

Product Name **OSMOSE ACQ TYPE D FOR TIMBER TREATMENT**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **OSMOSE (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD**
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Synonym(s) OSMOSE ACQ TYPE D FOR TIMBER TREATMENT
Use(s) TIMBER PRESERVATIVE
MSDS Date 20 Mar 2009

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R34 Causes burns.

SAFETY PHRASES

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

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

UN No.	2922	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1
Packing Group	II	Hazchem Code	2XE	EPG	8C1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
ETHANOLAMINE	C2-H7-N-O	141-43-5	25-35%
DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	C22-H48-N.Cl	7173-51-5	4-8%
WATER	H2O	7732-18-5	45-55%
COPPER (II) CARBONATE HYDROXIDE	C-O3.H2-O2.2Cu	12069-69-1	10-20%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or 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 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 the 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.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, amines, ammonia, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Fire and Explosion	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.
Extinguishing	Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	2XE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, nitrites - nitrosating agents and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.
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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Ethanolamine	ASCC (AUS)	3	7.5	6	15

COPPER (II) CARBONATE HYDROXIDE
 ES-TWA: 1 mg/m3 - copper mists/dusts

Biological Limits	No biological limit allocated.
Engineering Controls	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.
PPE	Wear splash-proof goggles, PVC or rubber gloves and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) or an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	VISCOUS CLEAR BLUE LIQUID	Solubility (Water)	SOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR	Specific Gravity	1.18 to 1.22
pH	10 to 11	% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid) and nitrites (possibly forming carcinogenic nitrosamines).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, amines, ammonia, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Corrosive. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in corrosive tissue damage. High level exposure may result in CNS depression and liver / kidney damage. Persons suffering from asthma, pre-existing skin disorders, or impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of exposure to ethanolamine.
Eye	Corrosive - irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Slightly corrosive - irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure may result in kidney, liver and CNS damage.
Skin	Corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, redness, itching, pain, rash, dermatitis and burns. May be absorbed through skin with toxic effects.
Ingestion	Corrosive. Ingestion may result in ulceration and burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Harmful if swallowed.
Toxicity Data	ETHANOLAMINE (141-43-5) LD50 (Ingestion): 620 mg/kg (guinea pig) LD50 (Intramuscular): 1750 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 50 mg/kg (mouse) LD50 (Intravenous): 225 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Skin): 1 mL/kg (rabbit) LD50 (Subcutaneous): 1500 mg/kg (rat) DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (7173-51-5) LD50 (Ingestion): 84 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 11 mg/kg (mouse) LDLo (Intraperitoneal): 7 mg/kg (guinea pig) COPPER (II) CARBONATE HYDROXIDE (12069-69-1) LD50 (Ingestion): 159 mg/mg (rabbit) LDLo (Ingestion): 900 mg/kg (duck)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	If released to the atmosphere ethanolamine is expected to exist almost entirely in the vapour phase. Expected to be removed by reaction with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals and precipitation. If spilt on soil may leach into groundwater. Expected to biodegrade fairly rapidly following acclimation. Bioconcentration is not expected to be important fate processes.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. For larger amounts, contact the manufacturer for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



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

Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.			
UN No.	2922	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s) 6.1
Packing Group	II	Hazchem Code	2XE	EPG 8C1

IATA

Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.			
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IMDG

Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.			
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Packing Group	II			

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: 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).

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.

ABBREVIATIONS:

- ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
- BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)
- CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
- CNS - Central Nervous System.
- EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
- M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
- mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre.
- NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
- NTP - National Toxicology Program.
- OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
- ppm - Parts Per Million.
- RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of

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application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as 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.

Report Status This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer 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.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this MSDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this MSDS.

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End of Report