Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
CHH UNTREATED PINE LVL, PLYWOOD AND I JOIST

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

SUPPLIER
Company: Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) Wood Products
Address: PO Box 425
Box Hill
VIC, 3128
AUS
Telephone: +61 3 9258 7600
Fax: +61 3 9258 7629

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

RISK
None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY
None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wood veneer</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</td>
<td>40798-65-0</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In use, may generate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wood dust softwood</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not avail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THIS REPORT IS FOR UNTREATED PRODUCT ONLY

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.

continued...
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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 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.
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.

HAZCHEM: None

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
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sodium salt (Inspirable dust)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

continued...
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>Wood dust softwood (Wood dust (soft wood))</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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/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 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 hardwoods, 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 personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**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.

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**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

- Does not mix with water.
- Floats on water.
- Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
- Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
- Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable
- Specific Gravity (water = 1): 0.5-1.0
- Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
- pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
- Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable
- Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable
- Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
- Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable
- pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
- Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
- Relative Vapour Density (air = 1): Not applicable
- Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
- Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
- Autoignition Temp (°C): >200
- Decomposition Temp (°C): Not applicable
- State: Manufactured
- 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.

**EYE**

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

continued...
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.

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT:
No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

WOOD DUST SOFTWOOD:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>CARCINOGEN</th>
<th>REPROTOXIN</th>
<th>SENSITISER</th>
<th>SKIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wood dust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AUOEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>softwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SENSITISER
AUOEL: Australia Exposure Standards - Sensitisers: wood dust softwood

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS
CHH Untreated Pine LVL, Plywood And I Joist (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt (CAS: 40798-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:
  Australia Exposure Standards
  Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
No data available for wood dust softwood as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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