
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name COBALT SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE
Synonyms COBALT SULFATE • COBALT SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE • COBALT SULPHATE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name DUBOIS CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Address 305 Frankston Dandenong Rd, Dandenong South, VIC, 3175, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (03) 9768 3860
Email sales@duboischchemicals.com.au
Website <http://duboischchemicals.com.au/>

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

Health Hazards

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4
Skin Sensitisation: Category 1
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitisation: Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 1

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictograms



PRODUCT NAME COBALT SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE**Hazard statements**

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H360F	May damage fertility.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention statements

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

Response statements

P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage statements

P405	Store locked up.
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Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
COBALT (II) SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE	10026-24-1	233-334-2	>99%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic sulphur and cobalt oxides when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2X
 2 Fine Water Spray.
 X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Avoid generating dust.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Cobalt (metal and inorganic)	SWA [Proposed]	--	0.02	--	--
Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.05	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
COBALT (II) SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE	Cobalt in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	15 µg/L

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

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8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear dust-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body	Not required under normal conditions of use.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. At high dust levels, wear a Class P3 (Particulate) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	REDDISH PINK GRANULAR POWDER
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	96.8°C
Evaporation rate	NOT RELEVANT
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	3.71
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT RELEVANT
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), metals, heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic sulphur and cobalt oxides when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if swallowed.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
COBALT (II) SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE	424 mg/kg (rat)	--	--

Skin Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Sensitisation May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Mutagenicity Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer. Cobalt and cobalt compounds are classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Reproductive May damage fertility.

STOT - single exposure Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, nausea, dizziness and headache.

STOT - repeated exposure Chronic exposure to cobalt compounds may result in heart and thyroid damage.

Aspiration This product is a solid and aspiration hazards are not expected to occur.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

The availability of cobalt is primarily regulated by pH. At low pH it is oxidised to trivalent cobalt and often found associated with iron. Adsorption of cobalt on soil is high between pH 6 & 7, whereas leaching and plant uptake of cobalt are enhanced by a lower pH. 24-29 ppm inhibits sewage degradation by 50%. Toxic to protozoa above 3 ppm.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Precipitate using addition of ammonium sulphide solution or other sulphide. Filter, then dispose of the solid sulphide to approved landfill only. Contact the manufacturer for further information if required.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



PRODUCT NAME COBALT SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	3077	3077	3077
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains cobalt sulphate)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains cobalt sulphate)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains cobalt sulphate)
14.3 Transport hazard class	9	9	9
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2X
GTEPG	9C1
EmS	F-A, S-F

Other information The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Poison schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Classifications	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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