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**Revision: 1**  
**March 2007**

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# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Tanalith T (Permethrin) Treated Timber

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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

<b>Product name:</b>	Tanalith T (Permethrin) Treated Timber.
<b>Other Names:</b>	T2.
<b>UN number:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Trade name:</b>	T2.
<b>Dangerous goods class:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Subsidiary risk:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Poisons schedule number:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Use:</b>	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.



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## Physical Description / Properties:

<b>Appearance:</b>	Sawn timber appearance with a slight pale yellow colouration.
<b>Odour:</b>	If the timber is freshly treated it may have an oily organic odour.
<b>Boiling Point/Range:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Vapour Pressure (20°C):</b>	None allocated.
<b>Specific gravity (20°C): [water = 1]</b>	450-650 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (dependant on timber species).
<b>Flash Point:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Auto ignition point:</b>	265 °C.
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Insoluble in water.

## Other Properties:

<b>Corrosiveness:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Specific Properties:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Vapour Density (air = 1):</b>	None allocated.
<b>Materials to Avoid:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Formula:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	None allocated.
<b>pH:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Stability:</b>	Incompatible with oxidising agents. Dust incompatible with low moisture levels.

## Ingredients:

Name	CAS No.	Proportion by Weight
Tanalith T Treated Timber	-	> 98 %
Permethrin 25:75	52645-53-1	< 1 %
Residual natural oils	-	< 10 %



## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

**Health Effects:** 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 Health Effects:**

**Swallowed:** 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.

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

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

**Inhaled:** 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.

### **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 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.

**First Aid:** If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre

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

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

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

**Inhaled:** 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.

### **Advice to Doctor:**

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



### PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

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

Name	TWA		STEL	
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Wood dust (certain hardwoods - beech, oak)	1	-	-	-
Wood dust (softwood)	5	-	10	-
Natural oils (recommended by supplier)	100	-	-	-

**Engineering controls:** 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:** 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.

**Flammability:** Combustible solid. Wood dust may form flammable dust clouds in air.

### SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

**Storage:** Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials (oxidising agents). Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

**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.

**Note:** Tanalith T treated timber packs become slipperier than normal when transported by forklift. Exercise similar caution to transport of Spotted Gum hardwood packs (slow down movements in all directions).



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<b>Spills:</b>	<p><u>Large Spills – Wood Dust:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Small Spills – Wood Dust:</u> Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of dust. Collect and seal in properly labeled containers or drums for disposal.</p>
<b>Disposal:</b>	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.
<b>Fire/explosion hazard:</b>	Combustible solid. Wood dust may form flammable dust clouds in air.
<b>Fire Fighting:</b>	<p><b>Specific hazards:</b> Combustible solid. Wood dust may form flammable dust clouds in air.</p> <p><b>Fire fighting further advice:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Suitable extinguishing media:</b> If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).</p>

## OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Toxicology:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Risk Statement:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Environmental Protection:</b>	The preservative treated timber is not considered a hazard as the preservative is fixed into the timber. However treated timber 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.



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## References:

- 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 Program on Chemical Safety; World Health Organization, Geneva; 1990
- ADI List, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services. 05/98
- In 'The Pesticide Manual 10<sup>th</sup> Edition' (Ed. Tomlin, Clive), p783-5 (Crop Protection Publications, U.K. 1994)

## CONTACT POINT

### Further information may be obtained from:

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