

Material Safety Data Sheet
Roebic K-77 Root Killer, 2 pounds

Conforms with OSHA form OMB No. 1218-0072

Roebic Laboratories, Inc.
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Emergency Telephone Numbers-
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SECTION I - INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name Copper Sulfate, Blue Vitrol, Bluestone
Trade name Roebic K-77 Root Killer
DOT Shipping Name Copper Sulfate (Blue Vitrol)
CAS Number 7758-98-7

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS	CAS No.	%
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate (CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O)	7758-98-7	99.0

Hazard Data

Health hazard: Oral LD50 (rats, male) = 472 mg/kg.

Oral- toxic

Dermal- non irritating to skin

Inhalation- non toxic

Eye- corrosive

According to FHSLA regulations, Aquatic hazard: LC50 set at >1.0>1mg/1 (water programs hazardous substances, FPA) *see possible use exceptions on last page.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point -5 H₂O @ 150°C
Volatility/VOL (%) -
Melting Point -4 H₂O @ 110°C
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) -
Vapor Density (air=1) -
Solubility in H₂O 22.37 @ 0°C, 117.95@ 100°C
Appearance/Odor Blue crystals or powder, no odor
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1) 2.284
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)
pH (as is) N/A
pH (1% SOLN.) Not known

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point Non-flammable
Auto Ignition Temperature N/A
Flammable Limits in Ai, % by vol. Lower N/A Upper N/A
Extinguish Media Copper sulfate does not burn, nor will it support combustion. If stored with other combustible products, use water, CO₂ or dry chemical.
Special Fire Fighting Procedure If dry heated above 600°C, SO₂ is evolved. If water is used, it will be solubilize the CuSO₄·5H₂O, and care should be used to keep such water out of streams or other water bodies.
Unusual Fire Hazard None

SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Entry	Inhalation, Skin Contact, Skin Absorption, Eye Contact, Ingestion
Hazard Classification	Inhalation: Produces irritation by inhalation, in accordance with FHSLA regulations. TWA=1 mg/m ₃ for all copper dusts and mists. Skin Contact: No effect on skin, in accordance with FHSLA regulations. Skin Absorption: Not toxic dermally, in accordance with FHSLA regulations. Eye Contact: Corrosive in accordance with FHSLA regulations. Ingestion: Toxic orally, in accordance with FHSLA regulations.
Basis for Classification	Inhalation: Acute inhalation LC50, in excess of 1.48 mg / 1 air. Skin Contact: Skin irritations index, zero Skin Absorption: Dermal LD50, in excess of 8,000 mg/kg Eye Contact: Eye irritation score, 24 hrs. = 41.67 / 48hrs. corrosive Ingestion: Acute oral LD50 (male rats) = 472 mg/kg
Source	Laboratory testing in accordance with FHSLA regulations.
Over Exposure Effects	
Acute Overexposure	Copper sulfate is emetic, and has seldom been fatal
Chronic Overexposure	Prolonged over ingestion might increase liver copper content
First Aid	Eye contact: Flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, hold eyelids apart during irrigation. Seek medical attention. Skin contact: Wash or shower thoroughly with water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Ingestion: Drink a large quantity of water or milk. Get medical attention. Inhalation: Remove worker from exposure and seek medical aid.
Notes to Physician:	Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression and convulsion may be needed.

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	None
Incompatible Materials	None known when product remains dry. Product readily dissolves in water. Solutions are corrosive to mild steel. Store solutions in plastic, rubber, 304, 347, or 316 stainless steel.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None at normal process temperatures and pressures. If dry product is heated above 1100°F (600°C) sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) may be released.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Polymerization Avoid	N/A

SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

Aquatic Toxicity (E.G. 96 HR. TLM)	LC50 24 hr. = Daphnia magna = .182 mg/1. Rainbow trout = 0.17 mg/1. Bluegill 1.5 mg/1. All values are expressed as copper sulfate pentahydrate. Test water was soft.
Waste Disposal Method	Sweep up crystal or powdered product and dispose in an approved landfill. If product is in confined solution, introduce lime or soda ash to form insoluble copper salts and then dispose of in an approved landfill. Product when discarded is not listed by EPA in 40 CFR paragraph 261.33.
Steps to be taken if Material is Released or Spilled	Contact appropriate local, state, or federal pollution control officials if warranted, especially if spilled into public

waters. If spill is confined to the use site, neutralize with lime or soda ash and use absorbent and remove to approved land fill.

Neutralizing Chemicals

Lime or soda ash

SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

- Ventilation Requirements** TWA = 1 mg/m³ for all copper dusts and mists. If TWA exceeds this limit in the workplace, appropriate ventilation should be provided or respiratory protective equipment must be provided.
- Specific Personal Protective Equipment** TWA = 1 mg/m³ for all copper dusts and mists. If TWA exceeds this limit in the workplace, respiratory protective equipment must be provided in accordance with the paragraph 1910.134 of title 29, code of federal regulations.
- Eye Protection** Chemical goggles should be worn when handling the product.
- Protective Gloves** Rubber gloves may be worn
- Other Protection** No special protective clothing or equipment required.

SECTION IX – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautionary Statement No special precautions are known other than those stated on the bag and in this Material Safety Data Sheet. Under some conditions copper sulfate dust may be irritating to the skin of some individuals. Problem use conditions seem to be aggravated by high humidity and sweating when copper sulfate is applied undiluted and dust contact occurs.

Other Handling and Storage Requirements Store product in a dry place.

Additional Regulatory Concerns

Federal

FDA Is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as a trace mineral for livestock when used in accord with good management practices. 21 CFR paragraph 582.80.

USDA Is GRAS when used in food wrap paper and paperboard products. 21 CFR paragraph 182.90.

CPSC

TSCA This product and all of ingredients are certified for inclusion on the toxic substances control act inventory of chemical substances.

Other Labeled and registered with the EPA as a pesticide to control algae in water and roots in sewers.

OSHA Product is a hazardous material as defined by 20 CFR paragraph 1910.1200 because it is corrosive to the eye, it is toxic orally, and it is a regulated air contaminant for dusts and mists. Product is not listed by the National Toxicology Program, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, nor the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (1981-82) as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen.

SECTION X – TRANSPORTATION

Department of Transportation and International Air Transportation Requirements:
THIS PRODUCT IS LIMITED TO A 2 POUND QUANTITY LIMITATION PER INNER PACKAGE FOR BOTH DOMESTIC ROAD TRANSPORTATION AND AIR TRANSPORTATION.

DOT SHIPPING NAME: Drain Cleaner Compound
SPECIAL LABELING, PACKAGING AND SHIPPING PAPERS NOT REQUIRED.

The following applies to International and Domestic Water Shipments:

Hazardous Materials Description/Proper Shipping Name:
Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S. (COPPER SULFATE)

HAZARD CLASS: 9

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN3077

Required label Text: Class 9 Miscellaneous Hazardous Material

Hazardous Substances/Reportable Quantities: No Limit

Special provisions for Transport: Additional markings “Marine Pollutant” required for bulk shipments. These additional marking should be entered on the shipping paper in association with the basic DOT description.