been classified as suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Prolonged exposure to certain species of untreated wood dust has been found to cause nasal cancer. Wood dust is classified by the National Toxicology Programme (NTP) and International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) as a Group 1, human carcinogen.

Other Health Effects Information: Main exposure routes are by contact with skin, inhalation of dust from machining or cutting timber, and from exposure to compounds released into the air when timber is burnt. Wood dust may aggravate pre-existing eye, respiratory, skin conditions and allergies.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure of treated timber to rain. Rain wash off of timber surfaces may lead to depletion of chemicals from timber and over time may contaminate unprotected ground.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods: Bundle or collect timber, off-cuts, shavings or sawdust for disposal. Small quantities of off-cuts or waste may be disposed of into household garbage. Larger quantities need to be disposed of to an appropriate land fill. Consult the Local authority or regulations for disposal options for this product.

Treated timber **MUST NOT** be used as fuel for open fires, cooking fires, barbeques fuel, home heating, animal bedding or garden mulch.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration: Disposal of this product must comply with any Federal, State or local requirements.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| Road and Rail Transport | | Marine Transport | | Air Transport | |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| UN No. | Not regulated | UN No. | Not regulated | UN No. | Not regulated |
| Proper Shipping Name | | Proper Shipping Name | | Proper Shipping Name | |
| DG Class | | DG Class | | DG Class | |
| Sub. Risk | | Sub. Risk | | Sub. Risk | |
| Pack Group | | Pack Group | | Pack Group | |
| Hazchem | | Hazchem | | | |

Dangerous Goods Segregation

This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good for transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The timber product is treated with a timber preservative formulation approved by the APVMA (#69683/61337).

For any additives (penetration tracer, stabilizers, mouldicides etc), refer to Safety Data Sheets for those products for more information on components.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Issue: 12th January 2015.
Reasons for Issue: New Safety Data Sheet.
Replaces: Not applicable.

Abbreviations:

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
 APVMA Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority
 ASCC Australian Safety & Compensation Council
 NICNAS National Industrial Chemical Notification & Assessment Scheme
 NOHSC National Code of Practice for the Storage & Handling of Dangerous Goods
 STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
 TWA Time Weighted Average
 WES Workplace Exposure Standard

References:

Supplier Safety Data Sheets
 Work Safe Australia

The information contained herein is given in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied is made.

End of safety data sheet