

Safety Data Sheet



Martrex, Inc.

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Information

Product name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate

Reference Number:

Supplier/ Further Information: Martrex, Inc.

1107 Hazeltine Blvd,
Suite 535 MD 27,
Chaska, Minnesota 55318

Phone: 952/933-5000

Toll Free: 800/328-3627

FAX: 952/933-1889

Web: www.martrexinc.com

EPA Registration Number: 46923-4

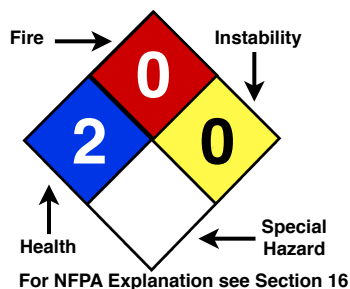
CAS#: 7758-99-8

Chemical Name: Carbonyldiamine

Synonyms: Blue Vitrol, Bluestone, Cupric Sulfate

Chemical Family: Inorganic Salts

SDS Number: n/a



24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec Transport: 1-800-424-9300; Medical: 1-800-441-3637

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Danger! Toxic if swallowed. Causes digestive and respiratory tract irritation with possible burns. Causes eye and skin irritation and possible burns. Hygroscopic. **Mutagenic: Suspected of causing genetic defects.** Possible sensitizer.

GHS Classification (Global Harmonized Classification see Section 16):

Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2 (H341)

Acute toxicity, Oral Category 3 (H301)

Skin irritation Category 2 (H315)

Eye irritation Category 2 (H319)

Acute aquatic toxicity Category 1 (H400)

Chronic aquatic toxicity Category 1 (H410)

GHS Label, Hazards and Precautionary Statements

GHS Pictogram:



(GHS Pictogram Hazards Definitions See Section 16)

Signal Word: **Danger**

Hazard Statements:

Suspected of causing genetic defects. (H341)

Toxic if swallowed. (H301)

Causes skin irritation. (H315)

Causes serious eye irritation. (H319)

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H410)

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
1-800-441-3637 Medical**

Precautionary Statements:**Prevention:**

- Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling. (P264)
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. (P270)
- Avoid release to the environment. (P273)
- Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection. (P280)

Response:

IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED, Get Medical Advice/Attention. (P308+P313)

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. **Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.**
↳ (P301+P310+P330)

Specific treatment: see Section 4: First Aid Measures, Ingestion on this label. (P321)

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. (P302+P352)

Specific treatment: see Section 4: First Aid Measures, Skin Exposure on this label. (P321)

If Skin Irritation Occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. (P332+P313)

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. (P362+ P364)

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. (P305+P351+P338)

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. (P337+P313)

Collect spillage. (P391)

Storage:

Store locked up. (P405)

Disposal Considerations:

Dispose of content/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation. (P501)

NFPA: Health: **2** Flammability: **0** Reactivity: **0**

Potential Health Effects: Hazardous in case of skin contact, of eye contact, of ingestion, of inhalation.

Primary Routes of Exposure / Entry: Skin contact, Inhalation, Eye contact.

Target Organs: blood, cardiovascular system

Acute Exposure Symptoms

Inhalation (breathing): May cause ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum if inhaled in excessive quantities. Causes respiratory tract irritation with possible burns.

Eye Contact: Exposure to particulates or solution may cause conjunctivitis, ulceration, and corneal abnormalities. Causes eye irritation and possible burns.

Skin Contact: May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. Causes skin irritation and possible burns. May cause itching eczema.

Ingestion (swallowing): Harmful if swallowed. May cause severe gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and possible burns. Ingestion of large amounts of copper salts may cause bloody stools and vomit, low blood pressure, jaundice and coma. Ingestion of copper compounds may produce systemic toxic effects to the kidney and liver and central nervous excitation followed by depression.

Chronic Exposure Symptoms: Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Individuals with Wilson's disease are unable to metabolize copper. Thus, copper accumulates in various tissues and may result in liver, kidney, and brain damage. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. May cause allergic skin reaction in some individuals. Chronic copper poisoning in man is recognized in the form of Wilson's disease.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Long-Term Exposure: Wilson's disease, among others.

Carcinogenicity Data: Inadequate data available

NTP: not listed **OSHA**: not listed **IARC Monograph**: not listed **ACGIH**: not listed **NIOSH**: not listed

Also See: Section 11 for more Toxicological information

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
1-800-441-3637 Medical**

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	SARA Listed Hazardous?	CAS#	%	RTECS#	Other Limits
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	Yes	7758-99-8	~100%	no data	See Section 11,12,15
OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
See Section 7, 8	See Section 7, 8	See Section 7, 8	See Section 7, 8	See Section 7, 8	See Section 7, 8

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask. **Get Medical Attention.**

Eye Exposure: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. **Get Medical Attention.**

Skin Exposure: **Get Medical Attention.** Flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. **Get Medical Attention.**

NOTE TO THE PHYSICIAN: Individuals with Wilson's disease are more susceptible to chronic copper poisoning.

Antidote: The use of d-Penicillamine as a chelating agent should be determined by qualified medical personnel.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: Copper Sulfate does not burn nor will it support combustion.

A Flash Point: no data

Auto-ignition Temperature: no data

Lower explosion limit (LEL): no data

Upper explosion limit (UEL): no data

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards: This material in sufficient quantity and reduced particle size is capable of creating a dust explosion.

Hazardous Decomposition Materials: If dry heated above 600 degrees C, SO₂ is evolved. If water is used it will solubilize the Copper Sulfate and care should be taken to keep such water out of streams or other water bodies.

Special Procedures: no data

Fire-Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Substance is noncombustible. This material in sufficient quantity and reduced particle size is capable of creating a dust explosion.

Personal Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should use NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment when fighting chemical fires.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Personal Procedures: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Containment of Spill: Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation. Place under an inert atmosphere.

Cleanup and Disposal of Spill: Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container

Environmental and Regulatory Reporting: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with state and local environmental control regulations. See Sections 15 for regulatory requirements.

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
1-800-441-3637 Medical**

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Minimum/maximum Storage Temperature: Store in cool area.

Handling: TWA = 1 mg/L for Copper Sulfate. When TWA exceeds this limit in the workplace, provide appropriate ventilation. Wear an approved respirator for dusts or mists: MSHA/NIOSH approved number prefix TC-21C, or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not ingest or inhale. Handle under an inert atmosphere. Store protected from air.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Do not expose to air. Store protected from moisture. Store under an inert atmosphere.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: See Section 3 and 8 for employee exposure controls and Section 15 for other regulatory requirements.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ventilation / Engineering Protection: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. TWA = 1 mg/L for Copper Sulfate. When TWA exceeds this limit in the workplace, provide appropriate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Respiratory Protection (specify type): Wear an approved respirator for dusts or mists: MSHA/NIOSH approved number prefix TC-21C, or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR §1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Eye Protection: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Other Protective Clothing and Equipment: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Hygienic Work Practices: Clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash after handling. Wash clothing and clean shoes before reuse.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Chemical Name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate

Percent Equivalent $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: ~100%

Physical State: Crystals

Color and Appearance: Blue

Odor: Odorless

Odor Threshold: no data

pH (10% water): no data

Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.2840g/cm³

Vapor Pressure: 7.3 mm Hg @ 25°C

Vapor Density (Air = 1): no data

Density: no data

Bulk Density: no data

Volatiles by Volume: no data

Boiling Point: 150°C

Freezing / Melting Point: 110°C

Evaporation Rate: negligible

Solubility in water: Soluble

Viscosity: no data

Other Solubilities: no data

Chemical Formula: $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Formula Wt: 249.68

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
1-800-441-3637 Medical**

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability (under normal conditions of storage, handling, use): Stable X Unstable _____

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur _____

Has Not Been Reported X

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures, incompatible materials, dust generation, exposure to air, exposure to moist air or water.

Chemical Incompatibility and Materials to Avoid: Moisture, air, steel, finely powdered metals, hydroxylamine, magnesium, hydrazine, nitromethane.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of sulfur, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, oxides of copper, copper fumes.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Data: Harmful if swallowed. Causes digestive and respiratory tract irritation with possible burns. Causes eye and skin irritation and possible burns. Hygroscopic. Mutagen. Possible skin sensitizer.

Acute Oral LD₅₀: (Rat)= 300 mg/kg.

Acute Dermal LD₅₀: (Rat)= >2 mg/kg

Additional Information: no data

Chronic Data

Mutagenicity Data: DNA Inhibition: Human, Lymphocyte = 76 umol/L.; Unscheduled DNA Synthesis: Rat, Liver = 31 umol/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Rat, Ascites tumor = 300 mg/kg.; Micronucleus Test: Intraperitoneal, mouse = 5 mg/kg.

Other Effects on Humans: no data

Section 12: Ecological Information**Eco-acute Toxicity:**

Organisms/Fish Toxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 0.1-2.5 mg/L; 96 Hr; Unspecified Harlequin fish: LC50=0.1-2.5 mg/L; 96 Hr; Unspecified Goldfish: LC50 = 0.1-2.5 mg/L; 96 Hr; Unspecified flea Daphnia: EC50 = 0.24 mg/L; 48 Hr; Unspecified In soil, copper sulfate is partly washed down to lower levels, partly bound by soil components, and partly oxidatively transformed. Copper has a strong affinity for hydrous iron and manganese oxides, clays, carbonate minerals, and organic matter. Sorption to these materials ... suspended in the water column & in the bed sediments, results in relative enrichment of the solid phase and reduction in dissolved levels.

Environmental Fate:

Toxicity: Copper is accumulated by plants and animals, but it does not appear to biomagnify from plants to animals. This lack of biomagnification appears common with heavy metals. In air, copper aerosols (in general) have a residence time of 2 to 10 days in an unpolluted atmosphere and 0.1 to > 4 days in polluted, urban areas.

Physical Degradation Products: No evidence was found to indicate that there is any biotransformation process for copper compounds which would have a significant bearing on the fate of copper in aquatic environments.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Procedures: May be dangerous if it enters the public water systems. Follow local regulation. Toxic to fish and plants. Fish toxicity critical concentration is 235 mg/L and plant toxicity is 25 mg/L.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: no data

Best demonstrated available treatment: no data

Container Cleaning And Disposal: no data

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
1-800-441-3637 Medical**

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Section 14: Transport Information

US DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Proper Shipping Name: Cupric Sulfate; RQ, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 9

ID NO.: UN3077

Packing Group: III

Additional Info: no data

Canada TDG:

Proper Shipping Name: Cupric Sulfate

Hazard Class: 9.2

ID NO.: UN9109

Packing Group: II

Additional Info: Regulated Limit 5 kg

Section 15: Regulatory Information

TSCA: not listed; it is a hydrate and exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements (40CFR720.3(u)(2)).

DSL (Canadian): not listed

WHMIS Classification: D1B,D2A

EPA Regulations:

TSCA 8(b) inventory: no data

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: no data

CERCLA Hazardous Substance: no data

CERCLA Reportable Quantity no data

SARA 311/312 Codes: CAS# 7758-99-8: acute, chronic

SARA 313: This material contains Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate (listed as ** undefined **), 100%, (CAS#7758-99-8) which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

SARA 302 EHS: no RQ

SARA 302 EHS Threshold Planning Quantity: no TPQ

Clean Air Act: This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants. This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act: None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA: None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

State Regulations: Since state and local laws vary, consult your attorney or appropriate regulatory officials for information relating to spill reporting.

Section 16: Other Information

Acronyms

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ANSI - American National Standards Institute

CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service









CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 1980

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
1-800-441-3637 Medical**

CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CPR - Controlled Products Regulations
CWC - Chemical Weapons Convention
DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation
DSL - Canadian Domestic Substance List
EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance
EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS - Hazardous Material Identification System
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL/UEL - Lower and Upper Explosive Limit
mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic meter
NAERG - North American Emergency Response Guidebook
NIOSH - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
NTP - National Toxicology Program
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit (set by OSHA)
PPE - Personal Protective Equipment
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS - Safety Data Sheet
STEL - Concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a **short** period of time without suffering from irritation, irreversible tissue damage or narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.
TDG (Canadian): Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations
TLV - Threshold Limit Value (set by ACGIH)
TWA - 8-hour Time Weighted Average

GHS Pictograms and Hazards

<p>Health Hazard</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity 	<p>Flame</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides 	<p>Exclamation Mark</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
<p>Gas Cylinder</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases Under Pressure 	<p>Corrosion</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corrosion/ Burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals 	<p>Exploding Bomb</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
<p>Flame Over Circle</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizers 	<p>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Toxicity 	<p>Skull and Crossbones</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

NFPA Rating Explanation Guide					
Rating Number	Health Hazard	Flammability Hazard	Instability Hazard	Rating Symbol	Special Hazard
4	Can be lethal	Will vaporize and readily burn at normal temperatures	May explode at normal temperatures and pressures	ALK	Alkaline
3	Can cause serious or permanent injury	Can be ignited under almost all ambient temperatures	May explode at high temperature or shock	ACID	Acidic
2	Can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury	Must be heated or high ambient temperature to burn	Violent chemical change at high temperatures or pressures	BIO	BioHazard
1	Can cause significant irritation	Must be preheated before ignition can occur	Normally stable. High temperatures make unstable	COR	Strong Corrosive
0	No Hazard	Will not burn	Stable	CRYO	Cryogenic
				OXY	Oxidizer
				☼	Radioactive
				W	Reacts violently or explosively with water
				W OX	Reacts violently or explosively with water or oxidizer

This chart for reference only - For complete specifications consult the NFPA Standard

**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Transportation
 1-800-441-3637 Medical**

TSCA - US Toxic Substance Control Act

WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

SDS Issue Date: 12-23-2014

Revised Date: 12-23-2014

Supersedes: 4-11-2014

Disclaimer: Martrex, Inc. provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. **MARTREX, INC. MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS. ACCORDINGLY, MARTREX, INC. WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THIS INFORMATION.**