

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.2
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: August 08, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Copper in water

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number LINS001324
Other names cda102;cda110;cda101

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.
Signal word No signal word
Hazard statement(s) none
Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention none
Response none
Storage none
Disposal none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Copper in water	Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Irritation eyes, respiratory system; cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; [potential occupational carcinogen] Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys (increase(d) risk with Wilson's disease) (NIOSH, 2016)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. 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 . Copper and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use special powder, dry sand. NO other agents. Water may be ineffective.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustible. Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use special powder, dry sand. NO other agents. Water may be ineffective.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1. ventilate area of release. 2. collect spilled material in the most convenient and safe manner for reclamation, or for disposal in a secure sanitary landfill. liq containing copper should be absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material. copper dusts & mists

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

See Chemical Dangers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: (fume, as Cu): 0.2 mg/m³, as TWA. TLV: (dust and mists, as Cu): 1 mg/m³, as TWA. MAK: (respirable fraction): 0.01 mg/m³; peak limitation category: II(2); pregnancy risk group: C

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Solid. Powder.
Colour	Copper colour.
Odour	Odorless /Copper dusts and mists/
Melting point/freezing point	Ca. 1 059 °C. Remarks:Mass increase, indicative of oxidation starts at 200°C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	2567°C(lit.)
Flammability	Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but powdered form may ignite.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	18°C
Auto-ignition temperature	> 1 059 °C. Remarks:No self-ignition observed up to the melting point.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Insoluble (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	-0.57 (calculated)
Vapour pressure	7.5 nanopascal. Temperature:20 °C. Remarks:The calculated vapour pressure values are extrapolated with the Antoine constants from the regression of the data below 140°C (data points 1-8) for temperature 20,25 and 50 °C.;18 nanopascal. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:The calculated vapour pressure values are extrapolated with the Antoine constants from the regression of the data below 140°C (data points 1-8) for temperature 20,25 and 50 °C.;840 nanopascal. Temperature:50 °C. Remarks:The calculated vapour pressure values are extrapolated with the Antoine constants from the regression of the data below 140°C (data points 1-8) for temperature 20,25 and 50 °C.
Density and/or relative density	Ca. 8.78 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

100 mg/cu m (as Cu) Copper dusts and mists

Mixtures with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxide and azides are shock-sensitive. Reacts with strong oxidants such as chlorates, bromates and iodates strong oxidants such as chlorates, bromates and iodates. This generates explosion hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

Becomes dull when exposed to air. in moist air gradually becomes coated with green basic carbonate.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

COPPER combines violently with chlorine trifluoride in the presence of carbon [Mellor 2, Supp. 1, 1956]. Is oxidized by sodium peroxide with incandescence [Mellor 2:490-93, 1946-1947]. Forms an unstable acetylide when acetylene is passed over samples that have been heated enough to form an oxide coating. Reacts more rapidly in powdered or granular form. Subject to explosive reaction then mixed in finely divided form with finely divided bromates chlorates and iodates of barium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, or zinc; these reactions are initiated by heat, percussion, and occasionally light friction [Mellor 2:310, 1946-1947]. A solution of sodium azide in copper pipe with lead joints formed copper azide and lead azide, both of these compounds can detonate [Klotz, 1973].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with ... ammonium nitrate, bromates, chlorates, iodates, chloride, ... ethylene oxide, ... hydrazine mononitrate, hydrazoic acid, ... and potassium oxide .

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 300 - 500 mg/kg bw.

- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 5.11 mg/L air.
- Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Cancer Classification: Group D Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Ingestion may cause effects on the liver.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 193 µg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: These observations consistently show that the presence of organic matter decreases the bioavailability, uptake, and ecotoxicity of copper in the aquatic environment - Daphnia magna.
- Toxicity to algae: Based on the algal biomass, the growth rate, the pigment diversity and the autotrophic index, an optimal concentration range was observed between 1 and 35µg Cu/L. - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum).
- Toxicity to microorganisms: see summary - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3089 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN3089 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN3089 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: METAL POWDER, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: METAL POWDER, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: METAL POWDER, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: 4.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: 4.1 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No
IMDG: No
IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Copper	Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information



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The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until a few hours have passed. UN 3089 refers to METAL POWDERS, FLAMMABLE, (n.o.s.)

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.