

# CHH H2 S Termite treated LVL

Carter Holt Harvey LVL Ltd (Trading as Futurebuild LVL)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 4729-41

Version No: 16.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 31/01/2020

Print Date: 28/02/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	CHH H2 S Termite treated LVL
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Used in residential, commercial, and industrial construction, and/or general purpose building material.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Carter Holt Harvey LVL Ltd (Trading as Futurebuild LVL)	Carter Holt Harvey LVL Ltd (Trading as Futurebuild LVL)
Address	22 Prospect Street Box Hill VIC 3128 Australia	PO Box 425 Box Hill VIC 3128 Australia
Telephone	1800 808 131	1800 808 131
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.fbvl.com.au	fbvl.com.au
Email	info@fbvl.com.au	info@fbvl.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available


## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391	Collect spillage.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>90	wood veneer
40798-65-0	<10	<u>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</u>
Not Available		insecticide, as
82657-04-3	<0.015	<u>bifenthrin</u>
Not Available		In use, may generate wood dust softwood
Not Available		THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</li> </ul> If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Brush off dust. In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.</li> <li>▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</li> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. 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.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	- 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. Combustible. Will burn if ignited.
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Pick up. Refer to major spills.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Pick up. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

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**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Keep dry

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Generally not applicable.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ Keep dry



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- X** — Must not be stored together
- O** — May be stored together with specific precautions
- +** — May be stored together

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CHH H2 S Termite treated LVL	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available	Not Available

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bifenthrin	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>


**Notes:**

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>▶ 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>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. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	

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	<p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p> <p>4: Small hood - local control only</p> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	When sawing, machining or sanding use - Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing</li> <li>▶ Safety footwear</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

- ▶ Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- ▶ Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools. Wear a disposable dust mask AS/NZS 1715:2009 class P1 or P2 when machining.

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Pressed boards ranging in thickness from 30mm to 90mm. These boards are ripped into strips between 35 and 600mm wide to form lineal wood components. Bifenthrin treatment is applied during manufacture and the product is coated yellow for easy identification. THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.5-1.0
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	>200
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

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<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting	
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of sawdust may cause nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments	
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The dust is discomforting and mildly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to contact dermatitis.	
<b>Eye</b>	The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.	
<b>Chronic</b>	Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation. ▶ 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.	
<b>CHH H2 S Termite treated LVL</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>bifenthrin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritant *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 54.5 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): non-irritant *
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>BIFENTHRIN</b>	For bifenthrin: Bifenthrin is moderately toxic if swallowed. Large doses may cause inco-ordination, tremor, excessive saliva production, vomiting, diarrhoea, and irritability to sound and touch. It is much less toxic by skin contact, and it does not inflame or irritate human skin, although it can cause a temporary tingling sensation. Animal testing shows that it has very little irritating effect on the eyes. Long-term effects are unknown. It does not seem to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity except at levels harmful to the mother. It is uncertain whether bifenthrin causes mutations; it is possible that it causes cancer in humans. Pyrethroids affect the nerves, over-stimulating nerve cells, causing tremors and then paralysis. Bifenthrin is mostly excreted in the urine and faeces but a small portion does accumulate in body fat. NOEL (dogs) 1.5 mg/day/1y * ADI 0.02 mg/kg * Non-teratogenic in rats (< 2 mg/kg/day) and rabbits (8 mg/kg/day)* No skin sensitisation (guinea pigs) *

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
<b>CHH H2 S Termite treated LVL</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>bifenthrin</b>	LC50	96	Fish	0.00015mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0016mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00145mg/L	3
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.00004mg/L	4
	<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data			

Although treated, the solid wood will decay on ground contact.

Persistence and degradability

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
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Continued...

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bifenthrin	HIGH	HIGH
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**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bifenthrin	LOW (LogKOW = 8.1524)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
bifenthrin	LOW (KOC = 3228000)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

Label	Image	HAZCHEM	Notes
Marine Pollutant			
HAZCHEM		Not Applicable	

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**BIFENTHRIN IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (bifenthrin)
Canada - DSL	No (bifenthrin)
Canada - NDSL	No (bifenthrin; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bifenthrin; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Japan - ENCS	No (bifenthrin; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (bifenthrin; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
USA - TSCA	No (bifenthrin)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)

Vietnam - NCI	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Russia - ARIPS	No (bifenthrin; phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	31/01/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	15/06/2006

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
15.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
16.1.1.1	31/01/2020	Supplier Information, Name

### 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.

The 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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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