

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate**

**ID: C1-121A**

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

**Chemical Name:** Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate

**Product Use:** For Commercial Use

**Synonyms:** Copper Sulfate Crystals, Blue Copper, Blue Stone, Blue Vitriol, Copper (II) sulfate, Cupric Sulfate, Copper Sulfate Fine 200, Fine 100, Fine 30, 20, Small, Medium, Large, FCC IV, and Very High Purity

### Supplier Information

Chem One Ltd.

14140 Westfair East Drive

Houston, Texas 77041-1104

Phone: (713) 896-9966

Fax: (713) 896-7540

Emergency # (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

### General Comments

NOTE: Emergency telephone numbers are to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to customer service.

## \*\*\* Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients \*\*\*

CAS #	Component	Percent
7758-99-8	Copper (II) Sulfate Pentahydrate	> 99

### Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Copper (7440-50-8) and inorganic compounds, as Cu, Copper (7440-50-8) dusts and mists, as Cu and Copper fume, Cu.

### Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components

This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

### Emergency Overview

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is a blue crystalline or powdered, odorless solid. Potentially fatal if swallowed. May cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and skin. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Firefighters should use full protective equipment and clothing.

### Hazard Statements

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. Can cause irritation of eyes, skin, respiratory tract and, in extreme cases, burns. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid breathing dusts. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials.

### Potential Health Effects: Eyes

Exposure to particulates or solution of this product may cause redness and pain. Prolonged contact may cause conjunctivitis, ulceration and corneal abnormalities.

### Potential Health Effects: Skin

This product can cause irritation of the skin with pain, itching and redness. Severe overexposure can cause skin burns. Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis and eczema.

### Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion may cause degeneration of liver, kidney, or renal failure. Persons who survive ingestion may develop granulomatous lesions of the kidney. Ingestion of large amounts may lead to convulsions, coma or death.

### Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

May irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath. In severe cases, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum can occur. If this material is heated, inhalation of fumes may lead to development of metal fume fever. This is a flu-like illness with symptoms of metallic taste, fever and chills, aches, chest tightness and cough. Repeated inhalation exposure can cause shrinking of the lining of the inner nose.

### HMIS Ratings: Health Hazard: 2\* Fire Hazard: 0 Physical Hazard: 1

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe \* = Chronic hazard

## \*\*\* Section 4 - First Aid Measures \*\*\*

### First Aid: Eyes

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of room temperature water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids, for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist after 15 minutes of irrigation, seek medical attention.

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### \*\*\* Section 4 - First Aid Measures (Continued) \*\*\*

#### **First Aid: Skin**

Remove all contaminated clothing. For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

#### **First Aid: Ingestion**

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water, if conscious. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or having convulsions. Contact a physician or poison control center immediately.

#### **First Aid: Inhalation**

Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get immediate medical attention.

#### **First Aid: Notes to Physician**

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/minutes. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary. For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport. Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal. Advanced Treatment: Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in the patient who is unconscious. Start an IV with lactated Ringer's SRP: "To keep open", minimal flow rate. Watch for signs of fluid overload. For hypotension with signs of hypovolemia, administer fluid cautiously. Consider vasopressors if hypotensive with a normal fluid volume. Watch for signs of fluid overload. Use proparacaine, hydrochloride to assist eye irrigation.

### \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

**Flash Point:** Not flammable

**Method Used:** Not applicable

**Upper Flammable Limit (UEL):** Not applicable

**Lower Flammable Limit (LEL):** Not applicable

**Auto Ignition:** Not applicable

**Flammability Classification:** Not applicable

**Rate of Burning:** Not applicable

#### **General Fire Hazards**

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is not combustible, but may decompose in the heat of a fire to produce corrosive and/ or toxic fumes.

#### **Hazardous Combustion Products**

Sulfur oxides and copper fumes.

#### **Extinguishing Media**

Use methods for surrounding fire.

#### **Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions**

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

**NFPA Ratings: Health: 2 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 1 Other:**

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

### \*\*\* Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures \*\*\*

#### **Containment Procedures**

Stop the flow of material, if this can be done without risk. Contain the discharged material. If sweeping of a contaminated area is necessary use a dust suppressant agent, which does not react with product (see Section 10 for incompatibility information).

#### **Clean-Up Procedures**

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Shovel the material into waste container. Thoroughly wash the area after a spill or leak clean-up. Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater.

#### **Evacuation Procedures**

Evacuate the area promptly and keep upwind of the spilled material. Isolate the spill area to prevent people from entering. Keep materials which can burn away from spilled material. In case of large spills, follow all facility emergency response procedures.

#### **Special Procedures**

Remove soiled clothing and launder before reuse. Avoid all skin contact with the spilled material. Have emergency equipment readily available.

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### \*\*\* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \*\*\*

#### Handling Procedures

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, when used as a pesticide. Do not breathe dust. Avoid all contact with skin and eyes. Use this product only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

#### Storage Procedures

Keep in original container in locked storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Use corrosion-resistant structural materials, lighting, and ventilation systems in the storage area. Floors should be sealed to prevent absorption of this material. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Empty containers may contain residual particulates; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill near this container. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers that held this product. Keep this material away from food, drink and animal feed. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Do not store this material in open or unlabeled containers. Limit quantity of material stored. Store in suitable containers that are corrosion-resistant.

### \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \*\*\*

#### Exposure Guidelines

##### A: General Product Information

Follow the applicable exposure limits.

##### B: Component Exposure Limits

The exposure limits given are for Copper & Inorganic Compounds, as Cu (7440-50-8), Copper fume as Cu or Copper dusts and mists, as Cu.

ACGIH: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dusts & mists)  
0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fume)

OSHA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dusts & mists)  
0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fume)

NIOSH: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (dusts & mists)  
0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (fume)

DFG MAKs 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA Peak, 2•MAK 15 minutes, average value, 1-hr interval (copper and inorganic copper compounds)  
0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA Peak, 2•MAK 15 minutes, average value, 1-hr interval (fume)

#### Engineering Controls

Use mechanical ventilation such as dilution and local exhaust. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system and exhaust directly to the outside. Supply ample air replacement. Provide dust collectors with explosion vents.

*The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

##### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield, if this material is made into solution. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

##### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Wear chemically-impervious gloves, made of any waterproof material, boots and coveralls to avoid skin contact. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138.

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### \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (Continued) \*\*\*

#### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

If airborne concentrations are above the applicable exposure limits, use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following NIOSH Guidelines for Copper dust and mists (as Cu) are presented for further information.

Up to 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: Dust and mist respirator.

Up to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: Any dust and mist respirator except single-use and quarter mask respirators or any SAR.

Up to 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode or powered air-purifying respirator with a dust and mist filter(s).

Up to 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: Air purifying, full-facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter(s), any powered air-purifying respirator with tight-fitting facepiece and high-efficiency particulate filter(s) or full-facepiece SCBA, or full-facepiece SAR.

Up to 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA, or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Full-facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter(s), or escape-type SCBA.

NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Copper dusts and mists (as Cu) is 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### Personal Protective Equipment: General

Wash hands thoroughly after handling material. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Have a safety shower or eye-wash fountain available. Use good hygiene practices when handling this material including changing and laundering work clothing after use. Discard contaminated shoes and leather goods.

### \*\*\* Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties \*\*\*

#### Physical Properties: Additional Information

The data provided in this section are to be used for product safety handling purposes. Please refer to Product Data Sheets, Certificates of Conformity or Certificates of Analysis for chemical and physical data for determinations of quality and for formulation purposes.

<b>Appearance:</b>	Blue crystals or powder	<b>Odor:</b>	Odorless
<b>Physical State:</b>	Solid	<b>pH:</b>	3.7-4.2 (10% soln.)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	20 torr at 22.5 deg C	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	8.6
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	560 deg C (1040 deg F) [decomposes]	<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	150 deg C (302 deg F)
<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	31.6 g/100 cc (@ 0 deg C)	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	2.28 @ 15.6 deg C (H2O = 1)
<b>Softening Point:</b>	Not available	<b>Particle Size:</b>	Various
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	249.68	<b>Bulk Density:</b>	Not available
		<b>Chemical Formula:</b>	CuSO4*5H2O

### \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information \*\*\*

#### Chemical Stability

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is hygroscopic, but stable when kept dry, under normal temperature and pressures.

#### Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, exposure to air and incompatible materials.

#### Incompatibility

Copper Sulfate causes hydroxylamine to ignite and the hydrated salt is vigorously reduced. Solutions of sodium hypobromite are decomposed by powerful catalytic action of cupric ions, even as impurities. Copper salts, including Copper Sulfate may react to form explosive acetylides when in contact with acetylene or nitromethane. Contact with reducing agents, can cause a vigorous reaction, especially in solution. This product can corrode aluminum, steel and iron. Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is incompatible with magnesium, strong bases, alkalines, phosphates, acetylene, hydrazine, and zirconium.

#### Hazardous Decomposition

Sulfur oxides and Copper oxides.

#### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

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### \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

#### Acute and Chronic Toxicity

##### A: General Product Information

Acute toxicity is largely due to the corrosive (acidic) properties of this material. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Product is an eye and skin irritant, and may cause burns. Product is a respiratory tract irritant, and inhalation may cause nose irritation, sore throat, coughing, and chest tightness and possibly, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.

Chronic: Long term skin overexposure to this product may lead to dermatitis and eczema. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis and possibly corneal abnormalities. Chronic overexposure to this product may cause liver and kidney damage, anemia and other blood cell abnormalities.

##### B: Component Analysis - LD<sub>50</sub>/LC<sub>50</sub>

###### Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate (7758-99-8)

Oral-rat LD<sub>50</sub> = 330 mg/kg (testing done June 2006, Consumer Product Testing Co., Inc.); Intraperitoneal-Rat LD<sub>50</sub>: 18,700 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal-rat LD<sub>50</sub>: 20 mg/kg; Subcutaneous-rat LD<sub>50</sub>: 43 mg/kg; Intravenous-rat LD<sub>50</sub>: 48900 µg/kg; Unreported-rat LD<sub>50</sub>: 520 mg/kg; Oral-mouse LD<sub>50</sub>: 369 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD<sub>50</sub>: 33 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal-mouse LD<sub>50</sub>: 7182 µg/kg; Intravenous-mouse LD<sub>50</sub>: 23300 µg/kg

##### B: Component Analysis - TDLo/LDLo

###### Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate (7758-99-8)

Oral-man LDLo: 857 mg/kg; Oral-Human LDLo: 50 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Kidney, Urethra, Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Blood: hemorrhage; Oral-Human TDLo: 11 mg/kg; Gastrointestinal: gastritis; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea, nausea or vomiting; Oral-Human TDLo: 272 mg/kg; liver, kidney, Blood effects; Oral-Human LDLo: 1088 mg/kg; Oral-child : 150 mg/kg; Kidney, Urethra, Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular ; necrosis); Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia; unknown-Man LDLo: 221 mg/kg; Oral-Woman TDLo: 2400 mg/kg/day: Gastrointestinal tract effects; DNA Inhibition-Human: lymphocyte 76 mmol/L; Oral-woman LDLo: 100 mg/kg; Vascular: Blood pressure lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Liver: hepatitis (hepatocellular necrosis), diffuse; Kidney, Urethra, Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Oral-Human LDLo: 143 mg/kg; Pulmonary system effects, Gastrointestinal tract effects ;Oral-rat TDLo: 915 mg/kg/1 year-intermittent: Cardiac: changes in coronary arteries; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Oral-rat TDLo: 157 mg/kg/6 weeks-intermittent: Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases; Oral-rat TDLo: 7530 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels:- multiple enzyme effect; Oral-rat TDLo: 2 gm/kg/20 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases, Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels; Intraperitoneal-rat TDLo: 791 mg/kg/18 weeks-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Intraperitoneal-rat TDLo: 7500 µg/kg: female 3 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: other measures of fertility; Subcutaneousrat TDLo: 12768 µg/kg: male 1 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: testes, epididymis, sperm duct; Intratesticular-rat TDLo:3192 µg/kg: male 1 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count), testes, epididymis, sperm duct; Oral-mouse TDLo: 3 gm/kg/8 weeks-continuous: Blood: changes in spleen; Immunological Including Allergic: decrease in cellular immune response, decrease in humoral immune response; Oral-mouse TDLo: 2 gm/kg/3 weekscontinuous: Blood: changes in spleen; Immunological Including Allergic: decrease in cellular immune response, decrease in humoral immune response; Subcutaneous-mouse LDLo: 500 µg/kg; Subcutaneous-mouse TDLo: 12768 µg/kg: male 30 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: testes, epididymis, sperm duct; Intravenous-mouse TDLo: 3200 µg/kg: female 8 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus), Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central Nervous System, cardiovascular (circulatory) system; Intravenous-mouse TDLo: 3200 µg/kg: female 7 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Oral-Dog, adult LDLo: 60 mg/kg; Intravenous-guinea pig TDLo: 2 mg/kg; Subcutaneous-Guinea Pig, adult LDLo: 62 mg/kg; Oral-Pigeon LDLo: 1000 mg/kg; Oral-Domestic animals (Goat, Sheep) LDLo: 5 mg/kg; Oral-Bird-wild species LDLo: 300 mg/kg; Intravenous-frog LDLo: 25 mg/kg; Parenteral-chicken TDLo: 10 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: tumors; Oral-pig TDLo: 140 mg/kg: female 1-15 week(s) after conception, lactating female 4 week(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: biochemical and metabolic; Intravenous-hamster TDLo: 2130 µg/kg: female 8 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: postimplantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants), Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central Nervous System, body wall

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### \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information (Continued) \*\*\*

#### Carcinogenicity

##### A: General Product Information

##### Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate (7758-99-8)

Cytogenetic Analysis-Rat/ast 300 mg/kg

##### B: Component Carcinogenicity

##### Copper dusts and mists, as Cu (7440-50-8)

EPA: EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity - inadequate human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity or no data available)

#### Epidemiology

No information available.

#### Neurotoxicity

Has not been identified.

#### Mutagenicity

Human and animal mutation data are available for Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate; these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific human and animal tissues exposed to high doses of this compound.

#### Teratogenicity

There are no reports of teratogenicity in humans. Animal studies indicate that a deficiency or excess of copper in the body can cause significant harm to developing embryos. The net absorption of copper is limited and toxic levels are unlikely from industrial exposure.

#### Other Toxicological Information

Individuals with Wilson's disease are unable to metabolize copper. Thus, persons with pre-existing Wilson's disease may be more susceptible to the effects of overexposure to this product.

### \*\*\* Section 12 - Ecological Information \*\*\*

#### Ecotoxicity

##### A: General Product Information

Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is toxic to fish and marine organisms when applied to streams, rivers, ponds or lakes.

##### B: Ecotoxicity

##### Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate (7758-99-8)

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Lepomis machochirus* bluegill) wt 1.5 g = 884 mg/L at 18°C, static bioassay (95% confidence limit 707-1,100 mg/L) (technical material, 100% (about 25% elemental copper); LC<sub>50</sub> (*Leopmis cyanellus*, Green Sunfish) = 1.1 g, 3,510 µg/L at °C; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Pimephales promelas*, Fat-head minnow) = 1.2 g, 838 µg/L at 18°C; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Crassius auratus*, Goldfish) = 0.9 g, 1380 µg/L at 18°C; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Crassius auratus*, Goldfish) = 0.1-2.5 mg/L; LC<sub>50</sub> (*EEL*) = 0.1-2.5 mg/L; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Salmo gairdneri*, Rainbow trout) = 1.6 g, 135 µg/L at 18°C; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Salmo gairdneri*, Rainbow trout) 48 hours = 0.14 ppm; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnia magna*) no time specified = 0.182 mg/L; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Salmo gairdneri*, Rainbow trout) no time specified = 0.17 mg/L; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Lepomis machochirus*, Blue gill) no time specified = 1.5 g, 884 µg/L at 18°C; LC<sub>50</sub> (Stripped Bass) 96 hours = 1 ppm or lower; LC<sub>50</sub> (Prawn) 48 hours = 0.14; LC<sub>50</sub> (Shrimp) 96 hours = 17.0 ppm copper; LC<sub>50</sub> (Blue Crab) 96 hours = 28 ppm copper; LC<sub>50</sub> (Oyster) 96 hours = 5.8 ppm copper; LC<sub>50</sub> (*Viviparus bengalensis* snail) 96 hours = 0.060 ppm copper (at 32.5°C; 0.066 ppm copper static bioassay); LC<sub>50</sub> (*Viviparus bengalensis* snail) 96 hours = 0.09 ppm copper (at 27.3°C; 0.066 ppm copper static bioassay); LC<sub>50</sub> (*Viviparus bengalensis* snail) 96 hours = 0.39 ppm copper (at 20.3°C; 0.066 ppm copper static bioassay)

#### Environmental Fate

If released to soil, copper sulfate may leach to groundwater, be partly oxidized or bind to humic materials, clay or hydrous oxides of iron and manganese. In water, it will bind to carbonates as well as humic materials, clay and hydrous oxides of iron and manganese. Copper is accumulated by plants and animals, but it does not appear to biomagnify from plants to animals. In air, copper aerosols have a residence time of 2 to 10 days in an unpolluted atmosphere and 0.1 to greater than 4 days in polluted, urban areas.

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### \*\*\* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \*\*\*

#### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

##### A: General Product Information

This product is a registered pesticide.

##### B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

#### Disposal Instructions

All wastes must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations or with regulations of Canada and its Provinces. This material can be converted to a less hazardous material by weak reducing agents followed by neutralization. Do not reuse empty containers. Do not rinse unless required for recycling. If partly filled, call local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never pour unused product down drains or on the ground.

#### Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticides, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of U.S. Federal and Canadian Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use, according to product label instruction, contact your U.S. State, or Canadian Province Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest U.S. EPA Regional Office, or the offices of Environment Canada for guidance.

### \*\*\* Section 14 – Transportation Information Ground \*\*\*

NOTE: The shipping classification information in this section (Section 14) is meant as a guide to the overall classification of the product. However, transportation classifications may be subject to change with changes in package size. Consult shipper requirements under 49 CFR, IATA and IMDG to assure regulatory compliance.

#### US DOT 49 CFR 100-185 Revised July 24, 2009 Information

UN/NA #: UN 3077

Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, solid, n.o.s. (cupric sulfate)

Hazard Class: 9

Packing Group: III

Required Label(s): Class 9

Special Provision: 8, 146, IB8, IP2, N20

Packaging: 172.213

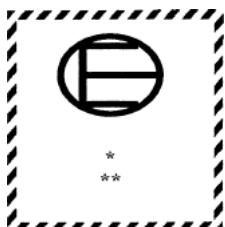
RQ Quantity: For a single package less than the RQ of 10lb (4.54 kg), the RQ designation should be not be used.

#### Additional Shipping Information

**Limited Quantity Shipments:** Shipments, except for air, need not be marked with the Proper Shipping Name of the contents, but shall be marked with the UN Number (3077) of the contents, preceded by the letters "UN", placed within a diamond. The width of the line forming the diamond shall be at least 2 mm; the number shall be at least 6 mm high. The total weight of each outer packaging cannot exceed 30 kg (66 pounds.) .

**Small Quantities for Highway and Rail:** The maximum quantity of this material per inner receptacle is limited to 30 g (1 ounce) per receptacle. The inner receptacles must be securely packed in an inside packaging with cushioning material to prevent movement of the inner receptacles and packed in a strong outer box with a gross mass not to exceed 29kg (64 pounds). The completed package must meet the drop test requirements of 173.4(6) (i). The outside of the package must be marked with the statement "**This package conforms to 49 CFR 173.4 for domestic highway or rail transport only.**"

**Excepted Quantities:** The maximum quantity of this material per inner receptacle is limited to 30 g (1 ounce) per receptacle and the aggregate quantity of this material per completed package does not exceed 1kg (2.2 pounds). The inner receptacles must be securely packed in an inside packaging with cushioning material to prevent movement in the inner receptacles and packed in a strong outer box with a gross mass not to exceed 29kg (64 pounds). The completed package must meet a drop test. The requirements are found in 173.4(6) (i). The package must not be opened or otherwise altered until it is no longer in commerce. For highway or rail transportation no shipping paper is required. The package must be legibly marked with the following marking:



**NOTE:** The "\*" must be replaced by the primary hazard class, or when assigned, the division of each of the hazardous materials contained in the package. The "\*\*" must be replaced by the name of the shipper or consignee if not shown elsewhere on the package. The symbol shall be not less than 100 mm (3.9 inches) x 100 mm (3.9 inches), and must be durable and clearly visible.

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**De minimis Exceptions:** The maximum quantity of this material per inner receptacle is limited to 1g (0.04 ounce) per receptacle and the aggregate quantity of this material per completed package does not exceed 100 g (0.22 pounds). The inner receptacles must be securely packed in an inside packaging with cushioning material to prevent movement in the inner receptacles and packed in a strong outer box with a gross mass not to exceed 29kg (64 pounds). The completed package must meet the drop test. The requirements are found in 173.4(6) (i). The package must not be opened or otherwise altered until it is no longer in commerce and may be transported by aircraft. If all of the above requirements are met, then this material is not regulated.

### \*\*\* Section 14 – Transportation Information Air \*\*\*

**50<sup>th</sup> Edition International Air Transport Association (IATA):**

For Shipments by Air transport: This information applies to air shipments both within the U.S. and for shipments originating in the U.S., but being shipped to a different country.

**UN/NA #:** UN 3077

**Proper Shipping Name:** Environmentally Hazardous Substance, solid, n.o.s. (cupric sulfate)

**Hazard Class:** 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods)

**Packing Group:** III

**Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction:** 911

**Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity:** 400 kg

**Limited Quantity Packing Instruction (Passenger & Cargo Aircraft):** Y911

**Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity (Passenger & Cargo Aircraft):** 30 kg G

**Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction:** 911

**Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity:** 400 kg

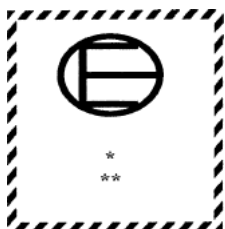
**Excepted Quantities:** E1

**Special Provisions:** A97, A158

**ERG Code:** 9L

**Limited Quantity Shipments:** Shipments for air must be marked with the Proper Shipping Name, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, solid, n.o.s. (cupric sulfate), and shall be marked with the UN Number (3077) preceded by the letters "UN", placed within a diamond. The width of the line forming the diamond shall be at least 2 mm; the number shall be at least 6 mm high. The total weight of each outer packaging cannot exceed 30 kg.

**Excepted Quantities:** The maximum quantity of this material per inner receptacle is limited to 30 g per receptacle and the aggregate quantity of this material per completed package does not exceed 1kg. The inner receptacles must be securely packed in an intermediate packaging with cushioning material to prevent movement in the inner receptacles and packed in a strong outer box with a gross mass not to exceed 29kg. The completed package must meet a drop test. The requirements are found in 2.7.6.1. The package must not be opened or otherwise altered until it is no longer in commerce. For air transportation no shipping paper is required. The package must be legibly marked with the following marking:



**NOTE:** The "\*\*" must be replaced by the primary hazard class, or when assigned, the division of each of the hazardous materials contained in the package. The "\*\*\*" must be replaced by the name of the shipper or consignee if not shown elsewhere on the package. The symbol shall be not less than 100 mm x 100 mm and must be durable and clearly visible.



## Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate**

**ID: C1-121A**

### \*\*\* Section 14 – Transportation Information Vessel \*\*\*

#### Amendment 34-08 International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code

For shipments via marine vessel transport, the following classification information applies.

**UN/NA #:** UN 3077

**Proper Shipping Name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Cupric sulfate)

**Hazard Class:** Class 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods)

**Packing Group:** III

**Special Provisions:** 179,274,335,909

**Limited Quantities:** 5 kg

**Excepted Quantities:** E1

**Packing Instructions:** P002/LP02

**Provisions:** PP12

**IBC Instructions:** IBC08

**IBC Provisions:** B2

**EmS:** F-A, S-S

**Stowage and Segregation:** Category A.

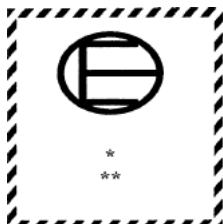
**Marine Pollutant:** This material is considered a marine pollutant by the IMO and shipments of the material must carry the new marking



Refer to IMO Amendment 34-08 Chapter 2.9 and 2.10.

**Limited Quantity Shipments:** Shipments need not be marked with the Proper Shipping Name of the contents, but shall be marked with the UN Number (3077) of the contents, preceded by the letters "UN", placed within a diamond. The width of the line forming the diamond shall be at least 2 mm; the number shall be at least 6 mm high. The total weight of each outer packaging cannot exceed 30kg.

**Excepted Quantities:** The maximum quantity of this material per inner receptacle is limited to 30g per receptacle and the aggregate quantity of this material per completed package does not exceed 1,000g. Maximum number of packages per Cargo Transport Unit (CTU) shall not exceed 1,000 packages. The inner receptacles must be securely packed in an intermediate packaging with cushioning material to prevent movement in the inner receptacles and packed in a strong outer box with a gross mass not to exceed 29 kg. The completed package must meet a drop test. The requirements are found in 3.5.3.1. Packages must not be opened or otherwise altered until it is no longer in commerce and a shipping paper is required. The package must be legibly marked with the following marking:



**NOTE:** The "\*\*" must be replaced by the primary hazard class, or when assigned, the division of each of the hazardous materials contained in the package. The "\*\*\*" must be replaced by the name of the shipper or consignee if not shown elsewhere on the package. The symbol shall be not less than 100 mm x 100 mm and must be durable and clearly visible.

### \*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\*

#### US Federal Regulations

##### A: General Product Information

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate (CAS # 7758-99-8) is listed as a Priority and Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

**B: Component Analysis** This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4):

##### Copper Compounds (7440-50-8)

SARA 313: final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg) Note: No reporting of releases of this substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or greater than 0.004 inches.

##### Cupric Sulfate (7758-98-7)

CERCLA: final RQ = 10 pounds (4.54 kg)

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

**Material Name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate**

**ID: C1-121A**

**\*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information (Continued) \*\*\***

**C: Sara 311/312 Tier II Hazard Ratings:**

Component	CAS #	Fire Hazard	Reactivity Hazard	Pressure Hazard	Immediate Health Hazard	Chronic Health Hazard
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	7758-99-8	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

**State Regulations**

**A: General Product Information**

**California Proposition 65**

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is not on the California Proposition 65 chemical lists.

**B: Component Analysis - State**

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Copper, fume, dust and mists	N/A	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	7758-99-8	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

**Other Regulations**

**A: General Product Information**

When used as a pesticide, the requirements of the U.S. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), or requirements under the Canadian Pest Control Act, are applicable.

**B: Component Analysis - Inventory**

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	7758-99-8	Exempted	No	Yes

Although this compound is not on the TSCA Inventory, it is exempted as a hydrate of a listed compound, Copper Sulfate (CAS # 7758-98-7), per 40 CFR 710.4 (d)(3) and 40 CFR 720.30 (h)(3). Under this section of TSCA, any chemical substance which is a hydrate of a listed compound is exempted.

**C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL**

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	7758-99-8	1 percent

**ANSI Labeling (Z129.1):**

**WARNING! MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF INHALED.** Keep from contact with clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing dusts or particulates. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, faceshields, suitable body protection, and NIOSH-approved respiratory protection, as appropriate. **FIRST-AID:** In Case of Contamination of Skin or Clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. In Case of Contamination of 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 to rinse eye. 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. If Ingested: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In the event of a medical emergency, you may also contact The National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert material. Place residue in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

**Labeling Information for Pesticide Use of Product:**

**DANGER! HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

**DANGER: CORROSIVE:** Causes eye damage and irritation to the skin and mucous membrane. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. May cause skin sensitization reactions to certain individuals.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, made of any water-proof material, shoes, plus socks and protective eyewear. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this solutions of this product. Do not reuse such contaminated items. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for reusable items exist, wash using detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately for other laundry.

## Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate**

**ID: C1-121A**

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:** Persons using this product should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if contaminated by the pesticide. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after use with this product. Wash outside of gloves and other equipment before removing. After removal of PPE, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** This product is toxic to fish. Direct application of Copper Sulfate to water may cause a significant reduction in populations of aquatic invertebrates, plants and fish. Do not treat more than one-half of lake or pond at one time in order to avoid depletion of oxygen from decaying vegetation. Allow 2 weeks between treatments for oxygen levels to recover. Trout and other species of fish may be killed at application rates recommended on this label, especially in soft or acid waters. However, fish toxicity generally decreases when the hardness of the water increases. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Consult local State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating such waters.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open burning and dumping is prohibited. Do not re-use empty containers. Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilutions of concentrate in food or drink containers. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, 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. Completely empty bag of product into application equipment. Dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, avoid smoke.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contaminate workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For requirements specific to your State, consult the agency responsible for your pesticide regulations.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS:** Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. The Standard contains requirements for the training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. These requirements only apply to uses of this product that are covered under the Worker Protection Standard. Do not apply this product in a way that will contaminate workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted interval (REI) of 48 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is "Coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes, plus socks and protective eyewear."

### Labeling Information for Pesticide Use of Product (continued):

**GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS:** Water hardness, temperature of the water, the type and amount of vegetation to be controlled and the amount of water flow, are to be considered in using Copper Sulfate to control algae. Begin treatment soon after plant growth has started. If treatment is delayed until a large amount of algae is present, larger quantities of Copper Sulfate will be required. Algal growth is difficult to control with Copper Sulfate when water temperatures are low or when water is hard. Larger quantities of Copper Sulfate will be required to kill and control algae in water which is flowing than in a body of stagnant water. If possible, curtail the flow of water before treatment and hold dormant until approximately three days after treatment or until the algae have begun to die. When preparing a Copper Sulfate solution in water, the mixing container should be made of plastic or glass, or a painted, enameled, or copper-lined metal container. It is usually best to treat algae on a sunny day when the heavy mats of filamentous algae are most likely to be floating on the surface, allowing the solution to be sprayed directly on the algae. If there is some doubt about the concentration to apply, it is generally best to start with a lower concentration and to increase this concentration until the algae are killed.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTION:** It is a violation of Federal Law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or adverse modification to their habitat. The use of this product may pose a hazard to certain Federally Designated species known to occur in specific areas. Contact the EPA for information on these areas. Obtain a copy of the EPA Bulletin specific to your area. This bulletin identifies areas within specific State counties where the use of this pesticide is prohibited, unless specified otherwise. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters, or the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. **THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.**

EPA REG. NO. 56576-

EPA EST. NO. 52117-MX-001

## Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate**

**ID: C1-121A**

### \*\*\* Section 16 - Other Information \*\*\*

#### Other Information

Chem One Ltd. ("Chem One") shall not be responsible for the use of any information, product, method, or apparatus herein presented ("Information"), and you must make your own determination as to its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and for health and safety purposes. You assume the entire risk of relying on this Information. In no event shall Chem One be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of this product or products, or reliance upon this Information. By providing this Information, Chem One neither can nor intends to control the method or manner by which you use, handle, store, or transport Chem One products. If any materials are mentioned that are not Chem One products, appropriate industrial hygiene and other safety precautions recommended by their manufacturers should be observed. Chem One makes no representations or warranties, either express or implied of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other nature regarding this information, and nothing herein waives any of Chem One's conditions of sale. This information could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. Chem One may make improvements and/or changes in the product (s) and/or the program (s) described in this information at any time. If you have any questions, please contact us at Tel. 713-896-9966 or E-mail us at [Safety@chemone.com](mailto:Safety@chemone.com).

#### Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**Contact:** Sue Palmer-Koleman, PhD

**Contact Phone:** (713) 896-9966

**Revision log** 07/24/00 4:24 PM SEP Changed company name, Sect 1 and 16, from Corporation to Ltd.

07/27/00 2:49 PM SEP Added "Fine 200, FCC IV, Very High Purity" to synonyms, Section 1

08/23/00 3:15 PM SEP Added "Copper Sulfate Crystals" to synonyms, Section 1

05/31/01 9:31 AM HDF Checked exposure limits; made changes to Sect 9; overall review, add SARA 311/312 Haz Ratings.

06/01/01 7:28 AM HDF Added text to label information from EPA Approved Label

07/24/01 4:31 AM CLJ Add Shipments by Air information to Section 14, Changed contact to Sue, non-800 Chemtrec Num.

09/18/01 11:34 AM SEP Added Domestic Transportation Exception, Sect 14

10/05/01 3:30 PM SEP Deleted Alternate Shipping Name, Sect 14

02/15/02 11:01 AM: HDF Revision of SARA Chronic Hazard Rating to "Yes".

2/21/02 4:21 PM HDF Added more information on Marine Pollutant Markings and Limited Quantity Shipments

9/16/03: 3:45 PM HDF Addition of chronic health hazard information. Addition of inhalation hazard information, Section 3. Section 4. expansion of information on Information for Physicians. Up-graded Section 10 Reactivity Information. Up-dated DFG MAK exposure limits. Up-Dated entire Section 14 Transportation Information to include IATA, IMO and current Canadian transport information.

06/22/05 2:24PM SEP Update IATA Section 14

01/06/2006 10:12 am SEP Corrected Section 14 DOT domestic transport exception to read 49 CFR 172.322 (d) (3).

09/08/06 2:52PM SEP Updated DOT and IMO Section 14 SEP

09/25/06 08:43 HDF Review of new toxicological data and addition of data to Section 11.

10/17/06 12:15 pm SEP Updated Section 11.

10/16/07 9:48am SEP Updated Section 14- IATA

10/10/08 3:48 PM DLY Changed Chem One Physical Address, Section 1

09/18/09 MMK Updated Section 14 limited & excepted quantities and exceptions, updated REI and treatment interval per EPA label RED

This is the end of MSDS # C1-121A