FERROUS SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NFPA Ratings (scale 0-4) Health=2 Fire = 0 Reactivity =0

WHMIS Classification: D2B

SECTION I -----IDENTIFICATION-

Effective Date: 02-21-02

Revised: 09-26-05

Phone: (317)845-0045

Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800)424-9300

Name and Address:

CROWN TECHNOLOGY, INC.

7513 E. 96th Street

Indianapolis, IN 46256

Substance: Ferrous Sulfate Heptahydrate CAS# 7782-63-0

Synonyms: copperas, iron sulfate, green vitriol

Chemical Family: inorganic salt Molecular Formula: FeSO₄ 7H₂O Molecular Weight: 278.01

SECTION II ---------INGREDIENTS-

Component: Ferrous Sulfate Heptahydrate 100% Exposure Limits: Iron Salts, soluble, as Fe 1mg/m3 ACGIH TWA

SECTION III---------PHYSICAL PROPERTIES--

Description: Hygroscopic, blue green crystals, monoclinic, effloresces in dry air, becomes yellow brown when stored for extended time periods, forming a layer of ferric sulfate.

Solubility: 48.6g/100g water at 20 degrees C Melting Point: Loses water at 149 degrees F Boiling Point: Decomposes > 572 degrees F

pH: 5% Solution: 2.5 - 5 Bulk Density: 55 lbs / cubic ft

SECTION IV----FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD-

Fire and Explosion Hazard: Negligible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame

Firefighting Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam. Special Firefighting Procedures: Move container from fire area if possible. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water. Use agents appropriate to surrounding fire.

SECTION V-------TOXICITY-----

1520 mg/kg oral - mouse LD50

Carcinogenicity Information: Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or

Local Effects: Corrosive - eye, ingestion. Skin irritant, mucous

Acute Toxicity Level: Moderately toxic by ingestion (heptahydrate) Organs Affected: Poisoning may affect the liver, kidneys, circulatory, cardiovascular and central nervous systems.

Additional Data: Interactions with medicines may cause adverse effects.

SECTION VI-------HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID-----

Inhalation: Irritant

Acute exposure: may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Chronic exposure: No information available.

Remove from exposure area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Consult physician. Skin Contact:

Acute Exposure: may cause irritation.

Chronic Exposure: repeated exposure to irritants may cause

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap and water.

Eye Contact: Corrosive

Acute Exposure: contact with eyes may cause severe irritation and corrosive action due to acidity. Chronic Exposure: effects depend on concentration and duration of exposure. Prolonged contact with corrosives may result in conjunctivitis.

Ingestion:

Acute Exposure: side effects of ingestion of iron salts may include heartburn, nausea, gastric discomfort, constipation or diarrhea. Symptoms of severe poisoning may occur within 30 minutes or be delayed for several hours. Severe hemorrhagic gastritis with abdominal pain, retching, violent diarrhea and vomiting may occur. Circulatory system may be affected with symptoms of shock, rapid, weak or no pulse, severe hypotension and pulmonary changes with dyspnea, and emphysema may occur. The average lethal dose of iron is about 200 to 250 mg per kg of body weight.

Chronic Exposure: Reproductive effects have been reported in animals.

First Aid:

In patients not in shock or coma, induce emesis with syrup of ipecac if vomiting has not occurred. Follow with gastric lavage using deferoxamine, 2 grams in 1 liter of water which contains sodium bicarbonate 20 gm/L. Leave 10 grams of deferoxamine in 50 ml of 5% sodium bicarbonate in the stomach. Maintain airway, blood pressure and respiration. Treat symptomatically and supportively. (Dreisbach, Handbook of Poisoning, 11th edition.) Get medical attention. Treatment should be administered by qualified medical personnel.

The decision whether the severity of poisoning requires administering of any antidotes and actual dose required should be made by qualified medical personnel.

SECTION VII --------REACTIVITY----

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatibilities: Alkalies

Aresenic trioxide and sodium nitrate: spontaneously combustible

Methyl isocyanoacetate: may decompose explosively at 25 degrees C. Decomposition: Thermal decomposition products may include toxic sulfur oxides.

Polymerization: Does not occur.

SECTION VIII-----STORAGE AND DISPOSAL----

Obey all federal, state, and local regulations when storing or disposing of ferrous sulfate heptahydrate. Always store away from incompatible substances.

Conditions to avoid: dispersion of dust in air.

SECTION IX-----SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES---

Contain soil spill or liquid spills, neutralize with lime or sodium carbonate if necessary. Place into suitable container for later disposal. Reportable quantity: 1000 lbs.

If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA section 103. the National Response Center must be notified immediately at 800-424-8802.

SECTION X-----PROTECTIVE EQIUPMENT ---

Respirator: specific respirators selected must be based on the levels of the substance in the workplace. They must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and The Mine Safety and Health Administration. (NIOSH-MSHA)

Clothing: clean body covering clothing

Gloves: rubber gloves or other appropriate protective gloves Eye Protection: dust resistant safety goggles recommended. Eve Wash Station.

DOT Description:

Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s., 9, UN3077, III, RQ, (ferrous sulfate)

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