

Safety Data Sheet



Dry machined Azole treated timber

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Dry machined Azole treated timber
Description:	Sawn pine or hardwood treated with Timbertreat A Azole Insecticide/Fungicide Wood Preservative for window joinery or vertical screening as examples of hazard class 3 applications.
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® A 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.

Swallowed:

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

Date of Issue: 12 January 2015
Date of Review: January 2020

page 1 of 5
Emergency Number: 1800 023385

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 fine 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: When large quantities of timber are involved, wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece and protective clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures:

Wear appropriate personal protection equipment; closed in footwear, gloves, protective overalls, eye protection. Use respiratory 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 gloves and avoiding breathing wood dust. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for safe storage: Observe manufacturers storage and handling recommendations.

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

Other: Wash work clothes contaminated with wood dust separately from other household clothing. In industrial work places it is recommended to change out of work clothing and shower at the end of each work shift.

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/m³ WES-STEL 10 mg/m³
 Wood dust; hardwood* (sensitiser) WES-TWA 1 mg/m³

*Hardwood species dependent.

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Use in well-ventilated area. Effective dust extraction or good ventilation, i.e. outdoors, is required when sawing or machining any timber. 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. Where effective dust extraction is used, a dust mask may not be required if dust levels are less than Workplace Exposure Standard limits.

Eye Protection: When sawing or machining timber wear safety glasses to avoid abrasive wood dust getting into eyes. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants.

Skin/ Body Protection: When handling dry timber and assembling timber products it is recommended to wear gloves, e.g. cotton or leather type, to avoid splinters.

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, 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. This preservative treated timber may contain borate compounds that cause male reproductive effects in laboratory animals.

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

Not identified as a specific ecotoxic hazard. Store and use dry machined preservative treated product as specified for hazard class 3 situations.

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: 15th 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