

CCA TREATED PLANTATION PINE MATERIEL SAFETY DATA SHEETS Page 1 of 10



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IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 67/548/EEC, point 4; and to 29 CFP 1910-1200 (USA).

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTS

Flammability: 1

Toxicity: 0

Body Contact: 0

Reactivity: 0

Chronic: 4

SCALE: Min/Nil = 0 Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3 Extreme = 4

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TRADE NAMES

NIL

MATERIAL DETAILS

CAS RN No(s) None

NIOSH No None

POISONS SCHEDULE None

UN No None

HAZCHEM None

DANGEROUS G. CLASS None

SUB RISK None

PACKAGING GROUP None

EPG None

IMO CLASS None

IMDG PAGE None

LABEL No class label assigned

SHIPPING NAME

NONE

USE

Used in building and for structures, fences etc, particularly where below ground borer and rot resistant timber is required. Sawing and sanding produces dust which contains preservative chemicals. CCA treatment protects timber against fungal and insect attack.

APPEARANCE

Green or blue green coloured sawn, dressed or rougher headed timber which kiln dried and/or aged for 4 to 6 weeks after vacuum/pressure impregnation with CCA liquid treatment. Timber surface may show a white powder bloom. This is non-toxic sodium sulfate which is leached slowly to surface. THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR TREATED TIMBER ONLY.

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Vapour Pressure(kPa): Not available
Boiling Range(C): Not applicable
Volatile Component(%Vol): Not available
Melting Range(C): Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density**: Not applicable
Specific Gravity*: Not available
Flash Point(C): Not applicable
Water Solubility: Insoluble.
Lower Explosive Limit(%): Not available
Upper Explosive Limit(%): Not available
pH(as supplied): Not applicable
pH(1% solution): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp(C): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Decomposition Temp(C): Not available
State: Divided solid
Legend: * Water=1, ** Air=1

INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN %
softwood }>98
(Pinus and similar low density species), or }
hardwood }
(eucalypts and similar medium density species)
impregnation residuals, as
copper chrome arsenate complex <2
In use, may generate
wood dust Not avail. >1
THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED TIMBER ONLY

SYNONYMS

copper chrome arsenic treated timber
tanalised timber
termite proof timber
rot proof timber

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HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Overexposure is unlikely in this form and quantity. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

The dust is slightly abrasive to the eyes.

SKIN

The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by skin contact, inhalation of machining dust and exposure to volatile arsenic compounds when treated timber is burnt. Treated timber for childrens playground equipment or for use in log cabins, should before use be: (a) Aged 4 to 6 weeks to "fix" treatment chemicals and thoroughly dry timber; and (b) washed well with water to remove soluble salts. This as recommended by Australian Standard AS 1924. Failure to observe above may result in timber wet with treatment chemicals being handled, with considerably increased hazard, particularly from dust if timber is sawn or sanded. C.C.A. treated timber has a long history of safe use with human and stock exposure, provided reasonable occupational hygiene is observed. Treated timber must NOT be used for cooking over open fires, barbecues, spit roasts. Arsenic compounds are released and volatilised by burning and may cause serious food contamination.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

1. DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

2. Observe the patient carefully.

3. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

4. Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

5. Seek medical advice.

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FIRST AID

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

1. Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water.
2. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
3. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
4. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:

1. Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
2. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

1. If dust is inhaled, remove to fresh air.
2. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
3. Rinse mouth with water. Consider drinking water to remove dust from throat.
4. If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
5. If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
6. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
7. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
8. If available, administer medical oxygen by trained personnel.
9. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
10. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for GTFP CCA Treated Plantation Pine.

WOOD DUST

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CAUTION : Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture industry has

been related to nasal cancer. [ILO Encyclopaedia]

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1
CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

No data for CCA Treated Plantation Pine.

WOOD DUST

certain hard woods as beech & oak:

TLV TWA: 1 mg/m³ A1

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A1

CONFIRMED HUMAN CARCINOGEN.

ES TWA: 1 mg/m³ (Sensitiser) (Under review)

soft wood:

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

ES TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³ (Sensitiser) (Under review)

Wood dusts produce dermatitis and an increased risk of upper respiratory disease. Epidemiological studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst millwrights probably is associated with exposure to various components used in wood preservation.

Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m³ and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.

Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnea.

The softwood TLV-TWA reflects the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement amongst workers in the building industry. A separate TLV-TWA, for hard woods, is based on impaired nasal mucocilliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.

The TLVs for hardwood and softwood specifically exclude the issue of occupational asthma and related allergic respiratory response associated with exposure to red cedar dusts and similar woods.

TRK: 2 mg/m³

(measured as inhalable fraction of the aerosol)

The technical exposure limit, TRK (Technische Richtkonzentrationen), defines the airborne concentration of named carcinogenic materials which is the minimum possible given the state of current technologies.

TRK values are assigned only for materials for which there is no current MAK (German exposure standard). Observance of the TRK value is intended to

reduce the risk of adverse effects on health but does NOT completely eliminate it. Since no threshold doses can be determined for carcinogens, health considerations require that the exposure limits be kept as far as possible below the TRK and that the TRK value be gradually reduced.

The limitation of exposure peaks is regulated as follows;

Short-term exposure limit: 5 x TRK

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Short-term exposure duration: 15 min/average

Frequency per work shift: 5 times

Interval: 1 hour.

Report No. 35 1999, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer aided prediction of spray/mist or fume/dust components and concentration :

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA): 1.0000 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Breathing Zone Mixture

Component Conc. mg/m³ Conc.(%)

wood dust 1.0000 100.0

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Avoid generating and breathing dust. Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools. Wear a disposable dust mask AS 1715 (1991) class P1 or P2 when machining. Avoid sawing or sanding of timber that is wet (not dry) with treatment chemicals.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

When sawing, machining or sanding use safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear safety footwear. Wear impervious gloves.

Avoid contact with ash.

OTHER

Overalls Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Half-Face Full-Face Powered Air
Factor Respirator Respirator Respirator

10 x ES P1 - PAPR-P1

Air-line* - -

50 x ES Air-line** P2 PAPR-P2

100 x ES - P3 -

Air-line* -

100+ x ES - Air-line** PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

CONDITION CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Not applicable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

1. Keep dry.
2. Store under cover.
3. Store in a well ventilated area.
4. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.
5. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 6. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS

MINOR SPILLS

Refer to major spills.

MAJOR SPILLS

1. Minor hazard.
2. Clear area of personnel.
3. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
4. Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather.
5. Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so.

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6. Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling.
7. Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
8. Clean up/sweep up area.
 9. Water may be required.

DISPOSAL

1. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
2. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
3. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 4. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

1. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
2. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
3. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
4. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
5. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
6. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
7. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
 8. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
 - 9.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and arsenic compounds.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

ENVIRONMENTAL

No data for CCA Treated Plantation Pine.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

WOOD DUST:

No data for wood dust.

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CONTACT POINT

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26

POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

Date of Preparation: Thu 22-Oct-2009