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**Revision: 4**  
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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### LOSP TREATED PLANTATION SOFTWOOD

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** This material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by Hyne Timber, in accordance with Worksafe Australia Guidelines. As such, the information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. Hyne Timber will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/regulations. Hyne Timber will not accept any responsibility for any change made to its MSDS in content by any other person or organisation.

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#### IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** Frameguard Treated Plantation Softwood.

**Other Names:** Light Organic Solvent Preservative Treated Softwood.

**UN number:** None allocated.

**Trade name:** Various.

**Dangerous goods class:** None allocated.

**Subsidiary risk:** None allocated.

**Hazchem code:** None allocated.

**Poisons schedule number:** None allocated.

**Use:** Light Organic Solvent Preservative (LOSP) Treated Plantation Softwood is used for interior building and structural applications in above ground contact hazard situations. The treatment is to protect the timber from attack by fungi, termites and other insects. LOSP treatment is not suitable for timber that will be used in exterior ground contact hazard situations.

#### Physical Description / Properties:

**Appearance:** LOSP Treated Plantation Softwood has a slight pale yellow colouration.

**Odour:** May have an oily organic odour after freshly treated.



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<b>Flammability limits:</b>	For solvent - LEL 0.8%, UEL 6.0%
<b>Flammability limits in air:</b>	Not flammable under normal conditions of use. (See "Fire/explosion hazard").
<b>Specific gravity (20°C): [water = 1]</b>	Typically 450 - 650 kg / m <sup>3</sup> depending on timber species and grade.
<b>Flash Point:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Volatile content:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Auto ignition point:</b>	>220 °C.
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Highly insoluble.

**Ingredients:**

Name	CAS No.	Proportion by Weight
Permethrin <sup>1</sup> 25:75	52645-53-1	< 1 %
Residual solvent (aliphatic hydrocarbons) <sup>2</sup>	64742-82-1	< 10 %
Softwood	None	< 98 %

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

**Health Effects:** Handling wood may cause splinters.

The following health effects refer to the wood dust from LOSP Treated Planted Softwood, based on current research and knowledge.

Note: This timber is treated with Permethrin.

**Acute Health Effects:**

<b>Swallowed:</b>	Unlikely under normal conditions. Swallowing wood dust may cause nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
<b>Eye:</b>	May be an irritant. May cause conjunctivitis and dryness.
<b>Skin:</b>	May cause skin irritation. Contact with skin may result in allergic dermatitis.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	Wood dust may cause breathing difficulties. May irritate the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of solvent vapours may cause headache, dizziness, nausea and confusion.

**Chronic Health Effects:**

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<sup>1</sup> Actual levels from piece to piece may vary depending on the application intended and differences in the timber itself.

<sup>2</sup> The levels of residual solvent in the timber will vary considerably depending upon the length of time after the treatment and the drying conditions. Levels up to 10% by weight may be expected immediately after treatment however this falls to negligible levels within a few days at ambient conditions once the solvent is allowed to dry.



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- Chronic:** 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 over exposure to the active constituents of the solvent. In general, studies of wood workers using treated timbers have not shown increased risks of cancer or other health problems over wood workers using untreated timbers.
- If the work practices noted in this MSDS are followed, and exposure to airborne dusts are kept low, no acute or chronic health effects are anticipated.
- First Aid:** If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- Swallowed:** Induce vomiting using Ipecac syrup (APF). Seek medical attention.
- Eyes:** Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses before flushing. If irritation or pain persists seek medical attention.
- Skin:** Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water.
- Inhaled:** Remove affected person to fresh air.
- First Aid Facilities:** Eye wash, hand wash, bandages and antiseptic.
- Advice to Doctor:**
- Advice to Doctor:** Treat symptomatically. Regular medical surveillance for skin and systematic effects is necessary for persons handling wet LOSP treated timber or who work in the treatment plant.
- Note:** Health effects of exposure to untreated timber (dust / shavings) may be the same for dry treated timber.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

**Exposure standards:** Worksafe Australia Exposure Standard. Exposure Limit Standards for some of the individual constituents of this preparation are:

Name	TWA		STEL	
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Aliphatic hydrocarbons (for turpentine)	480	-	-	-
Permethrin 25:75	See below <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-
Wood dust (softwood)	5.0	-	10	-

Measured as inspirable particulate  
sen - sensitising to skin and respiratory tract

**Hyne Timber Recommendation:** Keep exposure as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining inspirable CCA treated wood dust levels below 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA.

**Engineering controls:** All work with LOSP Treated Plantation Softwood must be carried out in such a way as to minimise exposure to wood dust. Under factory

<sup>3</sup> An exposure standard for Permethrin has not been set. However, an exposure standard (TWA) of 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> has been allocated for Pyrethum (or Pyrethrins).

conditions, sawing, drilling or sanding of LOSP Treated Plantation Softwood should be done with equipment fitted with local exhaust ventilation devices capable of removing dust at the source or fans to create artificial ventilation could be used to remove wood dust from the workers breathing zone. Measures should be taken to eliminate the build up of static electricity.

- Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls are not practical then respiratory devices may need to be worn. Avoid breathing sawdust from LOSP Treated Plantation Softwood. Wear a P1 or P2 respirator suitable for particulate and conforming with Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 when exposed to dust. These standards should be followed in the selection, fit-testing, use, storage and maintenance of the respirators.
- Skin Protection:** Wear protective gloves (AS/NZS 2161.1), loose comfortable clothing and boots. Long sleeved shirts and long trousers are recommended if skin irritation occurs. Wash skin with mild soap and water after working with LOSP Treated Plantation Softwood. Launder work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.
- Eye protection:** Non-fogging goggles or safety glasses (AS/NZS 1337) should be worn if there is a risk of wood dust getting into the eyes.
- Other:** Before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet and at the end of the day, wash hands and face with mild soap and water after working with LOSP Treated Plantation Softwood.
- Flammability:** Not flammable under normal conditions of use, but is combustible and will help sustain a fire.

### SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

- Storage:** Non hazardous once timber is dried and chemical elements "fixed". Treated timber should be held on the treatment plant premises for a sufficient period (at least 2 weeks) to ensure surface dryness and fixation of the preservative. Store in a well ventilated area away from sources of heat, flame or sparks while the timber is drying after treatment. Tests have shown that LOSP treated timber is not significantly more flammable than untreated timber after the solvent has evaporated. Avoid handling or sawing freshly treated timber.
- No special transport requirements are considered necessary.
- 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.



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<b>Spills and disposal:</b>	No special clean up procedure required. LOSP treated wood waste is not a hazardous material. Dispose of treated wood waste in a normal landfill tip in accordance with local and state regulations. Do not use as cooking, BBQ or home heating fuel. Burning the wood waste may be done in industrial incinerators, open fires and other situations away from occupied areas, foodstuffs or animals. Avoid breathing the combustion fumes and bury any ash in approved landfill in accordance with local and state regulations. Ash may contain residues of copper oxides.
<b>Fire/explosion hazard:</b>	LOSP treatment does not contribute to increased flammability or energy release from the wood once dry after treatment. During combustion treated wood may emit toxic vapours (carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, copper oxides, smoke). Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid sparks, the build up of static electricity and sources of ignition in all electrical equipment and dust extraction equipment.
<b>Fire Fighting:</b>	Full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus should be worn for fire fighting. Disposed of ash and burnt waste in approved landfill in accordance with local and state regulations.
<b>Suitable extinguishing media:</b>	Extinguish fire with water, fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam or dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

## OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Smoking:</b>	Hyne Timber recommends that all storage and work areas should be smoking-free areas.
<b>Toxicology:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Risk Statement:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Environmental Protection:</b>	The preservative is toxic to fish and wildlife but treated timber is not considered a hazard as the preservative becomes fixed onto the timber. However, timber treated with the preservative should not be used in situations where leaching is enhanced.
<b>Pkg. &amp; Labelling:</b>	All Hyne packs have labels which contain relevant health and safety information.

### References:

- 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 Program on Chemical Safety; World Health Organization, Geneva; 1990

## CONTACT POINT

**Further information may be obtained from:**  
Manager - Environment, Safety & Quality



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