

MATERIAL SAFETY INFORMATION

Copper Azole Treated Wood Products

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Date of Issue: December, 2007

COMPANY DETAILS

Company This is document is not an MSDS. This information is provided by Arch Wood Protection in good faith for information only to help prepare MSDS or for other purpose. Arch Wood Protection does not manufacture the product described in this document. See comments under Product Source on page 4.

Address
Telephone Number
Fax

IDENTIFICATION

Product name & other names Tanalith® E treated timber, Tanalised® E, copper azole treated timber, Wolmanized CA, Ecowood Preservative No 58 as per AS1604.1)

UN Number Not applicable

Dangerous Goods Class Not applicable

Hazchem Code Not applicable

Poisons Schedule Not applicable

Uses Tanalith E (copper azole) treatment is used to protect timber from attack by termites, insects and fungal decay. The treated timber is used for exterior building and structural applications in above ground and ground contact situations.

Physical Description /Properties

Appearance & Odour Treated wood (sawn or round) can be light to dark green in colour or brown depending on the surface texture, wood species, moisture content, level of treatment and the time elapsed from when the timber was treated. It may have a resinous wood odour depending on the species, and a slight amine odour fresh after treatment.

Specific Gravity Typically 450 - 950 kg/m³ depending on timber species and grade.

Flashpoint Not applicable

Flammability Limits Not applicable

Solubility in water Insoluble

Auto-ignition Temperature 265 °C (wood)

Volatile content Not determined

Ingredients

| Chemical Name | CAS Number | Proportion % w/w |
|---|----------------|---|
| Commercial and plantation timbers such as radiata pine, slash pine, hoop pine, various eucalyptus spp and others treated with Tanalith® E copper azole preservative by vacuum/pressure impregnation method. The preservative is present in the finished product as a decomposed amine copper (Cu) : azole combination with relative ratios of approximately 25 : 1 respectively | Not applicable | >98 |
| Copper (Cu) present as a decomposed alkaline amine complex # in accordance with relevant codes such as AS1604.1. | Not applicable | < 1 (oven dry basis) Typical values 0.25 to 0.6 |
| Tebuconazole # | 107534-35-3 | <0.1 |
| Boric acid # | 10043-43-5 | <0.5 |
| Ethanolamine # | 000141-43-5 | < 4 |

Actual total levels and proportions may vary from piece to piece depending on the specific formulation used, the treatment process, the application intended and differences in the timber itself.

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HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Acute

Swallowed Wood fibres may cause abdominal pain, nausea or diarrhoea. Unlikely to be a significant route of over-exposure.

Eye Dust or vapours from the treated timber may be an irritant. May cause conjunctivitis and dryness.

Skin May cause skin irritation. Contact with skin may result in allergic dermatitis in some individuals.

Inhaled Wood dust may cause breathing difficulties. May irritate the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to the dust may cause exposure to and absorption of the preservative constituents.

Chronic The wood dust may cause skin irritation and breathing difficulties. May aggravate asthma, eye infections or affect wearing of contact lenses. Exposure to any air borne wood dust over long periods of time has been associated with the development of nasal cancer. Wood dust is considered to be a confirmed human carcinogen.

First Aid

Swallowed Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Eye Hold eyes open and flush with plenty of water. If irritation or pain persists, seek medical attention.

Skin Wash affected area with soap and water.

Inhaled Remove affected person to fresh air.

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

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Regular medical surveillance for skin and systemic effects is recommended for persons who work in the treatment plant. Note: Health effects of exposure to untreated timber (dust/shavings) may be the similar to the dry treated timber.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards No exposure standards for this product has been set. Exposure limit standards for some of the constituents of this product are as follows:

| <u>Constituent:</u> | <u>TLV TWA mg/m³</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wood dust (hardwoods) | 1.0 |
| Wood dust (softwoods) | 5.0 |
| Copper (dusts – as Cu) | 1.0 |
| Boric acid | 1.0 |
| Ethanolamine | 7.5 |
| Tebuconazole | None set |

Engineering Controls Mechanical (general) ventilation is recommended if working in enclosed spaces or where wood dust is generated.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE *continued*

Personal Protection For normal work on dry treated wood a dust mask and goggles should be worn as protection from wood dust when machining or sawing. Soft leather or cotton gloves are recommended to be worn to protect against splinters and cuts. Brush wood dust off skin and clothes immediately after work. Use good hygiene practices such as washing hands after handling timber and before eating, drinking and smoking.

For treatment plant personnel when working with timber wet immediately after treatment (before drying or fixation), wear PVC or rubber gloves, an impervious work apron and work shoes. Where possible avoid working with freshly treated wood. Wash hands and arms before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet and at the end of the day. Launder work clothes separately from the household laundry. Use of a barrier cream to hands and arms may help alleviate skin dryness or sensitivity when working with the freshly treated wood. Some individuals may experience some sensitisation or skin irritation from contact with the freshly treated wood. The treatment solution itself may be irritating to the eyes and skin.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport Non-hazardous once timber is dried and chemical components are fixed. Treated timber should be held on the treatment plant premises for a sufficient period to ensure surface dryness and fixation of the preservative. Avoid handling or working on freshly treated wet timber. Commercial storage sites for large volumes of treated timber may require local authority approval and run-off water management.

Spills and Disposal No special clean up procedure required. Tanalith E (copper azole) treated wood waste is not a hazardous material. Commercial operations generating large volumes of treated wood waste may require approvals from their environment protection or other relevant authority. Dispose of treated wood waste through normal waste disposal facilities in accordance with local and state regulations. Do not burn as a means of disposal.

Fire/Explosion Hazard Copper azole treatment does not significantly contribute to increased flammability or energy release from the wood but may result in sustained smouldering referred to as "after glow". Do not use for cooking or heating fuel. Do not burn as a means of disposal. Ashes and residues from combustion may contain copper. Wood dusts may form explosive mixtures with air. Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn for fire fighting. Extinguish fire with water, fog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Disposed of ash and burnt waste in approved landfill or waste facility in accordance with local and state regulations.

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OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Product source | Treated wood products are supplied by many independent producers throughout Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. This information is provided in good faith for the users of treated wood products that incorporate copper azole preservative chemical (Tanalith E, Wolman CA) from Arch Wood Protection. Your supplier should confirm that the wood products supplied are appropriately described under this document. If in doubt your supplier should provide their own MSDS. |
| Environmental protection | The preservative is toxic to fish and wildlife but the treated timber is not considered to be a hazard as the preservative becomes fixed onto the timber. Dispose of redundant pieces and waste properly through approved waste services. Do not burn the treated wood as this may result in release of residues that may be environmentally harmful. Tanalith E (copper azole) treated timber should not be used in situations such as fish ponds and animal enclosures where the animals are known to gnaw on and consume the treated wood. |
| Animal Toxicity Data | Animal toxicity data is not available for the product. Tanalith, Tanalised, Wolman and Wolmanized are registered trade names of Arch Wood Protection |

CONTACT POINT

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