1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier: COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate

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

Address: 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013  Australia

Telephone/Fax Number: Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Emergency phone number: CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

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

Product Code: CL068

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Eye Damage: Category 1

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Signal Word(s): DANGER

Hazard Statement(s): H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram(s): Corrosion, Exclamation mark, Environment

Precautionary statement – Prevention: P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
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.
P305+P331+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,
Product Name: COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Characterization</th>
<th>Information on Composition Ingredients</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Hazard Symbol</th>
<th>Risk Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solid</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate</td>
<td>7758-99-8</td>
<td>98-100 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Skin: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice/attention depending on the severity.

Eye 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 eyewash 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.

Other Information: For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

Hazards from Combustion Products: Oxides of sulfur, oxides of copper and copper fume.

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

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Runoff may pollute waterways.

Hazchem Code: 2Z

Precautions in connection with Fire: Wear SCBA and structural firefighter’s uniform.

6. Accidental release measures

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

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 - Large Spillages: Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into drains, ditches or rivers.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
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 any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry place. Keep containers closed at all times. Do not store in unsuitable, unlabelled or incorrectly labelled containers.

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 engineering controls
In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by 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.

Footwear
Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, 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
Form
Solid
Appearance
Blue granules; blue crystals; light blue powder.
Odour
Odourless.
Melting Point
Loses 2H2O @ 30 °C; loses a further 2H2O @ 110 °C; becomes anhydrous by 250 °C; decomposes @ 560 °C (anhydrous).
Solubility in Water
Very soluble (317 g/L @ 20 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents
Soluble in ethanol, methanol and glycerol. Practically insoluble in most organic solvents.
Specific Gravity
2.28
COPPER (II) SULFATE Pentahydrate

Classified as hazardous

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

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions
Copper salts may react with acetylene to form explosive acetylides.

#### Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral
LD50 (rat): 482 mg/kg (OECD Test Guidline 401)
LD50 (rat): >2000 mg/kg.

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal 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 carcinogenic by Safe Work Australia.

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

#### 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.
13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations
Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information
Dangerous goods of Class 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1, Class 5, if the Class 9 dangerous goods are fire risk substances.

U.N. Number
3077

UN proper shipping name
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)
9

Hazchem Code
2Z

Packaging Method
3.8.9

Packing Group
III

EPG Number
9C1

IERG Number
47

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
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.

Poisons Schedule
S6

16. Other Information

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

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

Disclaimer Statement:
All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
CuSO4.5H2O

Print Date: 22/01/2019