



KOPPERS TANALITH E TREATED TIMBER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 19-May-2007

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 6026-80

Version No:6

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

KOPPERS TANALITH E TREATED TIMBER

SYNONYMS

"Copper Azole Treated Timber", "Copper Azole Treated Timber", Ecowood, "tanalised timber", "termite proof timber"

PRODUCT USE

Used in building and for structures, fences etc, particularly where below ground borer and rot resistant timber is required. Sawing and sanding produces dust which contains preservative chemicals. Tanalith E treatment protects timber against fungal and insect attack.

SUPPLIER

Company: Koppers Timber Preservation Pty Ltd

Address:

15 Blue St

North Sydney

NSW, 2060

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9954 5411

Emergency Tel: +61 2 4967 4777

Fax: 02 9900 6122

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S22

S24

Safety Phrases

Do not breathe dust.

Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
softwood (Pinus and similar low density species), or hardwood (eucalypts and similar medium density species) impregnation residuals, as copper	7440-50-8	0.37-1
tebuconazole	107534-96-3	<0.05
solubilising agents		
triethanolamine	102-71-6	0.5-2.0
boric acid	10043-35-3	<0.5
In use, may generate		

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

wood dust

Not avail.

No other ingredient information disclosed.

THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED TIMBER ONLY

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.
- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Ashes may contain free copper and boron residues.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Not applicable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
 - Store under cover.
- Avoid sawing or handling freshly treated wet timber

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWAmg/m ³
AustraliaExposureStandards	copper(Copper, dusts&mists(asCu))	1
AustraliaExposureStandards	copper(Copper(fume))	0.2
AustraliaExposureStandards	tebuconazole(Inspirabledust(nototherwise classified))	10
AustraliaExposureStandards	triethanolamine(Triethanolamine)	5
AustraliaExposureStandards	boricacid(Inspirabledust(nototherwise classified))	10

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

Impervious gloves.
Safety footwear.
Avoid contact with ash.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
 - If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.
- Avoid sawing or sanding of timber that is wet (not dry) with treatment chemicals.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Light green to light brown coloured wood; insoluble in water. Resinous wood odour depending on species. Slight metallic tang.

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable

Solubility in water (g/L): Insoluble
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): 265
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.4- 1.1 (approx)
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
Not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

COPPER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 0.12 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations

of copper fume may cause "metal

fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

TEBUCONAZOLE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg Non- irritating

to

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

Oral (chicken) LD50: 4488 mg/kg

Oral (bird) LD50: >1000 mg/kg

[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].

IRRITATION

eyes, skin. *

(aerosol)

NOEL (2 y)* for rats, 300 mg/kg diet

for dogs, 100 mg/kg

for mice, 20 mg/kg

ADI 0.03 mg/kg b.w. *

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Class WHO III; EPA III *

TRIETHANOLAMINE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4920 ul/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg minor

iritis,

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 16 ml/kg * minor

conjunctival irritation

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg with

significant discharge;

Oral (mouse) LD50: 5846 mg/kg no corneal

injury *

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1450 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2200 mg/kg no

irritation *

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg

Oral (g.pig) LD50: 2200 mg/kg

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

Oral (rat) LD50: 5560 mg/kg (calc.)

Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE

Oral (rat) LD50: 4.92 ml/kg (female) *

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild

Oral (rat) LD50: 8.57 ml/kg (male) *

Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -

(occluded, male or female)

Kill rate 1/5 *

Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in

bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight,

changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney,

ureter, bladder tumours recorded.

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.

* Union Carbide

BORIC ACID:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (woman) LDLo: 200 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 28 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (man) LDLo: 2430 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 15 mg/3d - I- Mild

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

WOOD DUST:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

triethanolamine

IARC:3

AUOEL

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: triethanolamine Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

SENSITISER

AUOEL: Australia Exposure Standards - Sensitisers: triethanolamine

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Koppers Tanalith E Treated Timber (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

copper (CAS: 7440-50-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - List of Common Pesticides with Corresponding UN Numbers
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix A
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

tebuconazole (CAS: 107534-96-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

triethanolamine (CAS: 102-71-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 1994 - Schedule 3
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (English)
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
The Australia Group Export Control List: Chemical Weapons Precursors

boric acid (CAS: 10043-35-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
boric acid (CAS: 11113-50-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory

No data available for boric acid as CAS: 41685-84-1.

No data available for wood dust as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
triethanolamine	102- 71- 6	R43

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
boric acid	10043- 35- 3, 11113- 50- 1, 41685- 84- 1

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 (M)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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