

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name MICRONISED COPPER AZOLE WOOD PRESERVATIVE
Synonyms KOPPERS MCA • MP200A

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses TIMBER PROTECTION • TIMBER TREATMENT
 Micronized copper azole preservative concentrate used for pressure treatment of wood.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name KOPPERS PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address Cafpirco Rd, Mount Gambier, SA, 5290, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (08) 8723 1399
Email kpc.admin@koppers.com.au
Website <http://www.kopperspc.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 1800 088 809

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

Health Hazards

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1
 Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictograms



Hazard statements

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 H373 May cause damage to organs (eyes) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRODUCT NAME MICRONISED COPPER AZOLE WOOD PRESERVATIVE**Prevention statements**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statements

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage statements

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
COPPER (II) CARBONATE HYDROXIDE	12069-69-1	235-113-6	55 to 60%
TEBUCONAZOLE	107534-96-3	403-640-2	1 to 2%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

Ingredient Notes Copper oxide equivalent 41.70%; Copper metallic Equivalent to 33.31 %.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). Rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

- 3Z
- 3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Z Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from fertilizers, moisture, seeds, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Copper (fume, dusts & mists)	SWA [Proposed]	--	0.01	--	--
Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	SWA [AUS]	--	1	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas.

PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear nitrile or PVC or rubber gloves.
- Body** When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear safety boots and coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	BLUE/GREEN LIQUID
Odour	LATEX ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	0°C (Approximately)
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	8.5 to 9.5
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.7 to 1.85
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with acids (e.g. nitric acid) and reducing agents (e.g. sulphites).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity May be harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin, and/or if inhaled. Acute oral toxicity: > 2000 mg/kg. Acute dermal toxicity: > 2000 mg/kg. Acute inhalation toxicity: > 2.05 mg/L.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
COPPER (II) CARBONATE HYDROXIDE	1,385 mg/kg (rat)	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	--
TEBUCONAZOLE	1,700 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 800 mg/m ³ /4hrs (rat)

Skin	Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain and rash.
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation and redness.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.

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Reproductive	Tebuconazole is suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure to vapours may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level exposure may result in dizziness, nausea and headache.
STOT - repeated exposure	May cause damage to eyes through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration	Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Copper is a natural element and is therefore, by definition, not degradable. As an essential nutrient, copper is homeostatically regulated by aquatic organisms and does not pose a concern for bioaccumulation or secondary poisoning in aquatic food chains.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant for copper.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

This product is used as a fungicide which indicates its ability to kill or inhibit the growth of fungi. Prevent release into drains and waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Triple wash containers with detergent (absorb waste with clay or similar), crush or perforate to prevent reuse & dispose of with wash residue to approved landfill site. Avoid contamination of drains or waterways. For large amounts contact the manufacturer.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	3082	3082	3082
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains copper carbonate,tebuconazole)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains copper carbonate,tebuconazole)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains copper carbonate,tebuconazole)
14.3 Transport hazard class	9	9	9
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	•3Z
GTEPG	9C1

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EmS	F-A, S-F
Other information	Australian Special Provisions; AU01: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the description of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in; (a) packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 Kg (L); or (b) IBCs. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule	Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Classifications	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) Some components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt. Tebuconazole is not listed on the public AIIC

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information	RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary. EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation). PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made. HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.
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PRODUCT NAME MICRONISED COPPER AZOLE WOOD PRESERVATIVE**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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