

Safety Data Sheet

H3 Green tinted Azole treated timber



1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: H3 Green tinted Azole treated timber

Description: Sawn softwood or hardwood (various Australian plantation grown species)

Supplier: KOP-COAT AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED

Address: Unit 12, 4 Southridge St, Eastern Creek, NSW 2766, Australia.

Telephone: (02) 9638 2755 (business hours only)

Emergency phone: KOP-COAT 04 7733 1766
POISON INFORMATION CENTRE 131126

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Australia

This product is not hazardous according to Hazardous classification GHS 7th edition 2017.
This product is not a Dangerous Good 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	not applicable	>98%
Propiconazole	60207-90-1	0.03 – 0.04 (typical)
Tebuconazole	107534-96-3	0.03 – 0.04 (typical)
Iodocarb	55406-53-6	0.02 – 0.03 (typical)
Permethrin	52645-53-1	0.02 – 0.03 (typical)
Other non-hazardous ingredients (water repellents, dye)	mixture	<2%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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.

Advice to Doctor: 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 clean up.

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: For machined or dry timber, store in dry well-ventilated place.
Incompatible materials: Fire; wood is a combustible material and will burn when exposed to heat and flame.

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

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

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 0.45 – 0.85 *
Autoignition Temperature °C	Not determined
Volatiles	Not determined
Solubility in Water	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
*timber species dependent.	

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:

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

No specific ecotoxic hazards have been identified.

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 by recycling or to an appropriate land fill. Consult the Local authority or regulations for disposal options for this product.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration: No specific requirements identified.

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 a Dangerous Good according to the Australia Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG Code).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Timber is treated to Hazard class 3 as specified in AS1604.1:2012 Specification for preservative treatment, Part 1: Sawn and round timber.

The preservative concentrate formulation used to treat the timber is registered by APVMA. Each piece of treated timber should be identified with the treatment plant number, preservative number and hazard class (H3)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Issue: 01 August 2021.
Reasons for Issue: Change in company logo and review of SDS.
Replaces: SDS dated 16 July 2016.

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