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RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP Infosafe No™ 1CHQZ Issue Date: January 2019

COPPER (I) CHLORIDE Product Name:

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

COPPER (I) CHLORIDE

Identifier

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

38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN **Address**

> SA 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440-2000

Telephone/Fax Number **Emergency phone**

Fax: (08) 8440-2001 CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Catalyst, preservative and fungicide, desulfurizing and decolourizing agent in petroleum industry,

absorbent for carbon monoxide and laboratory reagent.

Other Names **Product Code** <u>Name</u>

> COPPER (I) CHLORIDE LR CL092 COPPER (I) CHLORIDE AR CA092

Cuprous chloride

Other Information

Chem-Supply Ptv Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification

of the

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

substance/mixture

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Exclamation mark, Environment Pictogram (s)





Precautionary

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

statement -

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Prevention

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth. statement -P391 Collect spillage. Response

Precautionary statement -Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical

Solid

Characterization

Ingredients <u>Name</u> CAS **Hazard Symbol** Risk Phrase **Proportion**

> Cuprous Chloride 7758-89-6 90-100 %



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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, Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other

symptoms appear.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and Skin

wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. If Eye contact

rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention

Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area. **First Aid Facilities**

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 Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

extinguishing media

Hazards from Combustion

Products

Irritating, toxic and corrosive fumes and vapours, including hydrogen chloride gas, copper fumes, chlorinated compounds, oxides of copper and chloride and chlorine gas or ionic chloride, CI-. Contact with acids or acid fumes may release highly toxic hydrogen chloride fumes. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Specific Methods Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

Large fire: Use dry chemical, water spray, fog or foam - Do NOT use water jets.

Specific hazards arising from the

chemical

Material does not burn.

2X **Hazchem Code**

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum Precautions in

connection with Fire protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Personal

Precautions

Personal Protection Use personal protective equipment listed in Section 8.

Clean-up Methods -**Small Spillages**

Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in

accordance with local regulations.

Environmental Prevent from entering into drains, ditches, rivers or the sea.

Precautions

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid prolonged or Handling

repeated contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with

material. Keep away from incompatibles. Only use in well-ventilated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including

Store in a cool,dry place. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Store in well ventilated area.

Store away from imcompatibles such as oxidizing agents, alkali metals, potassium and lithium nitride; air sensitive; light sensitive and moisture sensitive. incompatabilities

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 3780 - 1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational Name STEL **TWA**

exposure limit values

> mg/m3 ppm <u>mg/m3</u> **Footnote** ppm



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Cuprous Chloride 1 Copper, dust &

mist (as

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) (Safe Work Australia) of 1 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

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

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours Respiratory **Protection**

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.

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. **Eye Protection**

Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and

maintenance.

Personal Protective

Hygiene Measures

Hand Protection

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.

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection **Body Protection**

against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. 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

Solid **Form**

Appearance White, cubic crystals.

Exposed to light, turns brown; Exposed to air, turns blue-green.

Odour Odourless. **Melting Point** 430 °C **Boiling Point** 1490 °C

Solubility in Water Practically insoluble in water.

Solubility in Organic Soluble in acids, ammonia and ether. Insoluble in alcohol and acetone.

Solvents

Specific Gravity 4.14

~ 5 (slurry, 50 g/l, H2O, 20 °C) pН Non combustible material. **Flammability**

Molecular Weight 98.99

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditions. Hygroscopic

Exposed to light turns brown; Exposed to air turns blue-green.

Conditions to Avoid Dust generation, excess heat, exposure to moist air/moisture or water, light and incompatible materials.

Oxidizing agents, alkali metals, potassium, acetylene, hydrazine, lithium nitride and nitromethane. Incompatible Water, moisture and air. **Materials**



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Hazardous Decomposition **Products**

Irritating, toxic and corrosive fumes and vapours, including hydrogen chloride gas, copper fumes, chlorinated compounds, oxides of copper and chloride and chlorine gas or ionic chloride, Cl-. Contact with acids or acid fumes may release highly toxic hydrogen chloride fumes. Contact with metals may

evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Possibility of Copper chloride reacts violently with lithium nitride.

hazardous reactions

Hazardous Will not occur.

Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 140 mg/kg

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of dust causes irritation of mucous membranes in the mouth, pharvnx. Ingestion

oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include of burning pain in the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Hemorrhagic gastritis, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, metallic taste, and diarrhea may occur. If vomiting does not occur immediately systemic copper poisoning may occur, symptoms may include capillary damage, headache, cold sweat, weak pulse, kidney and liver damage, central nervous excitation followed by depression, jaundice, convulsions, blood effects, paralysis and coma. Death may

occur from shock or renal failure. Toxic effect on the liver!

Inhalation of dust causes irritation to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (nose, throat, Inhalation

lungs), symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, burning of the throat, and shortness of breath. May result in ulceration and perforation of respiratory tract. 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.

May causes skin irritation with symptoms of redness, inflammation, stinging and pain. Skin

May causes irritation, redness, pain, discolouration and damage. May cause corneal damage, Eye

conjunctivitis, ulceration, clouding of the cornea, or blindness.

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic properties.

Chronic Effects Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure to dusts of

copper salts may cause discolouration of the skin or hair, blood and liver damage, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, runny nose, metallic taste, atrophic changes and irritation of the mucous membranes, unconsciousness or death. Chronic copper poisoning is characterised by hepatic cirrhosis, brain damage and demyelination, kidney defects and copper deposition in the cornea as demonstrated

via Wilson's disease.

No evidence of mutagenic properties. Mutagenicity

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available. Highly toxic for aquatic

organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

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

Information on **Ecological Effects** Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Environmental Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

Protection

Information

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

Transport Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8

dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

U.N. Number

COPPER CHLORIDE UN proper shipping

name

Transport hazard

class(es)

8

Hazchem Code 2X



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Ш **Packing Group EPG Number** 8A1 **IERG Number** 37

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory

Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Information

Poisons Schedule

16. Other Information

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

Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons,

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road

and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous

Chemicals', 2011.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide',

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.

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)'

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational

Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

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

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