



HYNE & SON PTY. LIMITED
A.C.N. 009660995
160 KENT ST. MARYBOROUGH, Q.4650
P.O. BOX 106
PH. 07 4121 1211
FAX. 07 4121 4228

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GLUE LAMINATED 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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IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Glue Laminated Hardwood.

Other Names: Glued Hardwood.

UN number: None allocated.

Trade name: Hyne Beam 18C and 21C.

Dangerous goods class: None allocated.

Subsidiary risk: None allocated.

Hazchem code: None allocated.

Poisons schedule number: None allocated.

Use: Glue laminated hardwoods are used in construction as components of domestic, industrial and commercial buildings.

Physical Description / Properties:

Appearance: Glue laminated hardwoods consist of various colours, according to the species of timber used. The product is sold as timber beams.

Odour: After curing of the glue there is no particular odour.



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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:	>200 °C.
Solubility in water:	Highly insoluble.
Molecular weight:	None allocated.
pH (1% aqueous solution):	None allocated.

Ingredients:

Name	CAS No.	Proportion by Weight	
Copper Oxide	7440-50-8	≤ 1.6 %	}
Chromium (hexavalent)	7440-47-3	≤ 3.8 %	
Arsenic Pentoxide	7440-38-2	≤ 2.7 %	
Tan E treated timber	?	?	
Resobond A3	-	< 2 %	
Diethylene Glycol	111-46-6		
Ethanol	64-17-5		
Resorcinol Formaldehyde Polymer	24969-11-7		
Hardener P4	-	< 1 %	
Nut Shell Flour	-		
Paraformaldehyde	30525-89-4		
Hardwood	None	> 100 %	

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Glued laminated hardwood can consist of Copper, Chrome and Arsenic (CCA) and Tanalith E (Tan E) treated and non treated hardwood. The following information assumes that the material supplied is treated

¹ Glued laminated hardwood may consist of Copper, Chrome and Arsenic (CCA) or Tanalith E (Tan E) treated and non treated hardwood. Beams supplied will, unless specified, be a mixture of treated and non treated hardwood.



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hardwood, as beams consist of both treated and non treated unless otherwise requested. The following health hazard information details the effects of exposure to both treated hardwood and the formaldehyde based glue used in lamination.

Treatment Health Effects: Handling wood may cause splinters.

The treatment solution is fixed by a chemical reaction which changes the water soluble CCA with chromium (III), into an insoluble preservation with chromium (IV), in the treated Australian Hardwood. The solution is fixed into the wood within 2 to 14 days depending on humidity and temperature. It is believed that no absorption of treatment into skin will occur after the fixation period.

Formaldehyde Health Effects:

The formaldehyde containing glues are cured within 4 to 8 hours after application. No free formaldehyde will be released from the glue after this period. The cured resin is inert and not likely to contribute to health effects, based on current research and knowledge.

The following health effects refer to exposure to sawdust from the glued laminated timber, based on current research and knowledge.

Acute Health Effects:

- Swallowed:** Unlikely under normal conditions. However a single ingestion by a small child of approximately 75 grams of CCA treated sawdust may be life threatening. Swallowing wood dust may cause nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
- Eye:** Sawdust is irritating to the eyes resulting in redness and watering.
- Skin:** Skin contact with freshly treated product and / or sawdust may cause skin irritation. Wood dust contact with skin may result in allergic dermatitis.
- Inhaled:** Inhalation of sawdust may be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs and may cause breathing difficulties.

Chronic Health Effects:

- Chronic:** Repeated inhalation of dust from this product may cause nasal and other respiratory cancers. Some compounds of arsenic are associated with an increased risk of lung cancer. Some chromium compounds have been associated with an increased risk of nasal cancer. Exposure to wood dust in some susceptible people may result in respiratory and skin sensitisation leading to asthma and dermatitis respectively. 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:** If CCA treated dust is swallowed, give water to drink. Seek medical attention if any abdominal discomfort. If swallowed by a child and more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting if the child is alert and conscious. Use Ipecac syrup APF.
- Eyes:** Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses before flushing. If irritation persists seek medical attention.
- Skin:** Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. Remove clothing if contaminated with sawdust.



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Inhaled: Leave the dusty area.

Advice to Doctor:

Advice to Doctor:

Treat symptomatically. Note that small children can get symptoms of arsenic poisoning if a minimum of 60 grams of CCA treated sawdust per 10 kg of body weight is ingested. Regular medical surveillance for skin and systematic effects is necessary for persons handling wet CCA treated timber or who work in the treatment plant. Urinary arsenic and chromium levels should be regularly determined.

Note: Health effects of exposure to untreated timber (dust / shavings) may be the same for dry treated timber.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure standards:

Worksafe Australia Exposure Standard. There is no specific Exposure Standard for glued hardwood, but the Exposure Standard for non treated wood dust and some of the individual constituents of CCA treated wood dust and the glue used in lamination are:

Name	TWA		STEL	
	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm
Copper Dust	1.0	-	-	-
Chromium	0.05	-	-	-
Arsenic	0.05	-	-	-
Tan E ingredients?	?	?	?	?
Wood dust (hardwood)	1.0	-	-	-
Measured as inspirable particulate sen – sensitising to skin and respiratory tract				
Formaldehyde	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.0
Also listed as a sensitiser and a category 2 carcinogen.				

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 glued laminated hardwoods must be carried out in such a way as to minimise exposure to wood dust. Under factory conditions, sawing, drilling or sanding of glued laminated hardwoods 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 sawdust from glued laminated hardwoods. 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.



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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 glued laminated hardwoods. 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. No special transport requirements are considered necessary.
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. CCA treated Australian Hardwood MUST NOT BE BURNT in open fires, stoves, fireplaces and residential boilers.
Fire/explosion hazard:	CCA treated Australian Hardwood will help sustain a fire and the 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:	During a fire, irritant and toxic gas and fume can be emitted from CCA treated Australian Hardwood. Self contained breathing apparatus should be worn by fire fighters. 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.



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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

CONTACT POINT

Further information may be obtained from:

Manager - Environment, Safety & Quality

Telephone: (07) 4121 1211

Facsimile: (07) 4122 4228

E-mail: info@hyne.com.au

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