

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **CCA Treated Plywood**
Product Use: Residential, commercial, industrial.
Used as cladding, decking, flooring, framing, scaffolding

New Zealand Distributor: **New Zealand Wood Products**
Address: 149 Kerrs Road,
Wiri
Auckland, New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 276 7030
Fax Number: +64 9 270 0504

Emergency Telephone: **0800 022 352**

Date of SDS Preparation: 19 July 2018

Section 2 Hazards Identification

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

Sawdust from CCA-treated wood has been reported to have 0.3-0.4% chromium (III).
H3 treated wood has been reported in one study to contain 0.11% arsenic (V)
H4 has been reported in another study to contain 0.17% copper, 0.30 % chromium and 0.27% arsenic (V)

Most arsenic is reported to be as copper arsenate. In all cases the 3 metals are strongly bound to wood lignins.

Section 3 Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Name | CAS NUMBER. | Weight % |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| Sheet wood (radiata/slash/hoop/klinkii) | N/A | > 95 |
| Wood preservative residuals as: | | |
| Copper (II) | <1% | 7440-50-9 |
| Chromium(III) | <1% | 7440-47-3 |
| Arsenic(V) | <1% | 9011-05-6 |

Section 4 First Aid Measures

Recommended on site emergency facilities: Comprehensive First Aid kit plus access to eye wash facilities.

Routes of Exposure:

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| If in Eyes | Hold eyes open and carefully rinse eyes with running water for several minutes. Seek immediate medical advice if irritation persists. |
| If on Skin | Brush off dust. Rinse skin with soap, water/shower. If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. Get medical advice if pierced by splinters. |
| If Swallowed | Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a medical professional. Seek medical attention if you feel unwell. |
| If Inhaled | If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. Use mouth-to-nose rather than mouth-to-mouth. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Seek medical attention. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Ingestion: Not applicable

Inhalation: Wood dust may cause nasal dryness and /or irritation. Exposure to wood dust can cause chronic obstructive lung disease. Exposure to saw fumes containing wood terpenes may cause obstructive impairment to lung function.

Skin: Wood dust and treatment chemicals may evoke allergic reactions in sensitised individuals.

Eye: Treatment components may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust will cause mechanical irritation.

Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

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| Hazard Type | Combustible material |
| Hazards from decomposition products | Avoid breathing smoke or fumes that may contain hazardous decomposition products. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen. May produce toxic decomposition products in fumes and smoke in fire such as chromium, arsenic, and copper oxides. |
| Suitable Extinguishing media | In case of fire water spray. |
| Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing | Wear personal protection equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus. Wood dust may form explosive mixtures with air. |
| HAZCHEM CODE | 2T |

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

SPILLS:

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid any contact with skin or eyes.

Dispose of treated off cuts to authorised landfill. Consult Regional Council for disposal options
Clean spillage area with detergent and water. Wash and dry any contaminated protective equipment before re-use.

DUST:

Significant quantities of large surface area timber particles (sawdust, shavings, small off-cuts, machining dust) must not be left on a site where they can be washed away or buried in the subsoil, where possible. Notify local council pollution authority if a large spill of CCA-treated timber particles falls into a stream or waterway.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

HANDLING:

- Wear protective clothing.
- Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet
- Keep away from sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.

STORAGE:

- Store in a dry, well-ventilated place, away from sources of heat or ignition
- Freshly treated timber must be stored for up to 14 days after treatment in a well ventilated area to allow evaporation of residual hydrocarbon solvent. Storing timber in block stack will slow solvent evaporation.
- Store away from incompatibilities listed in Section 10.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

| Substance | TWA ppm | mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | mg/m ³ |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Wood dust (soft wood) | | 2 | | |
| Wood dust (hard wood) | | 1 | | |
| Soluble arsenic compounds | | 0.05 | | |
| Chromium, fumes | | 0.5 | | |
| Copper, dust/mist | | 1 | | |
| Copper, fumes | | 0.2 | | |

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

All work with plywood sheets should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the generation of dust, gas and vapours.

Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling, sanding etc. should be done with equipment fitted with exhaust devices capable of removing dust, gas and vapour at source. Hand power tools should only be used in well ventilated areas so as to avoid the spread of dust, gas and vapours. Avoid sawing or sanding of timber that is wet (not dry) with the preservative treatment

Storage and work areas should be well ventilated.

Work areas should be cleaned at least daily and dust removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

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| Eyes | Wear goggles, full face shield, or safety glasses with side shields when using this product. If cutting or sanding with potential for dust generation, wear dust-proof goggles |
| Hands and Skin | Wear protective clothing such as overalls and shirt with sleeves, also closed in footwear and cotton or leather gloves. |
| Respiratory | Use in well-ventilated area or outside. Wear dust mask with a P1 filter if wood dust or fire ash is generated. |
| General | Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet and at the end of the shift. |

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

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| Appearance | Machined timber-based products; with a green or grey colour. |
| Odour | Slight pine odour |
| Odour Threshold | Not applicable |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Boiling Point | Not applicable |
| Melting Point | Not applicable |
| Freezing Point | Not available |
| Flash Point | Not applicable |
| Flammability | Combustible |
| Upper and Lower Explosive Limits | Lower: 40g wood dust/m ³ |
| Vapour Pressure | Not applicable |
| Density at 20°C | 0.4 – 0.6 g/cm ³ |
| Solubility in water | Insoluble |
| Partition Coefficient: | Not applicable |
| Auto-ignition Temperature | Not applicable |
| Decomposition Temperature | Not available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | Not available |
| Particle Characteristics | Not available |
| % Volatiles | Not applicable |
| Evaporation Rate | Not applicable |

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

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| Chemical Stability: | Stable under normal storage and use conditions. |
| Conditions to Avoid: | Avoid contact with heat, extreme cold, high humidity. |
| Incompatibility: | Other combustible materials, Strong oxidising agents, acids, alkalis. |

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| Hazardous Decomposition: Products | Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen. May produce toxic decomposition products in fumes and smoke in fire. |
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Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

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| Swallowed | Unlikely to occur, but swallowing the dust would result in abdominal discomfort. |
| Dermal | Not applicable. |
| Inhalation/Respiratory | May cause asthma-like symptoms. |
| Eye | May cause eye irritation. |
| Skin | May cause skin irritation. May cause contact dermatitis. |

Note: Solvent vapour from freshly treated timber can cause irritation to nose, throat and lungs, resulting in breathing difficulty. Inhalation of solvent vapour can cause headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. The inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures and in poorly ventilated areas.

Chronic Effects:

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| Carcinogenicity | May cause nasal/paranasal cancer through repeated exposure. |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Not applicable. |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity | Not applicable. |
| STOT/SE | Not applicable. |
| STOT/RE | May cause damage to skin and lungs through repeated exposure. |
| Aspiration | Not applicable. |

Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled dust may increase the risk of allergic dermatitis, asthma or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. The risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers may also be increased under these conditions.

If however the work practices noted in this SDS are followed and exposures to airborne dusts are kept low, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

Section 12 Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not known to be a hazard to the environment. Treated wood may contain ecotoxic compounds, which may leech out into waterways over time. Remove from waterways as soon as possible.

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| Persistence/Degradeability: | No data available |
| Mobility in Soil: | No data available |
| Bioaccumulative potential: | No data available |
| Other Adverse effects: | No data available |

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Dispose of treated off cuts to authorised landfill. Consult Regional Council for disposal options. DO NOT use off cuts for heating or cooking fires or for barbecues or spit roasts. Avoid contact with ash; contains toxic compounds. Dispose of ash safely to an approved landfill.

Section 14 Transport Information

This substance is not classified as a dangerous good for Land Transport in New Zealand according to NZS5433: 2012

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

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| Section 16 | Other Information |
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Glossary

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| EC ₅₀ | Median effective concentration. |
| EEL | Environmental Exposure Limit. |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substances and New Organisms. |
| HSW | Health and Safety at Work. |
| LC ₅₀ | Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling it. |
| LD ₅₀ | Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms. |
| LEL | Lower explosive level. |
| OSHA | American Occupational Safety and Health Administration. |
| TEL | Tolerable Exposure Limit. |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority. |
| UEL | Upper Explosive Level |
| WES | Workplace Exposure Limit |

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012

Disclaimer

This document has been compiled by TCC (NZ) Ltd on behalf of the distributor of the product and serves as the distributor's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to TCC (NZ) Ltd by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer or distributor. While TCC (NZ) Ltd has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC (NZ) Ltd accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, New Zealand Wood Products Ltd, if further information is required.

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