

COPPER-GREEN® & COPPER-GREEN BROWN WOOD PRESERVATIVES

(Product Information & Directions)

EPA REG. # 66591-1

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS :

*Copper Naphthenate 10%

Inert Ingredients.....90%

Total.....100%

Equivalent to 1.18% metallic copper

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

“FOR EXTERIOR USE ONLY” - DO NOT USE ON SUBFLOOR’S AND IN CRAW SPACES. SHALL NOT BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BEEHIVES.

TO PREVENT DETERIORATION CAUSED BY
* TERMITES * POWDER POST BEETLES * FUNGUS * ROT * DECAY *
CONTROLS WARPING & SWELLING, REPELS WATER / PAINTABLE

COPPER-GREEN Wood Preservative is an exceptionally effective, easy to use wood preservative. COPPER-GREEN Wood Preservative is a copper naphthenate and hydrocarbon solvent wood preservative that may be brush applied for surface protection of most woods. Dip soaking pressure impregnation of COPPER-GREEN Wood Preservative will result in deeper penetration resulting in longer preservation of treatable species. The copper in COPPER-GREEN Wood Preservation reacts with the cellulose of wood. As a result it is not easily lost from the wood by leaching. This formulation extends the service life of wood products.

RECOMMENDED FOR

Window frames, doors, stairs, porches, posts, siding, shingles, trellises, steps, outdoor furniture, fence pickets, fence rails, furring strips arbors, flooring and beverage cases. Also for use on fence posts, poles, foundations, sills, decks, boats and all wood exposed to moisture or weather. COPPER-GREEN Wood Preservative can be used to treat wood for greenhouses, I.E. nursery flats, etc. In addition to preventing decay, blue stains, and insect attack on wood, this preservation controls warping, swelling, shrinking and end checking caused by changes in moisture content of lumber and plywood products. Power post beetles which invade furniture, flooring and structural lumber are controlled by application of this preservative. These insects will not attack the treated wood. Wood to be protected against subterranean termites should be treated before use in construction.

COVERAGE

Estimate 150 to 200 Sq. Ft. per gallon for brush coat or 5 to 10 gallons per 1000 board feet for dipping dimensional lumber.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Wood to be treated must be dry and well seasoned before treatment with COPPER GREEN® Wood Preservative. Lumber and wood products must be dip treated for at least 3 minutes per inch thickness. If dipping is not possible, treat with several flowing coats by brush. The more COPPER GREEN® Wood Preservative absorbs, the better it will be protected. Do not try to extend the coverage. Fence posts and heavy timbers must be free from bark, dry and well seasoned and must be immersed in COPPER GREEN® Wood Preservative for 12 - 48 hours to give effective control for wood destroying pests.

Apply prior to use in construction. Ends or edges cut or bored after initial treatment must be brushed or sprayed with COPPER GREEN® Wood Preservative. Do not install treated articles until thoroughly dry.

Use one coat on materials to be finished with paint or stain. If no finish is to be used, apply two liberal coats within the hour. Thoroughly cover the ends. The more preservative absorbed into the wood, the longer and more effective the protection. The copper fungicide gives a green cast to COPPER GREEN® Wood Preservative.

This product is not intended for use as a stain. The green color will fade within a few months when exposed to sunlight. Oil or alkyd stains or paints can be applied over COPPER GREEN® Wood Preservative after thorough drying (about 48 hours), but the green may bleed through lighter colors.

CLEAN UP INFORMATION

This product is supplied at proper application consistency and is to be applied without thinning or diluting under normal environmental and application conditions. Brushes and other application equipment may be cleaned with paint thinner (mineral spirits).

Copper Green Wood Preservative can only be applied to exterior wood surfaces. It is an oil based product with a pungent odor that soaks into the pores of the wood so if it used on any other surface or as an interior application, it must be removed or "cleaned up".

First step: Clean up the area. You can wipe down the area with TSP (tri-sodium phosphate) or mineral spirits (paint thinner) or any kind of cleaner that dissolves or removes oil well. It is an oil based product that does not dry very fast when not on wood so it must be cleaned up. If it is on a porous surface (for example: wall board, insulation, vapor barrier, etc.) it must be removed as it cannot be wiped cleaned or the odor removed.

Next: You need to cover the area with a good oil based primer to encapsulate the wood. Suggestions we have been told are Glidden Coverall or Zinsser's BIN Shellac Based Primer, but any good oil based primer should work. You can actually wipe the off the wood that the product was applied to so you can get the oily residue off in order to get the primer to adhere better. Once the oil based primer you used has cured per its instructions, you can paint over it if desired

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to humans and domestic animals.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates, shrimps, and oysters/clams. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS.

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. Use only with adequate ventilation. Close container when not in use. Combustible: Contains Petroleum Distillates.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store in a secure, well ventilated area, protected from extreme temperatures. If the product has been spilled or is leaking, remove the source of the spill or leak. Recover free liquid. Spread absorbent, then pick up and place in containers. Then, where applicable, wash area with detergent and water. Store product in the original container only. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep container closed when not in use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticides, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Plastic Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Water is not effective for removing residues of this product and will create a rinsate that needs to be disposed of. Use of mineral spirits for triple rinsing the container is effective and will allow the rinsate to be used as part of the application mixture.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with mineral spirits and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after pour begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local ordinances, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. This Product Will Turn Wood Green or Brown in color.

NOTICE: Green Products Co. liability under any expressed or implied warranty is limited solely to replacement of Green Products Co. products proved defective and does NOT include labor or other consequential damages. We assume no liability for damages. The suitability of the product for any intended use is solely up to the user.

FIRST AID

- IF INHALED:**
- * Move person to fresh air.
 - If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
- IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING.**
- Take off contaminated clothing
 - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
- IF IN EYES:**
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

- IF SWALLOWED**
- Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
 - Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
 - Do not give **any** liquid to the person.
 - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of medical questions, emergencies or accidents involving this product call INFOTRAC at (800) 535-5053.

We are unaware of any studies showing copper naphthenate is carcinogenic, and it is not listed as an OSHA select carcinogen like several other competitive wood preservatives (arsenicals, creosote and pentachlorophenol) are. I am also unfamiliar with any study showing DNA damage in cows; I know a report found several cows had died after eating some wood pole remedial treatment paste containing sodium fluoride and copper naphthenate, but the actual cause of death was attributed to the sodium fluoride. The EPA routinely reviews data on the dietary, drinking water, occupational and ecological risks posed by exposure to pesticides, including copper naphthenate. In their most recent review in 2007, EPA determined that no unreasonable risks are associated with the use of copper naphthenate as currently labelled.