



Page 1 of 6

Date of Issue: 3rd February, 1997

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Not hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

COMPANY DETAILS

COMPANY: Fernz Timber Protection
(A division of Fernz Australia Ltd: ACN 008 433 010)

STREET ADDRESS: Caffirco Road
Compton via Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290

POSTAL ADDRESS: PO Box 499
Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290

INFORMATION

TELEPHONE NO: (08) 8723 1399

EMERGENCY

TELEPHONE NO: 1800 088 809

FACSIMILE NO: (08) 8723 0010

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ACQ Preserve Treated Wood.

Other Names: None.

UN Number: None allocated.

Shipping Name: None allocated.

Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk: Not a Dangerous Good.

Packaging Group: Not applicable.

Hazchem Code: None allocated.

www.primepine.com.au

Page 1 of 7

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TELEPHONE NO: 1800 088 809

FACSIMILE NO: (08) 8723 0010

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: CCA Pressure Treated Wood.

Other Names: None.

UN Number: None allocated.

Shipping Name: None allocated.

Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk: Not a Dangerous Good.

Packaging Group: Not applicable.

Hazchem Code: None allocated.

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Poisons Schedule: Not applicable.

Use: For use where protection against timber attacking fungi and insects is required.

Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: CCA treated timber has a greenish colour but with weathering, timber species and formulation differences may make identification difficult.

Boiling Range: Not applicable.

Melting Point: Not applicable.

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable.

Specific Gravity: Not applicable.

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Flammability Limits: Not applicable.

Solubility in Water: Highly insoluble.

Other Properties:

pH: Not applicable.

Ingredients:

CCA Pressure Treated Timber contains Trivalent Chromium, Copper Oxide and Arsenic Pentoxide in concentrations which vary according to the level of treatment and the species involved.

Concentrations appropriate to the intended type of service are specified in state legislation. Treatment levels from about 4 kg/cubic metre to about 40 kg/cubic metre of active ingredient are used. Timber treated at the 40 kg/cubic metre level would contain about 3.8% wt trivalent chromium, 1.6% wt copper oxide and 2.7% wt arsenic pentoxide.

In the process of treatment, the CCA chemicals react with the timber to form a water insoluble compound which is fixed in the timber. A byproduct is sodium sulphate which is sometimes seen on the surface of freshly treated timber. Freshly treated timber should

be held in the treatment works for a sufficient period to ensure fixation of the preservative and surface dryness.

Where treated timber is to be used for playground equipment or log cabin construction a storage period of 6 weeks is recommended before distribution (see AS1924). All treated timber for this use should also be washed to remove dried salts from the surface.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects:

ACUTE EFFECTS:

In treated timber which has been thoroughly dried the reaction between the treatment chemicals and the timber is believed to be complete and the handling risks minimal. If the material is being cut, sanded or otherwise machined then dusts may present a hazard.

If the timber is wet internally the reaction may not be complete and skin or eye contact and inhalation of wet timber or dust may be harmful.

The main health concerns centre on the presence of pentavalent arsenic and hexavalent chromium in the timber or the water it may contain.

Swallowed:

None allocated.

Eye:

Dust from treated wood may be irritating to eyes.

Skin:

Dust from treated wood may cause sensitisation by skin contact. Dusts may be irritating to skin.

Inhaled:

Dust from treated wood may cause sensitisation by inhalation.

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

Arsenic and Chromium compounds are confirmed human carcinogens. Symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning include, nausea, cramps, constipation or diarrhoea with associated weight loss, liver damage, disturbances of the kidneys and the nervous system, anaemia and skin abnormalities such as itching and pigmentation. Chronic

exposures to mists and dusts may cause irritation of the nose and inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.

Chronic exposure to dusts or mists containing chromium salts may cause irritation of the nose and mouth leading to inflammation of the mucous membrane. Respiratory irritation with symptoms like asthma may occur also conjunctivitis, anorexia, nausea, etc. Chronic skin exposure may lead to skin rash and entry of chromium salts into open wounds may lead to chrome ulcers.

First Aid:**Swallowed:**

If relatively high amounts of dust from treated timber is swallowed seek immediate medical attention.

Eye:

In case of eye contact with dust, wash continuously with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

Skin:

In case of skin contact with dust from treated timber, wash well with soap and water.

Inhaled:

If affected by inhalation of dust from treated (or untreated) wood, remove persons to fresh air and seek medical attention.

Advice to Doctor:

Treat for arsenic poisoning. Give fluids and induce vomiting, followed by gastric lavage and catharsis (sodium sulphate). Use BAL at the earliest possible opportunity.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**Exposure Limits:**

Occupational limits for:	TWA	STEL
Chromium (III) Compounds (as Cr)	0.5 mg/m ³	-
Chromium (VI) Compounds (as Cr) (water soluble)	0.05 mg/m ³	-
Arsenic & Soluble Compounds	0.05 mg/m ³	-

Occupational limits for:	TWA	STEL
Copper Dusts and Mists	1.0 mg/m ³	-
Wood dust (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)	1 mg/m ³	-
Wood dust (soft wood)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³

Engineering Controls:

If working with treated timber produces any dust, local exhaust ventilation is required to collect it at source, particularly when power tools are being used. If such measures are impractical use dust masks or respirators as appropriate. A class M (AS 1716) respirator or a cartridge respirator with dust cartridges should be used.

Personal Protection:**Skin:**

When machining CCA Pressure Treated Wood wear gauntlet type gloves.

Eyes:

Safety glasses or goggles.

Respiratory:

Inhalation of wood dust should be avoided. An approved respirator conforming to AS 1716 or a cartridge respirator with dust cartridge should be used when machining CCA Pressure Treated Wood.

General:

At the end of the job, wash gloves and remove, then remove goggles and wash, then remove other protective clothing, finally remove respirator. If using a cartridge type respirator, cartridges should be removed and discarded. If the respirator is disposable, it should be discarded, if the respirator is reusable, it should be thoroughly cleaned as per the manufacturers instruction. Clothing must be changed when contaminated. Clothing must be laundered daily by the employer at an appropriate laundry after each days work. Contaminated clothing should not be laundered with other clothing.

Flammability:

Treated timber will burn. The flammability is a function of the timber species. May emit highly toxic fumes of arsenic oxides (AsO_2), arsine (AsH_3), chromium and copper oxides if involved in fire or subjected to extreme heat.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**Storage and Transport:**

Freshly treated timber should be stored in a well ventilated area, preventing contamination of other material with the treatment fluid. Timber wet with treatment fluid should be handled mechanically. Where close contact with such wet timber is essential, water repellent coveralls, head covering, impervious boots and PVC gauntlet gloves are to be worn. Where the timber is surface dry, the wearing of cotton or leather gloves is recommended.

CCA Pressure Treated Wood is not classified as a Dangerous Good and there are no special transport requirements because it is treated.

Spills and Disposal:

Treated timber is to be disposed of according to current legislation. It is recommended that treated timber to be discarded should be buried in a suitable location away from underground watercourses and streams. Burning treated timber is not recommended as harmful decomposition products may be released. However if burying is impracticable, timber may be burnt provided it is in an open area or suitable incinerator and the ashes are buried. Any person tending open air burning operations should be provided with appropriate protection, including respirator. Treated timber must not be burned on a cooking hearth, or heating fires or in confined or unventilated areas.