



WOODHOUSE
WEATHERPROOF

**MATERIAL SAFETY
DATA SHEET**

PPG Enduraprime 839P Wood Primer
Protim Optimum R.F.U Wood Preservative



Important Notice: This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by Woodhouse Timber Company in accordance with Worksafe Australia guidelines. As such, the information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. Woodhouse Timber will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Worksafe Australia guidelines/regulations. Woodhouse Timber will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS in content by any other person or organisation. Classified as NON-HAZARDOUS according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia. Exposure to wood dust may cause irritation and sensitisation of the skin and mucous membranes associated with inhalation routes.

PPG ENDURAPRIME 839P WOOD PRIMER

**PPG Industries**

This MSDS is provided by PPG Industries Australia Pty Ltd for information purposes only. PPG do not manufacture the branded product 'Woodhouse Weatherproof' Pink Primed LOSP Treated Architectural Pines specified in this MSDS.

1. Identification of the material and supplier

NAMES

Product code: 839-87420

Product name: WOODHOUSE WEATHERPROOF® PINK PRIMER

Supplier: PPG Industries Australia Pty Limited (ABN 82 055 500 939)
Locked Bag 888, CLAYTON SOUTH Victoria 3169 – Tel: (03) 9263 6000 Fax: (03) 9263 6970

Emergency telephone number: 1800 033111 (24hr)

USES

Recommended use: Coating. Paint. Painting-related materials.

2. Hazards identification

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk phrases: R40- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Safety phrases: S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	14807-96-6	10 - 30
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 - 30
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	8002-74-2	0 - 10
Limestone	1317-65-3	10 - 30

4. First-aid measures

Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting.
Skin contact:	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do not use solvents or thinners.
Eye contact:	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open.
Notes to physician:	No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire-fighting measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable:	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable:	Do not use water jet.
Hazardous combustion products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• carbon oxides• metal oxide/oxides
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Hazchem code:	Not applicable

6. Accidental release measures

Ingestion:	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Skin contact:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
Eye contact:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

All users should refer to the product Technical Data Sheet (TDS) before use.

Handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	ASCC (Australia, 8/2005). TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
titanium dioxide	ASCC (Australia, 8/2005). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ , 0 times per shift, 8 hour(s).
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	ASCC (Australia, 8/2005). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ , 0 times per shift, 8 hour(s). Form: Fume
Limestone	ASCC (Australia, 8/2005). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ , 0 times per shift, 8 hour(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Engineering measures: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields.

Gloves: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
• Recommended: nitrile rubber, foil, fluor rubber

Respiratory: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Skin: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

References: Eye protectors should conform to AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337. Chemical-resistant gloves should conform to AS/NZS 2161.1. Respiratory protection should conform to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Occupational footwear should conform to AS/NZS 2210.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Liquid.

Colour: Not available.

Odour: Not available.

Boiling point: 300°C

melting point: Not available.

Vapour pressure: Not available.

Relative density: 1.87

Flash point: >93°C

Flammable limits: Not available.

Vapour density: Not available.

pH: Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

11. Toxicological information

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

skin contact: May cause skin irritation.

Eye contact: May cause eye irritation.

POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Product/ingredient name	Carcinogenic effects	Mutagenic effects	Developmental toxicity	Impairs fertility
Talc, not containing asbestiform fibres	Carc. Cat. 3; R40	-	-	-

OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

Inhalation of vapour/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour may affect the central nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS

Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: lungs, brain, skin, central nervous system (CNS).

Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, eyes.

12. Ecological information

Environmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. Section 6. Accidental release measures.

14. Transport information

Regulation	UN number	Proper shipping name	PG*	Additional information
ADG	N/A	Paint.	N/A	N/A
ADR	N/A	Paint.	N/A	N/A
IMDG	N/A	Paint.	N/A	N/A
IATA	N/A	Paint.	N/A	N/A

PG* : Packing group

15. Regulatory information

STANDARD FOR THE UNIFORM SCHEDULING OF DRUGS AND POISONS

SUSDP schedule: None.

CONTROL OF SCHEDULED CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES

Ingredient name: No listed substance

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted.

16. Other information

Date of issue: 1/10/15

Organisation that prepared the MSDS: EHS.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by PPG, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products.

PROTIM OPTIMUM R.F.U WOOD PRESERVATIVE



Identification

Product Name:	LOSP Azole treated wood
Other Names:	Protim Optimum R.F.U treated wood
Manufacturer's Product Code:	734 - 64
Uses:	Timber components for use in structures in above-ground situations where fungal decay and termite resistance is required.
UN Number:	Not Applicable
Hazard Class:	H3 and H3A
Packing Group:	None

Physical description / Properties:

Appearance:	Products appear as standard timber ranging from solid wood to plywood.
Boiling Point:	N/A
Flash Point:	N/A
Vapour Pressure:	N/A
Flammability Limits:	N/A on dried timber
Specific Gravity:	0.4 to 0.6 g/mL
Solubility in Water:	Not soluble
pH:	Not applicable

Health Hazard Information:

Ingredients:

* this solvent level is at the completion of the treatment process, but evaporates from the wood in the days following treatment.

Chemical Entity	CAs No	Proportion (By Weight)
Tebuconazole	107534-96-3	<0.05%
Propiconazole	60207-90-1	<0.05%
Permethrin	52645-53-1-5	<0.05%
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2	<0.01%
Petroleum resin	64742-16-1	<1.0%
White spirits	64742-82-1	<10% *
Wood Not assigned	>97.5%	>97.5%

Note: Health Effects: Handling wood may cause splinters.

The following health effects refer to the wood dust from non-treated plantation softwood:

Acute Health Effects

- Swallowed:** Unlikely to occur, however if swallowed abdominal discomfort and vomiting may occur.
- Eye:** Wood dust is mildly abrasive to eyes. Wood dust and vapour from freshly treated wood may irritate the eye.
- Skin:** Avoid skin contact with freshly treated timber as residual solvent and/or dust may cause mild dermatitis or skin sensitivity.
- Inhaled:** Solvent vapor from freshly treated timber can cause irritation to nose, throat, and lungs, resulting in breathing difficulty. Inhalation of solvent vapour can cause headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. The inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures and in poorly ventilated areas. Wood dusts are respiratory sensitizers which may result in asthma-like symptoms.
- Chronic Effects:** Evidence indicates that repeated or prolonged exposure to solvent vapours could result in nervous system damage. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause severe dermatitis. Repeated exposures over many years to uncontrolled dust, gas, and vapours from these timbers may increase the risk of allergic dermatitis, asthma, or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. The risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers may also be increased.
- If workplace practices noted in this MSDS are followed, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

First Aid

- Swallowed:** If conscious, give plenty of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical assistance. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned on to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs.
- Eyes:** Irrigate with flowing water for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance if effects persist.
- Skin:** Wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water.
- Inhaled:** If dust or vapour is inhaled, remove patient to fresh air. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. Rinse mouth with water. Consider drinking water to remove dust from throat. If irritation persists seek medical attention. If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove to fresh air. Lay patient down, keep warm and rested. If available, administer medical oxygen by trained personnel. If breathing is shallow or stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- First Aid Facilities:** Safety shower, eyewash, CPR training, oxygen mask.
- Advice To doctor:** Treat symptomatically.

Precautions for Use:

- Toxicology data:** Wood dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dust may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds.
- Exposure standards:** Occupational exposure standards do exist for some components of the mixture.

	WES - TWA mg/m ³	STEL-TWA mg/m ³	Manufacturer recommendation (ppm)
Tebuconazole	525	-	100
Propiconazole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permethrin	-	-	3 mg/day
Wood dust	5	10	-
Formaldehyde	1.2	2.5	-
Paraffin was (fume)	2	-	-

Note: Engineering Controls: Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to avoid breathing wood dust when sawing or machining.

Personal Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling, cutting, sanding, or grinding this material. Use a face shield during processes that may generate excessive dust and splinters.

Wear puncture resistant gloves, such as leather.

Use a dust mask for particulate concentrations exceeding the Occupational Exposure limit.

Laundry work clothes frequently. Eye wash fountain is recommended.

Flammability: Flammability of timber after treatment is the same as for other untreated wood products. Fire may be extinguished using water or other fire fighting mediums.

Safe Handling Information:

Storage and Transport: Store in a well ventilated, under cover area. Maintain good housekeeping procedures such as sweeping regularly to avoid accumulation of dusts. Store away from excessive heat, sparks and open flame.

Disposal: All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction. Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.



Additional information can be obtained from:

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