Safety Data Sheet

Cobalt chloride in water

Version: V2.0.0.1

Report No.: BWZ7227-2016-MSDS-US

Creation Date: 2025/10/13

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*Prepared according to American OSHA HCS-2024 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

1	Identification
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| Product identifier

Product Name	Cobalt chloride in water
Cat No.	BWZ7227-2016
CAS No.	Not applicable
EC No.	Not applicable
Molecular Formula	Not applicable

Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Please consult manufacturer.
Uses advised against	Please consult manufacturer.

Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Name of the company	Weiyel Inc
Address of the company	Hedian Light Industrial Park, Chengguan Town, Shangcheng County, Xinyang City, Henan Province, China
Post code	465350
Telephone number	010-58103678
Fax number	010-84840368
E-mail address	info@weiyel.com

| Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	010-58103678

2 Hazard(s) identification

Hazard classification according to 29 CFR 1910.1200

Sensitization - skin	Category 1
Sensitization - respiratory	Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 1B

Label elements

Eye

This product may cause temporary discomfort following direct contact with the

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Environmental hazards

Please refer to 12th chapter of SDS.

Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Component	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (wt, %)
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	88.764
Cobalt dichloride	7646-79-9	231-589-4	11.2
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	231-595-7	0.036

First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician if feel uncomfortable.
Skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician if feel uncomfortable.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Inhalation	Move victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a physician immediately.
Protecting of first-aiders	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the substance involved. Take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treat symptomatically.
- Symptoms may be delayed.

Fire-fighting measures

| Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapor possible in the event of fire.
- May expansion or decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.
- 2 Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- 3 Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- 1 Use personal protective equipment, do not breathe gas/mist/vapour/spray.
- 2 Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- 3 Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

- 1 Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- 2 Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- 1 Cut off the source of the leak as much as possible.
- 2 Keep leaks in a ventilated place.
- Absorb spilled material in dry sand or inert absorbent. In case of large amount of spillage, contain a spill by bunding.
- 4 Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
- Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container.

7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- 1 Handling is performed in a well ventilated place.
- 2 Wear suitable protective equipment.
- 3 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- 4 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/ hot surfaces.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- 1 Keep containers tightly closed.
- 2 Keep containers in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
- 3 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.
- 4 Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

Component	Country/Region	Limit value	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	

Cobalt dichloride	Japan - JSOH(2024–202 5)	-	0.05 (as Co)	-	-
	Finland	-	0.02	-	-
	Spain	-	0.02	-	-
	Sweden	-	0.02	-	-
Hydrogen chloride	Japan - JSOH(2024–202 5) Permissible exposure standards for	-	-	-	-
	workers in the workplace				
	Australia	-	-	5	7.5
	Canada - Ontario	-	-	2	-
	European Union	5	8	10	15
	USA - NIOSH	-	-	5	7

| Engineering controls

- 1 Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
- 2 Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- 3 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
- 4 Set up emergency exit and necessary risk-elimination area.

| Personal protection equipment

General requirement	
Eye protection	Must wear appropriate safety goggles.
Hand protection	Must wear appropriate chemical protective gloves.
Respiratory protection	Must wear appropriate personal respiratory protective equipment.
Skin and body protection	Must wear appropriate chemical protective clothing and chemical resistant shoes.

9 Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state,	Orange-red or red liquid
color, etc.)	
Odor	No information available
Odor threshold	No information available
рН	4.2 (0.2M,Cobalt dichloride)
Melting point/freezing point(°C)	735 (Cobalt dichloride)
Initial boiling point and boiling range(°C)	1049 (Cobalt dichloride)
Flash point(Closed cup,°C)	No information available
Evaporation rate	No information available

Flammability	No information available
Upper/lower explosive limits[%(v/v)]	Upper limit: No information available; Lower limit: No information available
Vapor pressure	No information available
Vapor density(Air = 1)	No information available
Relative density(Water=1)	3.4 (Cobalt dichloride)
Solubility	530g/L (20°C,Cobalt dichloride)
n-octanol/water partition coefficient	0.85 (Cobalt dichloride)
Auto-ignition temperature(°C)	No information available
Decomposition temperature(°C)	No information available
Kinematic viscosity	No information available

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10 Stability and reactivity

| Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Contact with incompatible substances can cause decomposition or other chemical reactions.
Chemical stability	Stable under proper operation and storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	In contact with active metals (alkali metals, Na, Ca etc.) causes a reaction and release hydrogen. In contact with magnesium, sodium, potassium, copper and other metals or metal acetylense may cause a fire or explosion.
Conditions to avoid	Incompatible materials, heat, flame and spark.
Incompatible materials	Alkali, sodium, calcium, and other active metal, halogen, metal oxide, nonmetal oxide, acyl halide and metal phosphide. Magnesium, sodium, potassium, copper, oxidants, acetylene metal compounds, alcohols, alkanes, hydrogen and water.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11 Toxicological information

| Acute toxicity

Component	LD ₅₀ (oral)	LD ₅₀ (dermal)	LC ₅₀ (inhalation,4h)
Hydrogen chloride	900mg/kg(Rabbit)	No information available	No information available
Cobalt dichloride	766mg/kg(Rat)	> 2000mg/kg(Rat)	No information available

Carcinogenicity

Component	List of carcinogens by	Report on Carcinogens	OSHA Carcinogen List
	the IARC Monographs	by NTP	
Water	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Cobalt dichloride	Category 2A(Remark 1)	Category R	Not Listed
Hydrogen chloride	Category 3	Not Listed	Not Listed

Remark 1: Soluble cobalt(II) salts

Others

Cobalt chloride in water	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Serious eye damage/irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Skin sensitization	May cause an allergic skin reaction(Category 1)
Respiratory sensitization	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled(Category 1)
Reproductive toxicity	May damage fertility(Category 1B)
STOT-repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Germ cell mutagenicity	Suspected of causing genetic defects(Category 2)

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12 Ecological information

Acute aquatic toxicity

Component	Fish	Crustaceans	Algae or other aquatic plants
Hydrogen chloride	LC ₅₀ : 20.5mg/L (96h)(Fish)	No information available	No information available
Cobalt dichloride	LC ₅₀ : 1.5mg/L (96h)(Fish)	EC ₅₀ : 1.49mg/L (48h)(Crustaceans)	ErC ₅₀ : 9.02mg/L (96h)(Algae)

| Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic aquatic toxicity No information available

| Persistence and degradability

Component	Persistence (water/soil)	Persistence (air)
Cobalt dichloride	High	High

| Bioaccumulative potential

Component	Bioaccumulative potential	Comments
Cobalt dichloride	Low	Log Kow=0.85

| Mobility in soil

Component	log Koc	Remark
Cobalt dichloride	1.375	

13 Disposal considerations

Disposal considerations

Waste chemicals	Before disposal should refer to the relevant national and local laws and	
	regulation. Recommend the use of incineration disposal.	
Contaminated packaging	Containers may still present chemical hazard when empty. Keep away from hot	
	and ignition source of fire. Return to supplier for recycling if possible.	
Disposal recommendations	Refer to section waste chemicals and contaminated packaging.	

14 Transport information

Label and Mark

| Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

◆ Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Not Available

◆ Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Not Available

Others

Precautions for transport

Transport vehicles should be equipped with the appropriate variety and quantity of fire equipment and emergency equipment leakage during transport. Before transport, should be preceded by checking whether container integrity, sealing. The transport unit must be placarded and marked in accordance with relevant transporting requirements.

15 Regulatory information

International chemical inventory

Component	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	М
Water	√	√	√	√									
Cobalt dichloride	√	√	√	√	√	√	√						
Hydrogen chloride	1	√	1	√	√	√	1	√				√	√

- (A) China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances(IECSC)
- (B) European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances(EC inventory)
- [C] United States Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory(TSCA)
- [D] Canadian Domestic Substances List(DSL)
- (E) New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals(NZloC)
- [F] Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances(PICCS)
- (G) Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory(KECL)
- (H) Australian. Inventory of Industrial Chemical (AIICS)
- Japan Inventory of Existing & New Chemical Substances(ENCS)
- [J] Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory(TECI)
- [K] Mexico National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)
- Russia Inventory of Existing Substances (DRAFT)
- Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in Taiwan, China (TCSI) [M]

List of Chemical Substances under International Conventions

Cobalt chloride in water

Water	×	×	×		
Cobalt dichloride	×	×	×		
Hydrogen chloride	×	×	×		

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- [A] The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- [B] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- [C] Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade

US chemical inventory

Component	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н
Water	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Cobalt dichloride	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Hydrogen chloride	1	√	√	V	√	√	√	×

- [A] US Clean Air Act (CAA)- Section 112, Hazardous Air Pollutants
- [B] US SARA 302- Extremely Hazardous Substance List
- [C] US CERCLA- Hazardous Substances List
- [D] US Massachusetts Right-to-Know Substance List
- [E] US New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- [F] US Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- [G] US New York City Right-to-Know Hazardous Substance List
- [H] US California Proposition 65 List

Note:

- " $\sqrt{}$ " Indicates that the substance included in the regulations.
- "x" No data or not included in the regulations.

Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date	2025/10/13
Revision Date	-
Reason for revision	-

Reference

- [1] IPCS: The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home.
- [2] IARC, website: http://www.iarc.fr/.
- [3] OECD: The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances, website: https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/.
- [4] CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple.
- [5] NLM: ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp.
- [6] EPA: Integrated Risk Information System, website: http://cfpub.epa.gov/iris/.
- [7] U.S. Department of Transportation: ERG, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg.
- [8] Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://gestis-en.itrust.de/.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	UN	The United Nations
PC-STEL	Short term exposure limit	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PC-TWA	Time Weighted Average	IMDG-	International Maritime Dangerous Goods CODE
	1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 3	CODE	
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration	IATA	International Air Transportation Association
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50%	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association

 LD_{50} Lethal Dose 50% NTP National Toxicology Program PBT EC₅₀ Effective Concentration 50% Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic EC_X Effective Concentration X% vPvB very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative P_{OW} Partition coefficient Octanol: Water CMR Carcinogens, mutagens or substances toxic to reproduction **BCF** Bioconcentration factor **RPE** Respiratory Protective Equipment ED Endocrine disruptor **HCS** Hazard Communication Standard

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Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was prepared according to OSHA HCS-2024. The data included was derived from international authoritative database and provided by the enterprise. Other information was based on the present state of our knowledge. We try to ensure the correctness of all information. However, due to the diversity of information sources and the limitations of our knowledge, this document is only for user's reference. Users should make their independent judgment of suitability of this information for their particular purposes. We do not assume responsibility for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.