Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
CHH LOSP AZOLE TREATED PINE PLYWOOD, LVL AND I JOIST

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

PRODUCT USE
Used in residential, commercial and industrial construction, furniture and fitments and/or general purpose building.

SUPPLIER
Company: Carter Holt Harvey CHH Woodproducts
Address:
Private Bag 92165
Auckland, 1142
New Zealand
Telephone: 0800 866 678
Fax: 0800 866 679
Website: www.chhwoodproducts.co.nz

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Not hazardous

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>&gt;90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impregnation residuals, as</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tebuconazole</td>
<td>107534-96-3</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propiconazole</td>
<td>60207-90-1</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permethrin</td>
<td>52645-53-1</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</td>
<td>55406-53-6</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt</td>
<td>136-53-8</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white spirit</td>
<td>8052-41-3.</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wood dust softwood</td>
<td>Not avail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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.
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN
■ Brush off dust.
In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.

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).

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.

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.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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
■ - Generally 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.

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

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>tebuconazole (Particulates not otherwise classified)</td>
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<td>10mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>white spirit (Petrol (Gasoline))</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>white spirit (Rubber solvent (Naptha))</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>1,600</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>white spirit (White spirits (Stoddard solvent))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>wood dust softwood (Wood dust, soft(D2010))</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/m³ (8 hour shift); 2 mg/m³ (12 hour shift)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 v correction;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following materials had no OELs on our records:

**MATERIAL DATA**

**CHH LOSP AZOLE TREATED PINE PLYWOOD, LVL AND I JOIST:**

Not available

**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.
- 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.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**

**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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**HANDS/FEET**
- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.
- Safety footwear.

**OTHER**
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**
- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering
controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**

Plywood in all sizes, impregnated with liquid treatment; can give off white spirit odour.

**THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY.**

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

| Property                      | State       | Manufactured | Molecular Weight | Viscosity | Solubility in water (g/L) | pH (1% solution) | pH (as supplied) | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | Specific Gravity (water=1) | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Evaporation Rate | State | Manufactured | Molecular Weight | Viscosity |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Melting Range (°C)            | Not Applicable |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Boiling Range (°C)            | Not Applicable |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Flash Point (°C)              | Not Applicable |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)       | Not Available |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)        | Not Available |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)     | Not Available |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)     | Not Available |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |
| Volatile Component (%vol)     | Not Applicable |              |                   |           |                           |                  |                   |                      |                               |                             |               | Not Applicable |               |           |

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### 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.

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

- **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.
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wood dust softwood</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

No data for CHH LOSP Azole Treated Pine Plywood, LVL and I Joist (CW: 4729-83)
No data for wood dust softwood (CAS: , Not avail)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-search.aspx

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propiconazole</td>
<td>60207-90-1, 75881-82-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permethrin</td>
<td>52645-53-1, 54774-45-7, 57608-04-5, 93388-66-0, 63364-00-1, 60018-94-2, 75497-64-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt</td>
<td>136-53-8, 157321-97-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.