

International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240

<p>COPPER (powder) Cu Atomic mass: 63.5</p> <p>CAS # 7440-50-8 RTECS # GL5325000 ICSC # 0240</p>			
TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING	
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then remove to safe place (extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Separated from: see Chemical Dangers.		
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
ICSC: 0240	Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities © IPCS CEC 1993		

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	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
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I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OELs): TLV: ppm; 0.2 mg/m³ fume (ACGIH 1992-1993). TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): ppm; 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993).</p>	<p>The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Inhalation of fume may cause metal fever (see Notes).</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.</p>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 2595°C Melting point: 1083°C	Relative density (water = 1): 8.9 Solubility in water: none
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		
NOTES		
The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
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