CarterHoltHarvey
Woodproducts Australia

IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.
Not considered a dangerous substance according to
directive 67/548/EEC, point 4; and to 29 CFP 1910-1200 (USA).

SUPPLIER

Company: Green Triangle Forest Product Ltd
Address:
PO Box 330
Mount Gambier
SA 5290
Australia
Telephone: (08) 8721 8395
Fax: (08) 8721 8400

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability:	**1**	
Toxicity:	**0**	
Body Contact:	**0**	
Reactivity:	**0**	
Chronic:	**4**	

SCALE: Min/Nil = 0 Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3 Extreme = 4

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTS



MATERIAL DETAILS

CAS RN No(s)	None
NIOSH No	None
POISONS SCHEDULE	None
UN No	None
HAZCHEM	None
DANGEROUS G. CLASS	None
SUB RISK	None
PACKAGING GROUP	None
EPG	None
IMO CLASS	None
IMDG PAGE	None
LABEL	No class label assigned

SHIPPING NAME

NONE

USE

Used as groundcover in landscaping work and in potting mix: for the manufacture of wood panels and as a boiler fuel.

APPEARANCE

Blond, finely divided material with a slight wood odour whose properties depend on the wood source and ageing. Insoluble in water. A fire risk substance by ADG Code

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure(kPa):	Not applicable
Boiling Range(C):	Not applicable
Volatile Component(%Vol):	Not available
Melting Range(C):	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density**:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity*:	Not available
Flash Point(C):	Not applicable
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Lower Explosive Limit(%):	Not available
UpperExplosiveLimit(%):	Not available
pH(as supplied):	Not applicable
pH(1% solution):	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp(C):	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Decomposition Temp(C):	Not available
State:	Divided solid

Legend: * Water=1, ** Air=1

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
wood dust softwood	Not avail.	100 app

SYNONYMS

softwood pine sawdust

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED

Swallowing may cause abdominal pains if swallowed in large quantity . Considered
an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation.

SKIN
The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing allergic skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

INHALED
The dust is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and repeated exposure may cause sensitisation and/or allergic reactions.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of generated dust. One of the constituents of the product has produced skin sensitisation reactions in either experimental animals and/or humans. Such reactions may be manifested as a localised reddening and/or urticaria (a hive-like appearance) or may produce respiratory sensitisation characterised by asthma-like symptoms (shortness of breath, difficult breathing) and/or rhinitis (runny nose). This finding, however, remains speculative as the constituent has not been shown to raise specific antibodies in the blood in the same way as other confirmed allergens. The finding may also be confined to certain hypersensitive (atopic) individuals who show heightened reactions to other allergens such as pollen. Repeated exposures can produce bronchial asthma and pneumonitis. Sensitised workers should be removed from further exposure to wood dust. WARNING: Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture industry has been related to nasal cancer [ILO Encyclopaedia]. The causative agent or agents have not been identified although certain aldehyde constituents or their quinone oxidation products may perhaps be suspect. The other main physiologic responses to wood are dermatitis and nonmalignant respiratory disease. Although an extensive variety of woods may produce dermatitis, allergic reactions from handling pine is uncommon. Wood particulates can be

contaminated with micro-organisms [Genium]. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water.
2: Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
3: If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

Brush off dust. If product comes in contact with the skin:
1: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
2: Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

1: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
2: Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3: Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
4: If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
5: Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CAUTION : Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture industry has

been related to nasal cancer. [ILO Encyclopaedia]
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1 CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD
soft wood:
TLV TWA: 5 mg/m3; STEL: 10 mg/m3
NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE
TLV TWA 5 mg/m3 Sensitiser A4
NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.
ES TWA: 5 mg/m3; STEL: 10 mg/m3 (Sensitiser) (Under review)
wood dust: as western red cedar
TLV TWA 0.5 mg/m3 Sensitiser A4 (ACGIH Intended change/addition)
PEL: 2.5 mg/m3 OSHA
Wood dusts produce dermatitis and an increased risk of upper respiratory disease. Epidemiological studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst millwrights probably is associated with exposure to various components used in wood preservation.
Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m3 and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.
Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnea.
The softwood TLV-TWA reflects the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement amongst workers in the building industry. A separate TLV-TWA, for hard woods, is based on impaired nasal mucocilliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.
The TLVs for hardwood and softwood specifically exclude the issue of occupational asthma and related allergic respiratory response associated with exposure to red cedar dusts and similar woods.
TRK: 2 mg/m3
(measured as inhalable fraction of the aerosol)
The technical exposure limit, TRK (Technische Richtkonzentrationen), defines the airborne concentration of named carcinogenic materials which is the minimum possible given the state of current technologies.
TRK values are assigned only for materials for which there is no current MAK (German exposure standard). Observance of the TRK value is intended to
reduce the risk of adverse effects on health but does NOT completely eliminate it. Since no threshold doses can be determined for carcinogens, health considerations require that the exposure limits be kept as far as

possible below the TRK and that the TRK value be gradually reduced.
The limitation of exposure peaks is regulated as follows;
Short-term exposure limit: 5 x TRK
Short-term exposure duration: 15 min/average
Frequency per work shift: 5 times
Interval: 1 hour.
Report No. 35 1999, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

1: Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. 2: Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. 3: If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks 3: Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. 4: Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear impervious gloves. Safety footwear.

OTHER

1: Overalls. 2: Eyewash unit. 3: Barrier cream. 4: Skin cleansing cream. Long-sleeved shirts and long trousers are recommended if skin irritation occurs.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.
The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Use good occupational work practice. Avoid generating and breathing dust.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Avoid all ignition sources.
Avoid sources of heat.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

CONDITION CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
Store in a cool, dry place.
Store away from sources of heat or ignition / naked lights.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Protect containers against physical damage.
Keep containers securely sealed.

TRANSPORTATION

Fire risk substances, including dangerous goods of Class 6 or 9 which are fire risk substances, shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in

the same freight container with:
Class 1 - Explosives
Class 5.1 - Oxidising Agent
Class 5.2 - Organic Peroxide.

SPILLS

MINOR SPILLS

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Sweep up.
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Control personal contact by using protective equipment
Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

DISPOSAL

Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
The sawdust can be burnt in open fires, stoves, fireplaces and residential boilers.

FIRE FIGHTERS REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Jets of water.
There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
1: Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
2: May be washed to drain with large quantities of water.
3: Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
Remove all ignition sources.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
Remove burned or wet material to an outside location after extinguishing fire as partially burned or wet material may spontaneously reignite.
Rake out ashes.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame or oxidisers.
Liable to spontaneous heating.
On combustion, emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), aldehydes and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Avoid reaction with drying oils (eg. linseed oil).
Partially burned or scorched sawdust is particularly hazardous.

ENVIRONMENTAL

No data for GTFP Sawdust From Non-Treated Plantation Pine.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

No data for wood dust softwood.

CONTACT POINT

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26
POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

End of Report (REVIEW)

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