



Reflecta Laboratory Supplies
Glassware & Chemicals
Material Safety Data Sheet

Copper (II) Sulfate Anhydrous

Section 1 - Chemical Product

MSDS Name: Copper (II) Sulfate Anhydrous

Synonyms: Copper monosulfate; Cupric sulfate; Cupric sulfate anhydrous; Sulfuric acid, copper(2+) salt (1:1).

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS# Chemical Name Percent EINECS/ELINCS

7758-98-7 Copper(II) sulfate >97 231-847-6

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: light gray powder.

Warning! Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye and skin irritation and possible burns. Causes digestive and respiratory tract irritation with possible burns. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Severe marine pollutant.

Target Organs: Blood, kidneys, liver.

Potential Health Effects

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

Skin: Causes skin irritation and possible burns.

Ingestion: 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.

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

Chronic: 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. Adverse reproductive effects have been reported in animals. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Chronic copper poisoning in man is recognized in the form of Wilson's disease.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of 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.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move 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.

Notes to 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

General Information: 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.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Explosion Limits, Lower: Not available.

Upper: Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 0; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation. U.S. regulations require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from moisture.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name ACGIH NIOSH OSHA - Final PELs

Copper(II) sulfate none listed 1 mg/m³ TWA (as Cu, except Copper fume) (listed under
Copper compounds, n.o.s.). none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Copper(II) sulfate: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: 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: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: 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 respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Powder

Appearance: light gray

Odor: Odorless

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: Not available.

Vapor Density: Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Negligible.

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: Not available.

Freezing/Melting Point: 200 deg C

Decomposition Temperature: 560 deg C

Solubility: Soluble.

Specific Gravity/Density: 3.6

Molecular Formula: CuO₄S

Molecular Weight: 159.61

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

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

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Aqueous solution of copper(2+) sulfate is an acid.

Incompatible with strong bases, hydroxylamine, magnesium..

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of sulfur, copper fumes.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 7758-98-7: GL8800000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 7758-98-7:

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 369 mg/kg;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 87 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 300 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 960 mg/kg.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 7758-98-7: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: No information found

Teratogenicity: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Reproductive Effects: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Mutagenicity: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 0.1-2.5 mg/L; 96 Hr; Unspecified Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 0.6 mg/L; 48 Hr; 15 mg/L CaCO₃ Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 8.0 mg/L; 48 Hr; 68 mg/L CaCO₃ Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 10.0 mg/L; 48 Hr; 100 mg/L CaCO₃ Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 45.0 mg/L; 48 Hr; 132 mg/L CaCO₃ 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: 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: 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.

Other: Has fungicidal properties.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

US DOT Canada TDG

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS

Hazard Class: 9 9

UN Number: UN3077 UN3077

Packing Group: III III

Additional Info: SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 7758-98-7 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 7758-98-7: 10 lb final RQ; 4.54 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 7758-98-7: immediate.

Section 313

This material contains Copper(II) sulfate (listed as Copper compounds, n.o.s.), >97%, (CAS# 7758-98-7) which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

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:

CAS# 7758-98-7 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. CAS# 7758-98-7 is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

OSHA:

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

STATE

CAS# 7758-98-7 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

XN N

Risk Phrases:

R 22 Harmful if swallowed.

R 36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases:

S 22 Do not breathe dust.

S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions /safety data sheets.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 7758-98-7: 2

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 7758-98-7 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of D1B, D2B.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 7758-98-7 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information

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 investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes.