

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

OAK ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS	UN Number	n/a
	Class	n/a
Other names	Subsidiary risk	n/a
French or American oak chips	Packaging Group	n/a
French or American oak Nuggets	EPG	n/a
French or American oak Mini Staves	Hazchem code	n/a
French or American oak Tank Staves	Poison Schedule	n/a

Wood is non hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Product code	n/a
Uses	Additive to wine or sprits for flavouring

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Light to Dark brown granular solid. Colour dependant on toasting level		
	Odour of toasted French or American Oak		
BOILING POINT:	n/a	MELTING POINT:	n/a
VAPOUR PRESSURE	Negligible	VAPOUR DENSITY:	n/a
SOLUBILITY (WATER) :	Insoluble	pH:	n/a
FLASH POINT:	none	EXPLOSION LIMITS:	~40gms/M ³
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	>200°C	% VOLATILES:	negligible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	Varies with species and moisture content ~ 600-700Kg / M ³		

INGREDIENTS

	CAS Number:	Proportion by Weight
Oak Wood Dust	none	~98-100%
Water	7732-18-5	0-2%

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Handling of Oak Alternatives may cause splinters and physical injury

ACUTE:

INGESTION

Unlikely during normal use but swallowing may cause abdominal discomfort

EYE

Oak dust is irritating to the eyes and may cause watering, redness and pain.

SKIN

Skin contact with oak dust may result in skin irritation and dermatitis

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

INHALATION

Inhalation of Oak Alternative dust may be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs

CRONIC

Inhalation is the primary route of entry into the body

Repeated, uncontrolled exposures to wood dust over many years increases the risk of nasal cavity cancer

In 1995, The International Agency for Cancer research (IARC) classified wood dust as a category 1 Carcinogen i.e., there is sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies to support a causal association between exposure and cancer. There is also an increased risk of respiratory sensitisation resulting in asthma and / or skin sensitisation resulting in dermatitis

ADVICE to DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INGESTION

NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING

If person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouth wash is not swallowed.

Give about 250ml (2 glasses) of water to drink. Seek medical attention if abdominal discomfort persists

EYE

Hold eyelids apart and rinse the eye continuously with a gentle stream of clean running water for at least 15 minutes

Seek medical attention

SKIN

Brush dust from the skin. Remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone if soap is unavailable. Apply a moisturising hand crème, if available. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before reuse.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if any symptoms persist.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

ENGINEERING CONTROL

Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product being handled and method of processing.

Local extraction ventilation is recommended for operations that evolve high levels of dust. If practicable, the work area should as a minimum have good mechanical ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Requirements are dependent on working conditions, processing being undertaken and quantity of product in use. Non fogging goggles or safety glasses meeting the requirements of AS 2161 should be worn if there is any potential for Oak dust to get into the eyes. A half face, particulate respirator (P1 or P2) meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1716 is required for all applications where oak dust is becoming airborne. Gloves and overalls or other protective clothing should be selected to meet the requirements of the tasks being undertaken.

FLAMMABILITY

Non-flammable under normal circumstances. However, finely divided oak dust can form an explosive mixture in air.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

Wood dust (hardwoods such as beech and oak): Time weighted Average (TWA) 1mg/M³ Sensitiser

SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES

STORAGE

It is recommended that storage areas be smoke free zones. Store away from oxidising agents and drying oils. Storage area should be free of odours.

SPILLS & DISPOSAL

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal, avoid making dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered oak dust in a container for proper disposal in accordance with local regulations.

FIRE EXPLOSION

Non-flammable but may burn in a fire situation. High concentrations of air borne dust may form an explosive mixture with air. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep Oak Alternatives as cool as possible by spraying with water. Extinguish using whatever is suitable for the primary cause of fire.

REACTIVITY

Avoid contact with oxidising agents and drying oils.

OTHER INFORMATION

LABELING

RISK

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system
R42/43 May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
R45 May cause cancer
NOTE: Repeated inhalation of oak alternative dust increase the risk of nasal cancer

SAFETY

S22 Do not breathe dust
S24/25 Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin
S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye / face protection
Keep work area clean by wet sweeping and vacuuming
Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothing

FIRST AID

Rinse eyes with plenty of clean water
Wash skin with soap and water

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS LISTED IN THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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