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RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP Infosafe No™ 1CH2B Issue Date: March 2019

COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate Product Name:

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate

Identifier

CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) **Company Name**

38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN **Address**

> SA 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440-2000

Telephone/Fax Number

Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Emergency phone

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and

restrictions on use

Used in agriculture as a soil additive, pesticide, fungicide, bactericide, algicide and herbicide, Bordeaux mixture, feed and fertiliser additive, germicide, textile mordant, tanning leather, preserving hides, pigments, dyes, electric batteries, electroplated coatings, medicine, wood and pulp preservative, engraving, lithography, ore flotation, steel manufacture, synthetic rubber, asphalt treatment, petroleum refining, copper salts, pyrotechnic compositions, antirusting compositions for radiator and heating

systems, water-resistant adhesives for wood, analytical reagent and laboratory reagent.

Other Names Name Product Code

> Blue copperas, Blue stone, Blue vitriol, Copper sulfate, Cupric sulfate, Copper monosulfate pentahydrate, Copper vitriol

pentahydrate

COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate Fine Granular LR CL068 COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate Fine Granular AR CA068 COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate Fine Granular TG CT068 COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate Fine Granular **CP068**

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

of the

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

Eye Damage: Category 1 substance/mixture

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Signal Word (s) **DANGER**

Hazard Statement

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H318 Causes serious eye damage. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s) Corrosion, Exclamation mark, Environment







Precautionary

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

statement -Prevention

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement -Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,

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if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement -

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Solid

Characterization

Information on

May contain traces of sulfuric acid as an impurity.

Composition

Ingredients CAS **Proportion Hazard Symbol Risk Phrase** Name

> Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate 7758-99-8 98-100 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not

breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed.

Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Skin

Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the

severity.

Eve contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open.

Seek immediate medical assistance.

First Aid Facilities Maintain evewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand Other Information

0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

extinguishing media

Hazards from

Oxides of sulfur, oxides of copper and copper fume.

Combustion **Products**

Specific Methods Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

Runoff may pollute waterways.

Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.

Specific hazards arising from the

chemical

Hazchem Code Precautions in

Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

connection with Fire

6. Accidental release measures

Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Personal

Precautions

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods -**Small Spillages**

Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable,

clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Clean-up Methods -

Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Large Spillages **Environmental**

Prevent from entering into drains, ditches or rivers.

Precautions

7. Handling and storage

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Handling

Precautions for Safe Avoid ingestion and inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Work in fumehood and use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before re-use. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Keep container dry. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Conditions for safe storage, including

Store in a cool,dry place. Keep containers closed at all times. Do not store in unsuitable, unlabelled or

incorrectly labelled containers. Air sensitive, hygroscopic.

incompatabilities

Corrosiveness Solutions are corrosive to steel.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Copper, dusts and mists (as Cu) (Worksafe Aust) of 1 mg/m³ and for Copper (fume) (Safe Work Australia) of 0.2 mg/m³. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by engineering controls process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other

methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory **Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Recommendation: Excellent: Nitrile, Neoprene, PVC. Poor: NR latex.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New

Zealand or other approved standards.

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, **Footwear**

Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection

against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Solid **Form**

Appearance Blue granules; blue crystals; light blue powder.

Odourless. Odour

Loses 2H2O @ 30 °C; loses a further 2H2O @ 110 °C; becomes anhydrous by 250 °C; decomposes @ **Melting Point**

560 °C (anhydrous).

Solubility in Water Very soluble (317 g/L @ 20 °C).

Solubility in Organic Soluble in ethanol, methanol and glycerol. Practically insoluble in most organic solvents.

Solvents

Specific Gravity 2.28

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pH 3.5 - 4.5 (50 g/L, H2O, 20 °C) **Flammability** Non combustible material.

Molecular Weight 249.68

Other Information Dielectricity constant: 6.60 (20 °C)
Taste: Nauseous; metallic taste

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable. Slowly efflorescent in air.

Conditions to Avoid Exposure to moisture. Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition. Incompatibles.

Incompatible Materials Possibility of

Acetylene gas; finely powdered metals, eg. magnesium metal; sodium hypobromite solutions; plain steel; galvanised pipes; strong reducing agents; hydroxylamine; strong oxidising agents.

Copper salts may react with acetylene to form explosive acetylides.

hazardous reactions

Hazardous Vi

Will not occur.

Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 482 mg/kg (OECD Test Guidline 401)

Acute Toxicity - Dermal LD50 (rat): >2000 mg/kg.

Ingestion Harmful by ingestion. May cause burning pain in the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach, diarrhea,

nausea, abdominal pain and ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract. If vomiting does not occur

immediately, systemic copper poisoning may occur. Symptoms may include repeated vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, salvation, headache, cold sweat, weak pulse and metallic taste. Prolonged exposure to this material may lead to corrosion and necrosis of the gastrointestinal tract, with possible perforation (may occur due to copper sulfate). Copper poisoning leads to capillary damage, kidney and liver damage, central nervous excitation followed by depression, jaundice, convulsions, blood effects (i.e. bleeding of

the GI tract), paralysis and coma. Death may occur from shock or renal failure.

Inhalation Irritating to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, sore throat and shortness

of breath. May result in ulceration and perforation of respiratory tract. Ulceration of the nasal septum is possible, due to trace sulfuric acid impurities. When heated, this compound may give off copper fume, which can cause symptoms similar to the common cold, including chills and stuffiness of the head.

Skin Irritating to skin. May cause redness and itching.

Eye Causes serious eye damage, irritation, local inflammation, conjunctivitis, ulceration, clouding of the

cornea, tissue destruction, corneal opacity and adhesion of the eyelid to the eye. Traces of sulfuric acid

impurity may contribute to these effects.

Carcinogenicity No significant ingredient is classified as carinogenic by Safe Work Australiia.

No significant ingredient is classified as carinogenic by International Agency for Reseach on Cancer.

Chronic Effects Chronic ingestion may cause liver, brain, muscle and kidney disfunction. Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure to dusts of copper salts may cause

discoloration of the skin or hair, blood and liver damage, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, runny nose, metallic taste, and atrophic changes and irritation of the mucous membranes.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability Information on

Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

Severe marine pollutant - IMDG Code. Very toxic to aquatic life.

Ecological Effects Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact

When released into the soil, this material is not expected to biodegrade and may leach into ground water. When released into the water, this material is not expected to biodegrade or evaporate

significantly. This material is expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Environmental Protection

Contain spillage. Prevent entry to waterways and drains. When released into the soil, this material may leach into ground water. Highly toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the

aquatic organisms.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia EC50 (Daphnia magna): 0.02 mg/l/48h.

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13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and

Considerations disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Dangerous goods of Class 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods) are incompatible in a placard load with

Information any of the following:

9

Class 1, Class 5, if the Class 9 dangerous goods are fire risk substances.

U.N. Number 307

 $\textbf{UN proper shipping} \quad \text{ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.}$

name

Transport hazard

class(es)

Hazchem Code2ZPackaging Method3.8.9Packing GroupIIIEPG Number9C1IERG Number47

Other Information The Special Provision AU01 of the ADG Code are peculiar to this Code and are therefore not applicable

to international transport, or to air or sea transport within Australia.

SP AU01 Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are

not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information Poisons Schedule Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

S6

16. Other Information

Literature References 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.

Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons,

Inc., NY, 1997.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road

and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous

Chemicals', 2011.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide',

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances

2011)

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational

Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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Empirical Formula & CuSO4.5H2O

Structural Formula

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