



Super Conductor Materials, Inc.

391 Spook Rock Industrial Park, Suffern, NY 10901 · 845.368.0240 · www.scm-inc.com

Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300

Poison Center: (800) 562-8236

Revision Date: January 8th, 2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Identity: Cobalt oxide

Formula: CoO

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Manufacturer: Super Conductor Materials, Inc.

The information below is believed to be accurate and represents the best information available to Super Conductor Materials, Inc. However, SCM makes no warranty, expressed or implied with respect to such information and assumes no liability resulting from its use.

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Molecular weight: 75.93

CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	%
1307-96-6	.1mg/m ³	.02 mg(Co)/m ³	0.0-100.0%

SECTION III – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical States: Solid

Boiling Point: N/A

Vapor Pressure (vs. air or mmHg): N/A

Melting Point: 1935.00°C

Specific Gravity (Water=1): 6.45 g/cm³

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Flash Point: N/A

Solubility in water: Insoluble

Appearance and odor: Green-brown crystalline powder and pieces, no odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

Method Used: Non-flammable

Explosive Limits: LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Use suitable extinguishing agent for surrounding material and type of fire

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Firefighters must wear full face, self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Fumes from fire are hazardous. Isolate runoff to prevent environmental pollution.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

May have a violent reaction with hydrogen peroxide.

May react at high temperatures with silica, alumina and zinc oxide to form pigments.

Carbon and carbon monoxide to form cobalt reduce cobalt oxide.



SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid (instability): None

Incompatibility: Hydrogen peroxide, silica, alumina, zinc oxide, carbon and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Cobalt

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to avoid (hazardous polymerization): None

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes Other? No

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Cobalt has a low toxicity by ingestion. Ingestion of soluble salts, produces nausea and vomiting by local irritation. In animals, administration of cobalt salts produces an increase in the total red cell mass of the blood. In humans, a single case of poisoning with liver and kidney damage has been attributed to cobalt. Locally, cobalt has been shown to produce dermatitis and investigators have been able to demonstrate a hypersensitivity of the skin to cobalt. There have been reports of hematologic, digestive and pulmonary changes in humans. (Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, eighth edition)

Inhalation: May cause shortness of breath, coughing, wheezing, chest tightness and loss of weight.

Ingestion: Acute cobalt poisoning may cause: nausea, vomiting, headaches, dizziness, diarrhea, lower blood pressure and body temperature.

Skin: May cause redness, itching and inflammation.

Eye: May cause redness, itching and watering.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Inhalation:

Acute: May cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract.

Chronic: May cause permanent respiratory disease, occupational asthma and interstitial fibrosis.

Ingestion:

Acute: Poison by ingestion, may cause acute cobalt poisoning.

Chronic: No chronic health effects recorded.

Skin:

Acute: May cause irritation

Chronic: No chronic health effects recorded.

Eye: Pre-existing respiratory or skin disorders.

Acute: Severe irritations and corrosive

Chronic: No chronic health effects recorded.

Target Organs: May affect the respiratory and skin.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? Yes IARC Monographs? Yes OSHA Regulated? Yes

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing respiratory or skin disorders.



Super Conductor Materials, Inc.

391 Spook Rock Industrial Park, Suffern, NY 10901 · 845.368.0240 · www.scm-inc.com

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

- Inhalation:* Remove victim to fresh air, keep warm and quiet, and give oxygen if breathing is difficult; seek medical attention
- Ingestion:* Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting, seek medical attention. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
- Skin:* Remove contaminated clothing, brush material off skin, wash affected area with mild soap and water, and seek medical attention if symptoms persist
- Eye:* Flush eyes with lukewarm water, lifting upper and lower eyelids for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Wear appropriate respiratory and protective equipment specified in section VIII. Isolate spill area, provide ventilation and extinguish sources of ignition. Vacuum up spill using a high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) air filter and place in a closed container for proper disposal. Take care not to raise dust.

Waste disposal method:

Dispose of in accordance with state, local, and federal regulations.

Hazard Label Information:

Store in cool, dry area and in tightly sealed container. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Protective Equipment Summary (Hazard Label Information):

NIOSH approved respirator, impervious gloves, safety glasses, clothes to prevent contact.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: To maintain concentration at low exposure levels.

Mechanical (General): Not recommended

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:

Implement engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain concentration of exposure at low levels. Use good housekeeping and sanitation practices. Do not use tobacco or food in work area. Wash thoroughly before eating or smoking. Do not blow dust off clothing or skin with compressed air.

Please be advised that N/A can either mean Not Applicable or No Data Has Been Established