



Porta Non-Treated Cumaru (CUSL) Hardwood

Porta Mouldings Pty Ltd Trading as Porta

Chemwatch: 5303-90

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 22/06/2018

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Porta Non-Treated Cumaru Hardwood
Synonyms	Cumaru [sp. Dipteryx odorata]; Cumaru Hardwood
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Multiple uses including decking, structural beams, screening, cladding and architectural mouldings.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Porta Mouldings Pty Ltd Trading as Porta
Address	224 -256 Heidelberg Road Fairfield Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9488 3222
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.porta.com.au
Email	info@porta.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Operations Manager - Porta Mouldings
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9488 3222 (M-F 9-5 Eastern States Time Zone)
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	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	100	hardwood

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

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

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	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. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. - 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.
HAZCHEM	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

Minor Spills	Pick up. -Refer to major spills.
Major Spills	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.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.
Other information	▸ Keep dry

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Generally not applicable.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Keep dry

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
Porta Non-Treated Cumaru (CUSL) Hardwood	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hardwood	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

for wood dust (certain hardwoods such as beech oak): Australia Exposure Standards: ES TWA: 1 mg/m3

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When sawing, machining or sanding use - Safety glasses with side shields.

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Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing ▶ Safety footwear
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

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

Appearance	Non-treated regrowth hardwood. Colour is pale yellow to brown and sometimes with a reddish or purplish hue. Grain is interlocked with a medium texture and a waxy feel. Available in moulded profiles and as sawn. There may be some background vanilla or cinnamon-like odour.
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Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>220
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	30 gm/m ³ wood dust	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION




Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion of sawdust may cause nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	The dust is discomforting and mildly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to contact dermatitis.
Eye	The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking
Chronic	<p>▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.</p> <p>Common chronic responses to wood dust exposures are dermatitis, simple bronchitis and non asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Wood is an organic substrate for growth of micro-organisms and fungal spores, these readily become airborne with wood dust and have caused a variety of respiratory infections Various woods, mainly tropical varieties, are able to induce allergies in joiners, carpenters, cabinet makers and model-makers. Allergies of the immediate type (rhino conjunctivitis, bronchial asthma, urticaria), caused by contact with dusts produced during wood-working and those of a delayed type (contact eczema) caused by both the dust and by direct contact with the solid wood, are seen in an occupational setting. Because of the large number of substances found in wood, only a few low molecular weight allergens have been isolated and identified; these are mostly quinone or flavone derivatives. Many of the constituents of wood may also cause primary irritation. Irritation of the skin, eyes and respiratory passages are often distinguished from allergic responses with difficulty.</p> <p>The use of skin tests with wood dusts to confirm suspected allergy must be viewed as suspect because the high concentration of wood components which are sometimes applied, can actually produce new sensitisation in test subjects. It should also be noted that cross-reactions or reactions to groups of similar substances, in other woods and also in other herbaceous plants can also occur. The substances in wood responsible for respiratory allergies are probably mostly high molecular weight substances. Wood dusts may induce asthmatic reactions of both the immediate and delayed types, and occasionally, both. Positive results in bronchial provocation tests, are often, but not always, associated with positive results in skin tests and IgE induction. Bronchial provocation tests may produce different results dependent on whether they are carried out with coarse or fine dusts or with lyophilised aqueous extracts. Very coarse dust may produce false negatives and very fine dust may produce false positives (irritation). Non-allergenic bronchial and nasal irritation are seen frequently.</p> <p>Certain exotic woods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnea. Agents used to treat wood (preservatives, fungicides, stains, glues, pore fillers) may themselves be responsible for allergic reaction. Other allergic reactions may be provoked by liverworts ("Frullania dermatitis"), lichens, fungi (e.g. bronchopulmonary aspergillosis), actinomycetes or other plants which grow on wood. Microorganisms and fungal spores, associated with wood, may become airborne and provoke allergic responses. Other chronic responses associated with exposure to wood dusts include conjunctivitis, simple bronchitis and non-asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction.</p> <p>Epidemiologic studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer (adenocarcinoma). Workers in timber industries, with a history of exposure to wood dust, have shown increased occurrence of lung, liver and vocal cavity cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst mill-wrights probably is associated with various components used in wood preservation. It is now suggested that sinonasal cancers may be caused by both hardwoods and softwoods (1). The causative agent or agents are unknown although certain aldehydes or their quinone oxidation products have been implicated. Exposure standards for the softwoods reflect the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement among workers in the building industry. A significantly lower exposure standard for hardwoods is based on impaired nasal mucociliary hyperplasia reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia in furniture workers. Exposure standards for both hard and softwoods specifically exclude the issue of occupational asthma and related allergic respiratory response associated with exposure to red cedar dusts and similar woods.</p> <p> Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.</p>

Porta Non-Treated Cumaru (CUSL) Hardwood	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	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	

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

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Legend:  - Data available but does not meet the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Porta Non-Treated Cumaru (CUSL) Hardwood	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	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				

The solid wood will decay on ground contact.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status

Porta Non-Treated Cumaru (CUSL) Hardwood

Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	22/06/2018
Initial Date	20/05/2018

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.

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