Infosafe No™	1CHTL	Issue Date : October 2019	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **COBALT (II) THIOCYANATE Anhydrous**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	COBALT (II) THIOCYANATE Anhydrous
Company Name	CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Humidity indicator and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Cobaltous thiocyanate, Cobaltous sulfocyanate, Cobaltous rhodanate, Cobaltous rhodanide	
COBALT (II) THIOCYANATE Anhydrous LR	CL414

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty 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 substance/mixture

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

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H360 May damage fertility.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response	P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an authorised waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Solid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Cobalt (II) thiocyanate anhydrous	3017-60-5	100 %		

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.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
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

Hazards from Combustion Products	May librate toxic fumes in fire.
Specific Methods	Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. No limitations to the type of extinguishing media. Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam - Do NOT use water jets. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways.
Hazchem Code	2X
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before reuse.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Keep away from moisture.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co) (Safe Work Australia) of 0.05 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. 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. 'Sen' notice - sensitiser. The substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to minute levels of that substance.
Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours 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.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective 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.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	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

Form	Solid
Appearance	Yellow-brown powder.
Odour	Odourless.
Solubility in Water	Soluble.

Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in ethanol, methanol, ether, acetone, and chloroform.
Flammability	Combustible.
Molecular Weight	175.09

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditons.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to direct sunlight. Exposure to moisture. Incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials	Moisture, acids and oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hydrogen cyanide and sulfur oxides.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. May cause nausea, headache and vomiting.
Inhalation	May cause irritation of respiratory tract.
Skin	May cause sensitisation by skin contact. May cause dermatitis upon prolonged exposure.
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation	Sensitization - Respiratory: Category 1 - Safe Work Australia.
Skin Sensitisation	Sensitization - Skin: Category 1 - Safe Work Australia.
Carcinogenicity	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) indicates there is limited evidence for carcinogenicity of cobalt (II) chloride in experimental animals, and has assigned cobalt and cobalt compounds as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2B). Carcinogenicity: Category 1B - Safe Work Australia.
Reproductive Toxicity	Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1B - Safe Work Australia.
STOT-repeated exposure	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: Category 1 - Safe Work Australia.
Chronic Effects	Systemic effect: Damage to kidneys.
Mutagenicity	No information available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available.

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 6 Toxic and Infectious Substances are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 8, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids, and are incompatible with food packaging in any quantity.
U.N. Number	3288
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	6.1
Hazchem Code	2X

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Packaging Method	3.8.6.1
Packing Group	III
IERG Number	34

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS	October 2009.
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, Inc., NY, 1997. 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: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	$Co(SCN)_2$

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