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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by Hyne Timber, in accordance with Worksafe Australia Guidelines. As such, the information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. Hyne Timber will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/regulations. Hyne Timber will not accept any responsibility for any change made to its MSDS in content by any other person or organisation.

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'Non hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia'

IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Australian Hardwood.

Other Names: Hardwood.

UN number: None allocated.

Trade name: Various.

Dangerous goods class: None allocated.

Subsidiary risk: None allocated.

Hazchem code: None allocated.

Poisons schedule number: None allocated.

Use: Used for structural framing, fencing, flooring, wall linings and furniture.

Physical Description / Properties:

Appearance: Unseasoned (green) rough sawn timber or dried dressed timber.

Odour: Non specific wood odour.

Boiling Point/Range: None allocated.

Melting Point: None allocated.



Vapour Pressure (20°C):	None allocated.
Flammability limits in air:	Not flammable under normal conditions of use. (See "Fire/explosion hazard").
Specific gravity (20°C): [water = 1]	Varies according to timber species and moisture content.
Flash Point:	None allocated.
Auto ignition point:	>220 °C.
Solubility in water:	Highly insoluble.
Molecular weight:	None allocated.
pH (1% aqueous solution):	None allocated.

Ingredients:

Name	CAS No.	Proportion by Weight
Hardwood	None	> 100 %

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects: Handling wood may cause splinters.

The following health effects refer to the wood dust from Australian Hardwood, based on current research and knowledge.

Acute Health Effects:

Swallowed: Unlikely under normal conditions. Swallowing wood dust may cause abdominal discomfort.

Eye: Wood dust is irritating to the eyes resulting in redness and watering.

Skin: Skin contact with wood dust may cause skin irritation and dermatitis.

Inhaled: Inhalation of wood dust may be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs.

Chronic Health Effects:

Chronic: Repeated inhalation of wood dust may increase the risk of nasal cavity cancer. Exposure to wood dust is associated with respiratory and skin sensitisation resulting in asthma and dermatitis respectively. Repeated contact with green timber may cause dermatitis. In 1987, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluated several wood industries as follows:

Carpentry and joinery	Group 2B – possible carcinogenic to humans
Furniture and cabinet making	Group 1 – carcinogenic to humans
Lumber and sawmill industries	Group 3 – not classifiable
Pulp and paper manufacture	Group 3 – not classifiable



However, if the work practices noted in this MSDS are followed, and exposure to airborne dusts are kept low, no acute or chronic health effects are anticipated.

- First Aid:** If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- Swallowed:** Give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention if any abdominal discomfort.
- Eyes:** Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists seek medical attention.
- Skin:** Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. Remove clothing if contaminated with wood dust.
- Inhaled:** Leave the dusty area.
- Advice to Doctor:**
- Advice to Doctor:** Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure standards: Worksafe Australia Exposure Standard. There is no specific Exposure Standard for Australian Hardwood, but the following should apply.

Name	TWA		STEL	
	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm
Wood dust measured as inspirable particulate (certain hardwoods such as beech & oak) sen - sensitising to skin and respiratory tract	1.0	-	-	-

Hyne Timber Recommendation: Keep exposure as low as practicable with the aim of maintaining inspirable wood dust levels below 1.0 mg/m³ TWA.

Engineering controls: All work with Australian Hardwood must be carried out in such a way as to minimise exposure to wood dust. Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling or sanding of wood should be done with equipment fitted with local exhaust ventilation devices capable of removing dust at the source or fans to create artificial ventilation could be used to remove wood dust from the workers breathing zone. Measures should be taken to eliminate the build up of static electricity.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls are not practical then respiratory devices may need to be worn. Avoid breathing wood dust. Wear a P1 or P2 respirator suitable for particulate and conforming with Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 when exposed to dust. These standards should be followed in the selection, fit-testing, use, storage and maintenance of the respirators.

Skin Protection: Wear protective gloves (AS/NZS 2161.1), loose comfortable clothing and boots. Long sleeved shirts and long trousers are recommended if skin irritation occurs. Wash skin with mild soap and water after working with wood. Launder work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.



Eye protection: Non-fogging goggles or safety glasses (AS/NZS 1337) should be worn if there is a risk of wood dust getting into the eyes.

Flammability: Not flammable under normal conditions of use, but is combustible and will help sustain a fire.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage: Store in a well ventilated area away from sources of heat, flame or sparks.

Road and Rail Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

Marine Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Spills and disposal: Offcuts and general waste material should be placed in containers and disposed of at approved landfill sites or incinerated in accordance with local authority guidelines. The wood can be burnt in open fires, stoves, fireplaces and residential boilers.

Fire/explosion hazard: Dust may form an explosive mixture with air. Avoid sparks, the build up of static electricity and sources of ignition in all electrical equipment and dust extraction equipment.

Fire Fighting: In a fire, use water jets to extinguish flames.

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water, fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

OTHER INFORMATION

Smoking: Hyne Timber recommends that all storage and work areas should be smoking-free areas.

Toxicology: None allocated.

Risk Statement: None allocated.

Pkg. & Labelling: All Hyne packs have labels which contain relevant health and safety information.

References:

- List of Designated Hazardous Substances, NOHSC Australia, April 1999
- Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, Worksafe Australia, May 1995
- Environmental Health Criteria No. 94; International Program on Chemical Safety; World Health Organization, Geneva; 1990
- ADI List, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services. 05/98



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