

# CHEMWATCH CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 1 of 7

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

### OTHER NAMES

### PRODUCT USE

Wood product used in residential, commercial, and industrial construction, and/or general purpose building material.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) Wood products

Address:

Private Bag 92106

Manukau

Auckland,

NZL

Telephone: +64 9 262 6000

Fax: +64 9 261 0501

---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

Not hazardous

No hazards determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
solid pine wood		>90
In use, may generate wood dust softwood		
THIS REPORT IS FOR UNTREATED PRODUCT ONLY	Not avail.	

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

continued...

# CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 2 of 7

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

## SWALLOWED

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

## EYE

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

Brush off dust.

In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

- Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.
- Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.
- Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.
- Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.
- Wet dusts may ignite spontaneously.
- Solid fuels, such as wood, when subjected to a sufficient heat flux, will degrade, gasify and release vapours. There is little or no oxidation involved in this gasification

continued...

# CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 3 of 7

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

process and thus it is endothermic. This process is referred to as forced pyrolysis but is sometimes referred to, wrongly, as smoldering combustion. This type of combustion, once initiated, can continue in a low-oxygen environment, even when the fire is in a closed compartment with low oxygen content.

- An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is frequently used as the lower explosive limit (L.E.L) of wood dusts.
- Thermal oxidative decomposition may produce vapours and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehydes (including formaldehyde), organic acids, cyanides, polycyclic aromatics, and other volatile organic fragments.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.

### Personal Protective Equipment

- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Pick up.
- Refer to major spills.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Pick up.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Not applicable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Keep dry.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

continued...

# CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 4 of 7

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	wood dust softwood (Soft wood)		5		10			

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

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/m<sup>3</sup> 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 dyspnoea.

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 mucociliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

When sawing, machining or sanding use

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.

Safety footwear.

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

#### OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of

continued...

# CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 5 of 7

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

personal protective equipment required.  
For further information consult site specific  
CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your  
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

---

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### APPEARANCE

Pressed boards ranging from 3mm to 90mm. These boards are ripped into strips between 47 and 1200mm wide to form lineal wood components.

THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR UNTREATED PRODUCT ONLY.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): >200  
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable  
Specific Gravity (water =1): 0.5- 1.0  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable  
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable  
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Applicable

---

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

---

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

---

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.  
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.  
Ingestion of sawdust may cause nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea.

continued...

# CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 6 of 7

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### EYE

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

### SKIN

The dust is discomforting and mildly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to contact dermatitis.

### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.  
Generated dust may be discomforting.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.

Various woods are able to induce allergies, both of the immediate onset type in woodwork which causes a respiratory syndrome, and of the delayed type which results in eczema from exposure to dusts and direct contact. Cross-reaction is common. Certain alkaloids are contained in some species, causing headache, anorexia, slow heart rate and breathing difficulties. Conjunctivitis is also possible. Allergic reactions are aggravated by fungi and bacteria associated with wood. Cancers of the respiratory tract seem to be more common in those professions associated with the use of wood. This seems to be true for both hardwood and soft wood.

Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

WARNING: Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture and cabinet making industry has been related to nasal cancer [ I.L.O. Encyclopedia]

Use control measures to limit all exposures.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

---

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

The solid wood will decay on ground contact.

---

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

---

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

---

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,  
IMDG

continued...

# CHH UNTREATED PINE SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 4730-39

Version No:2

CD 2007/1 Page 7 of 7

---

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### REGULATIONS

wood dust softwood (CAS No:Not avail):  
No regulations applicable

No data available for wood dust softwood as CAS: Not avail.

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in  
New Zealand can be found at  
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

---

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 29-Jun-2007  
Print Date: 29-Jun-2007