

Non hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia.

1. SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Tanalith T (Permethrin) Treated Timber

Use: Tanalith T treatment is used to protect timber from attack by termites and other insects. The treated timber is used for interior building and structural applications in above ground situations. Tanalith T treatment is not suitable for timber that will be used in exterior ground contact hazard situation.

Supplier: Koppers Arch manufacture wood preservatives but do not supply the treated wood products. Wood products treated with Koppers Arch preservatives are supplied by many independent producers throughout Australia and New Zealand. This information is provided in good faith for the users of the treated wood products. However your supplier should confirm that the wood products supplied do contain Koppers Arch preservative and are appropriately described under this MSDS. If in doubt your supplier should provide their own MSDS.

Address:

Telephone:

Facsimile:

Emergency telephone number:

2. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL	ENTITY CAS NO.	PROPORTION
Commercial timber such as radiata pine, slash pine, hoop pine etc. treated by a momentary immersion or vacuum/pressure impregnation method.	-	> 98%
Permethrin 25:75	52645-53-1	< 1%
Residual Natural Oils	-	< 10%
		----- 100%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Based on available information, this material is not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

Poisons Schedule (Aust): Not applicable

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 03 474 7000).

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin contact: If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

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Eye contact: If in eyes wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek medical advice.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Health effects of exposure to untreated timber (dust/shavings) may be the same for dry treated timber.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Combustible solid. Wood dust may form flammable dust clouds in air.

Fire fighting further advice: On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS – Wood Dust

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of dust. Collect and seal in properly labeled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS – Wood Dust

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labeled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid eye contact and inhalation of dust. Avoid breathing dust when sanding.

Storage: Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits

No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).

However for:

	TWA		STEL		CARCINOGEN CATEGORY	NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³		
Wood dust (certain hardwoods as beech & oak)	-	1	-	-	-	Sen
Wood dust (soft wood)	-	5	-	10	-	Sen
Natural oils*	-	100	-	-	-	-

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As published by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).
*Recommended by natural oils supplier.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

'Sen' notice - sensitiser. The substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to minute levels of that substance.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Engineering measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. In wood working environments, avoid generating and inhaling dusts. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask.

Personal protection equipment: OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. For handling timber that is wet immediately after treatment, available information suggests that gloves made from natural rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. For handling dry treated timber, available information suggests that gloves made from soft cotton or leather should be suitable to protect from splinters and/or cuts. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

If risk of inhalation of exists, wear dust mask meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour: Sawn timber appearance with a slight pale yellow colouration. If the timber is freshly treated it may have an oily organic odour.

Solubility:	Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity (20 °C):	450-650 kg/m ³ (dependant on timber species)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	N App
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	N App
Flash Point:	N Av
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	265
Melting Point/Range (°C):	N App
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	N App
Decomposition Point (°C):	N Av
pH:	N App
Viscosity:	N App
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):	N App

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available

N App = Not applicable

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Incompatible with oxidising agents. Dust incompatible with low moisture levels.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Wood dust may cause breathing difficulties. May irritate the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of solvent vapour may cause headache, dizziness, nausea and confusion (ONLY applies to wet product – immediately after treatment). Some wood dusts are respiratory sensitisers that can cause possible allergic reactions.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation – wood dust.

Eye contact: Exposure to the dust may cause discomfort due to particulate nature. May cause physical irritation to the eyes.

Ingestion: Unlikely to be a significant route of exposure. Swallowing wood dust may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Long Term Effects: Wood dust may cause skin irritation and breathing difficulties. May aggravate asthma, eye infections or affect wearing of contact lenses. Exposure to airborne wood dust over long periods of time has been associated with the development of nasal cancer. Once the treatment is dry, wood working and wood dust are not expected to be routes of overexposure to the active constituents or the solvent. In general, studies of timber workers using treated timbers have not shown increased risks of cancer or other health problems in comparison to timber workers using untreated timber.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of treated wood waste in a normal landfill in accordance with Local and State regulations. Do not use as cooking or BBQ fuel. Burning of wood waste may be done in industrial incinerators, open fires and other situations away from occupied areas, foodstuffs or animals.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

AIR TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Based on available information, this material is not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Poisons Schedule (Aust): Not applicable

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION**See your wood products supplier for manufacturers' details.**

Koppers Arch manufacture wood preservatives but do not supply the treated wood products. Wood products treated with Koppers Arch preservatives are supplied by many independent producers throughout Australia and New Zealand. This information is provided in good faith for the users of the treated wood products. However your supplier should confirm that the wood products supplied do contain Koppers Arch preservative and are appropriately described under this MSDS. If in doubt your supplier should provide their own MSDS.

Reference:

- Suppliers Material Safety Data Sheet – Permethrin 25:75 (50% Solution), 15 July 2000.
- Suppliers Material Safety Data Sheet – Hydrocarbon, September 1997.
- List of Designated Hazardous Substances, NOHSC Australia, April 1999.
- Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, Worksafe Australia, May 1995.
- Environmental Health Criteria No. 94; International Programme on Chemical Safety; World Health Organization, Geneva; 1990.
- ADI List, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services. 05/98.
- In 'The Pesticide Manual 10th Edition' (Ed. Tomlin, Clive), p783-5 (Crop Protection Publications, U.K. 1994).

This material safety data sheet has been prepared by Chemicals Data Services Pty Ltd.

DISCLAIMER

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Koppers Arch Wood Protection Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

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