

TULSI ENTERPRISES LTD.

Safety Data Sheet ATAK RTU

SEC	SECTION 1: Identification				
1.1	Product identifier				
	Product name	ATAK RTU			
	Brand	Optic Foliar			
1.3	Recommended use of the chemical Plant Foliar Spray	and restrictions on use			
1.4	Supplier's details				
	Name Address	Tulsi Enterprises Ltd. PO BOX 31016, Sunshine Village,Delta BC V4E 3M9			
	Telephone	(604) 218-8567			
1.5	Emergency phone number(s)				
		(604) 218-8567			
SEC	CTION 2: Hazard identification				
2.1	Classification of the substance or mixture				
	GHS classification in accordance with: (US) OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)				
	Not a hazardous substance or mixture.				
2.2	GHS label elements, including pred	autionary statements			

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

1. Copper sulfate (anhydrous)				
Concentration	1 - 3 %			
EC no.	231-847-6			
CAS no.	7758-98-7			

- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A

- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 1

- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 1

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

95 - 99 %
231-791-2
7732-18-5

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Remove to fresh air and promote deep breathing. Get medical attention if effects persist.
In case of skin contact	Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a poison center or doctor if irritation develops or persists. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.
In case of eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention/advice.
	Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.
If swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Give water to drink if conscious. Get medical attention if effects persist.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

- **5.1** Suitable extinguishing media Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
- 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical None knwon
- **5.3** Special protective actions for fire-fighters Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not discharge product into natural waters without pre-treatment or adequate dilution.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of in accordance with applicable local or national requirements. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Keep out of the reach of children. For precautions see section 2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1 no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Under manufacturers recommended use, no particular controls necessary.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin protection

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Body protection

Manufacturing Sites: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Distribution, Workplace and Household Settings: No special protective equipment required

Respiratory protection

Distribution, Workplace and Household Settings: No special protective equipment required. Product Manufacturing Plant (needed at Product-Producing Plant ONLY): In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment

Thermal hazards

No data available.

Environmental exposure controls No data available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.) Odor Odor threshold pH Melting point/freezing point Initial boiling point and boiling range Flash point Evaporation rate Flammability (solid, gas) Upper/lower flammability limits Upper/lower explosive limits Vapor pressure Vapor density Relative density Solubility(ies) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature Viscosity Explosive properties Oxidizing properties	Clear Blue Color No Smell No data available. 7 No data available. No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

Other safety information

No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Incompatible products. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, strong mineral acids such as sulphuric acid, nitrating agents, halogenating agents, alkali metals or aluminum.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Nitrogen oxides, ammonia, hydrogen cyanide, nitriles, isocyanates, nitrosamines, formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other unidentified hydrocarbons in smoke may occur.

Water: In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50 481 mg/L Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Not Skin Irritant.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Not Sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Not Mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Although the available animal and human data on the carcinogenicity of copper and its compounds are deficient in several respects, the findings do not raise concerns with respect to carcinogenic activity. Consequently, further tests investigating this end-point are not recommended.

The studies on carcinogenicity also give information on the chronic effects of copper on rats and mice. The studies, although limited, indicate that at the doses tested, the pivotal endpoint was a reduction in weight gain at the highest dose rates tested. These results indicate that the NOAEL values derived from the sub-chronic effects observed in the NTP study, 1993 could be regarded as worst case for the risk assessment of copper and copper compounds.

Reproductive toxicity

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): The existing data base is sufficient to adequately evaluate the developmental toxicity of copper with particular reference to the newly available two-generation study in the rat. It is therefore considered inappropriate to consider copper and copper compounds as potential teratogenic compounds due to the complex role of copper in regulating normal foetus development in humans at levels considered higher than would be expected to occur through the normal production and use of any copper compound. NOAEL: 24 mg/kg bw/day

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

-----Copper sulfate (anhydrous): No CMR Classification.

STOT-single exposure

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): No STOT SE Toxicity.

STOT-repeated exposure

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): No STOT RE Toxicity.

Aspiration hazard

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Not Applicable.

Additional information No Data Available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Fish LC50 38.4 µg/L

Persistence and degradability

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): Biodegradation as used for organic substances does not apply to inorganic substances such as copper and its compounds, but attenuation of the toxicity is observed.

Bioaccumulative potential

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): There is a considerable amount of copper accumulation data available. The data have been reviewed by two authors in view of assessing the relation between the CuBCF/BAF values and the copper concentrations in the water and sediment. Additionally some researchers have assessed the influence of water chemistry (dissolved organic matter), and the physiology of the organisms (species, age, seasons...) on the observedBCF/BAF values.

The information demonstrates that copper is well regulated in all living organisms and that BCF and BAF values have no meaning for a hazard assessment.

The data also demonstrate that waterborne exposure is most the critical exposure route and that copper is not biomagnified in aquatic ecosystems.

The section further includes critical data related to (1) the accumulation of copper on critical target tissues (eg gills in aquatic organisms); (2) the influence of environmental parameters (eg Organic Carbon, pH, Cationic Exchange Capacity) as well as food intake on the accumulation of copper. This information is relevant to the understanding of the accumulation as well as the mechanism of actions, described in the section "ecotoxicological information". Information relevant to assessing copper toxicity from dietary exposure - of relevance to a secondary poisoning assessment is included in the section "ecotoxicological information".

Mobility in soil

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): No Data Available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Copper sulfate (anhydrous): No Data Available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than State or Federal requirements.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US) Not dangerous goods

IMDG Not dangerous goods

IATA Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical name: Sulfuric acid copper(2++) salt (1:1) CAS: 7758-98-7

SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards

No SARA Hazards

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Water CAS-No. 7732-18-5

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Water CAS-No. 7732-18-5

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical name: Water CAS: 7732-18-5

SECTION 16: Other information

DISCLAIMER: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Tulsi Enterprises Ltd. be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, whatsoever arising, even if Tulsi Enterprises Ltd. has been advised of the possibility of such damages.