JUKEN NEW ZEALAND LTD

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product:	J-Frame – Boron treated
Product Code:	
Product Use:	Building and construction – particularly for use where resistance to fungal and insect attack is required
Manufacturer	**Juken New Zealand Ltd**
Address:	Level 3, AON Centre 29 Customs St West Auckland 1010
Telephone:	+64 9 373 3933
Emergency No:	**0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**
Date of SDS Preparation:	1st August 2023 v2

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

Eye contact: Glue components may cause temporary irritation or a burning sensation. Wood dust will cause mechanical irritation.

Skin contact: Both formaldehyde and wood dust may evoke allergic contact dermatitis in sensitised individuals.

Inhalation: Wood dust and/or formaldehyde may cause nasal dryness and /or irritation. Exposure to wood dust can cause chronic obstructive lung disease. Exposure to saw fumes containing wood terpenes causes obstructive impairment to lung function.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Wood Veneer	> 90%	None
Phenol formaldehyde resin	1-10	25036-13-9
Boron Concentrate	< 3%*	None

*Boron concentration ranges from 0.4% - 3% m/m BAE

Section 4. First Aid Measures (for construction uses)

Recommended on site emergency facilities: Comprehensive First Aid kit plus access to eye wash facilities.

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes: Hold eyelids open and immediately irrigate eye with copious amounts of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if safe to do so. If irritation persists seek immediate medical advice

If on Skin: Some individuals may have a sensitization to the wood resins or chemical preservative residues. Seek medical advice if a large area of redness or skin irritation develops. Protect skin from direct contact with treated timber.

If Inhaled	Wood dust must not be inhaled. Immediately remove patient to fresh air if breathing difficulties or asthma symptoms. Immediately seek medical advice if patient has a history of asthma and does not carry an inhaler.
If Swallowed:	Is considered unlikely. However, should dust ingestion occur and patient is distressed, contact the poisons information centre (0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms: None known.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Combustible timber
Hazards from decomposition products	Primarily carbon monoxide and smoke particulates from timber combustion. Effect from treatment chemicals is negligible.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Extinguish fires with water jet or water spray.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus if there is a risk of exposure to smoke particulates and gaseous products from combustion. Unprotected personnel should be moved upwind from a fire involving large stacks of treated timber.
HAZCHEM CODE	**None Allocated**

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Dust
Significant quantities of large surface area timber particles (sawdust, shavings, small off-cuts, machining dust) must not be left on a site where they can be washed away or buried in the subsoil.

Notify local pollution authority if large spill of timber particles occurs into a stream or waterway.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:
Treated timber which is surface dry may be handled without special precautions other than observing a good standard of personal hygiene such as wearing protective gloves (cotton or leather) and washing hands before eating or smoking.

Conditions for safe storage:
Store in a dry, cool, well ventilated area. Ensure stacked timber is stable with no danger of toppling over. Store away from incompatibilities listed in Section 10

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

		WES-TWA	
Substance	**CAS #**	**ppm**	**mg/m3**
Softwood dust			2.0 (8 hour and 12 hour shifts)
Phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt			10.0 (inhalable dust) 3.0 (respirable dust)
Boron			2.0 (fumes – respirable dust)

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices APRIL 2022 13TH EDITION.

Engineering Controls:
Use with adequate natural ventilation. If sanding, drilling or cutting, use appropriate local extraction ventilation. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.

Eyes	Eye protection (dust proof goggles) should be used when sawing, sanding or otherwise working this product.
Hands and Skin	Gloves recommended when handling wet product.
Respiratory	Use in well-ventilated area or outside. If risk of dust or ash inhalation exists, wear a class P1 respirator mask.
General	Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet and at the end of the shift.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid wood products
Odour	Natural pine
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Combustible
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	40 g wood dust / m^3
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Density at 20^0C	460 – 500 kg/m^3
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Particle Characteristics	Not available
% Volaties	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage and use conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with heat and extreme cold. High humidity.
Incompatibility	Other combustible materials, Mineral oil, acids, alkalis, strong oxidizing agents (chlorine gas, nitrates, nitrites, chromates and dichromates)
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen. May produce toxic decomposition products in fumes and smoke in fire.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Hazard Summary Low toxicity. This product may only present a hazard if wood is sanded, drilled or cut with dust generation. Avoid generating dust. Wood dust is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1), adverse health effects are usually associated with long term exposure to high dust levels. Arsenic is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1), however due to nature of product adverse effects are not anticipated.

Eye: Exposure considered unlikely. Product may only present a hazard if wood is cut or sanded with dust generation, which may result in lacrimation or irritation.

Inhalation: Exposure considered unlikely. No inhalation hazard is anticipated unless wood is cut, frilled or sanded with dust generation, which may result in mucous membrane irritation of the upper respiratory tract with over exposure. Chronic over exposure to wood dust may result in nasal and paranasal sinus cancers.

Skin: Exposure considered unlikely. If dust is generated, prolonged exposure may result in irritation, itching, redness, rash and possible dermatitis.

Ingestion: Exposure considered unlikely. Due to product form, ingestion is considered lightly unlikely.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

Environmental Precautions: Product not expected to be harmful to the environment, but some wood treatments are hazardous to the environment. Notify local council pollution authority if large spill of treated timber particles occurs into a stream or waterway.

Persistence/Degradeability: No data available
Mobility in Soil: No data available
Bioaccumulative potential: No data available
Other Adverse effects: No data available

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Recycle treated timber wherever possible. Large quantities of treated waste such as shavings and sawdust should be disposed of in an approved landfill and not burned. Do not burn off cuts.

Section 14 Transport Information

Treated and untreated timber is **not classified as a dangerous good in New Zealand** according to NZS5433: 2020

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

Cat	Category
EC_{50}	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD_{50}	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices April 2022 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).

4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2020
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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