

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name

CUTROL 375 ANTISAPSTAIN

Synonyms 375 CUTROL

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses TIMBER PRESERVATIVE

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
Fax	(08) 8723 0010
Email	kpc.admin@koppers.com.au
Website	www.kopperspc.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

1800 088 809 Emergency

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

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1C Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1 Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word	DANGER	
Pictograms	LE W	<



Hazard statements

H314	
H318	
H332	

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful if inhaled.



Prevention statements	
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response statements	
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
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
ETHYLENE GLYCOL (1,2-ETHANEDIOL)	107-21-1	203-473-3	10 to 30%
COPPER 8-HYDROXYQUINOLATE	10380-28-6	233-841-9	2 to 5%
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	231-633-2	<1%
WATER	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Remainder
ARYL SULPHONIC ACID	-	-	20 to 40%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Еуе	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. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). 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). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Over exposure may result in skin, eye and respiratory burns owing to the acidic nature of the liquid.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. May evolve nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. 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

2X

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing 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. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

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. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

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 incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient	Kelerence	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Copper (fume)	SWA [AUS]		0.2		
Copper (fume, dusts & mists)	SWA [Proposed]		0.01		
Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	SWA [AUS]		1		
Ethylene glycol (particulate)	SWA [AUS]		10		
Ethylene glycol (vapour)	SWA [AUS]	20	52	40	104
Phosphoric acid	SWA [AUS]		1		3

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. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. In a laboratory situation use under a fume cupboard or other localised extraction ventilation equipment. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / FaceWear splash-proof goggles.HandsWear rubber or nitrile gloves.BodyWear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and
a PVC apron.RespiratoryWhere an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. With prolonged use, wear an
Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR GREEN LIQUID
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	100°C
Melting point	< 0°C
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	2.0 (Approximately)
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.06
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 oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled. Ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	(1 2-ETHANEDIOL)	1670 mg/kg (cat); >	9530 mg/kg (rabbit)	10876 mg/kg (rat)
	(1,2 2110 (120102)	2000 mg/kg (rat)		
COPPER 8-HYDROXY	YQUINOLATE	3940 mg/kg (mouse)	> 2 gm/kg (rabbit)	820 mg/m ³ (rat)
PHOSPHORIC ACID		1530 mg/kg (rat)	2740 mg/kg (rabbit)	3846 mg/m³ (rat)
Skin	Causes burns. Contact may	result in irritation, redness,	pain, rash, dermatitis and p	oossible burns.
Еуе	Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possib permanent damage.			orneal burns and possible
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.			
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.			
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.			
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.			
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing and possible burning sensation.			
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure.			s are generally associated
Aspiration	This product does not present an aspiration hazard.			

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very ecotoxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. CUTROL 375 is harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- **Waste disposal** A deactivating solution may be available from the manufacturer. Alternatively, neutralise with lime, weak alkali or similar. For small amounts, absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
- **Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

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	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	2586	2586	2586
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	ALKYLSULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID or ARYLSULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	ALKYLSULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID or ARYLSULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	ALKYLSULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID or ARYLSULFONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group			III

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2X
GTEPG	8A1
EmS	F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison scheduleClassified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).ClassificationsSafework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

- Labelling of Chemicals.
- Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AllC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AllC, or are exempt.

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.

ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

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.



Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CNS	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
	EC NO. EMS	· · ·
	EIVIS	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
		Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly
	рп	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
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