



HYNE & SON PTY. LIMITED
A.C.N. 009660995
160 KENT ST. MARYBOROUGH, Q.4650
P.O. BOX 106
PH. 07 4121 1211
FAX. 07 4121 4228

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TANALITH E TREATED AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

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: Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood.

Other Names: Copper Azole Treated Hardwood.

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: Tanalith E (Tan E) Treated Australian Hardwood is used for outdoor applications in garden furniture, fencing, landscaping, pergolas and decking. The treatment is to protect the timber from fungi and insects.

Physical Description / Properties:

Appearance: Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood has a green to light brown colour and weathers to varying shades of grey over several years. The product is sold as treated sawn timber and dressed timber.

Odour: Resident wood odour depending on species. Slight metallic tang.

Boiling Point/Range: None allocated.



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Melting Point:	None allocated.
Vapour Pressure (20°C):	None allocated.
Flammability limits in air:	Not flammable under normal conditions of use. (See "Fire/explosion hazard").
Specific gravity (20°C): [water = 1]	0.4 – 1.1 (dependent on timber species and moisture content).
Flash Point:	None allocated.
Auto ignition point:	>265 °C.
Solubility in water:	Highly insoluble.
Molecular weight:	None allocated.
pH (1% aqueous solution):	None allocated.

Ingredients:

Name	CAS No.	Proportion by Weight
<i>Active Ingredients</i>		
Copper (divalent)	7440-50-8	0.37 - 1.00 %
Tebuconazole	107534-35-3	0.014 - 0.042 %
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	0.14 - 0.42 %
Hardwood	None	> 95 %
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>		
Solubising agent	-	0.5 %
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	0.5 – 2.0 %

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects: Handling wood may cause splinters.

The following health effects refer to exposure to Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood, based on current research and knowledge.

Acute Health Effects:

Swallowed:	Unlikely under normal conditions. Swallowing wood dust / fibres may cause nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Unlikely to be a significant route of overexposure.
Eye:	May be an irritant if timber is wet after treatment.
Skin:	May cause skin irritation if timber is wet after treatment. Wood dust contact with skin may result in allergic dermatitis.



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Inhaled: Wood dust may cause breathing difficulties. May irritate the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Ethanolamine causes liver and kidney damage during short term repeat dose inhalation studies in guinea pigs and dogs.

Chronic Health Effects:

Chronic: Wood dust may cause skin irritation and breathing difficulties. May aggravate asthma, eye infections or affect wearing of contact lenses. Exposure to air borne wood dust over long periods of time has been associated with the development of nasal cancer. Tanalith E was non mutagenic in studies on laboratory animals.

However, 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: Give water to drink. Seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Eyes: Hold eyes open and flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or pain persists seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash affected area with mild soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

Inhaled: remove affected person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities: Eye wash, hand wash, bandages and antiseptic.

Advice to Doctor:

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. Regular medical surveillance for skin and systemic effects is recommended for persons handling wet Tanalith E (after treatment) 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. There is no specific Exposure Standard for Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood, but the following Exposure Standards for some of the individual constituents are:

Name	TWA		STEL	
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
Copper dusts / mists	1.0	-	-	-
Boron	1.0	-	-	-
Ethanolamine	7.5	3	-	6
Di-2-ethylhexylphthalate	5.0	-	-	-
Wood dust (hardwood)	1.0	-	-	-

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



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Hyne Timber Recommendation: Keep exposure as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining inspirable Tanalith E treated wood dust levels below 1.0 mg/m³ TWA.

Engineering controls: All work with Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood must be carried out in such a way as to minimise exposure to wood dust. Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling or sanding of Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood 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 Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood. 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 Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood. 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 Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood.

Flammability: Not flammable under normal conditions of use, but is combustible and will help sustain a fire.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage: Store in a well ventilated area away from sources of heat, flame or sparks. Treated timber should be held on the treatment plant premises for a sufficient period to ensure surface dryness and fixation of the preservative. Where Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood is to be used for playground equipment or log cabin construction, a storage period of 6 weeks is recommended before distribution in accordance with AS 1924.

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.



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Air Transport:	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
Spills and disposal:	Offcuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites or incinerated in accordance with local authority guidelines. Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood MUST NOT BE BURNT in open fires, stoves, fireplaces and residential boilers.
Fire/explosion hazard:	Tanalith E Treated Australian Hardwood will help sustain a fire and the dust may form an explosive mixture with air. During a fire, treated wood may emit toxic vapours (carbon dioxide, copper, boron and NO _x fumes). Ashes may contain free copper and boron residues. Avoid sparks, the build up of static electricity and sources of ignition in all electrical equipment and dust extraction equipment.
Fire Fighting:	Full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus should be worn by fire fighters.
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).

OTHER INFORMATION

Smoking:	Hyne Timber recommends that all storage and work areas should be smoking-free areas.
Toxicology:	None allocated.
Risk Statement:	None allocated.
Environmental Protection:	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.
Pkg. & Labelling:	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
- ADI List, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services. 05/98

CONTACT POINT

Further information may be obtained from:

Manager - Environment, Safety & Quality



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Telephone: (07) 4121 1211
Facsimile: (07) 4122 4228
E-mail: info@hyne.com.au

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