

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name HIC Card 6 Spot Cobalt Dichloride Free  
Chemical nature Trace cobalt dibromide on cardboard

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

Type of use Industrial use

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Premier Farnell  
150 Armley Road  
Leeds LS12 2QQ  
Tel. : +44 (0) 8701 202530

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

+44 1865 407333

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1 H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
Skin sensitisation, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B H350: May cause cancer.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger  
Hazard statements H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H350 May cause cancer.

Precautionary statements

#### Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P284 Wear respiratory protection.

#### Response:

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Cobalt dibromide

## 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Mixtures

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Cobalt dibromide	7789-43-7 232-166-7	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 1B; H350 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 1 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	none
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical advice/ attention.
In case of skin contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Consult a physician.
In case of eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
If swallowed	If swallowed do not induce vomiting, seek medical advice and show safety datasheet or label

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Sensitising effects Carcinogenic effects
Risks	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	Treat symptomatically
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	High volume water jet

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting	In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as: hydrogen bromide
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## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters      Wear an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus in addition to standard fire fighting gear.

Further information      Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions      Ensure adequate ventilation.  
Avoid dust formation.  
Use personal protective equipment.  
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Wash off with plenty of water.  
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions      Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up      Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8., For disposal considerations see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling      Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Handle with care to avoid abrasion or breakage.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion      Keep away sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dust can form an explosive mixture in air.

Hygiene measures      Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Use protective skin cream before handling the product. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers      Keep tightly closed in a dry and cool place.

Further information on storage conditions      Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Advice on common storage      No materials to be especially mentioned.

Further information on storage stability      Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)      Not relevant

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Cobalt dibromide	7789-43-7	TWA	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Cobalt)	GB EH40

Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used, Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>
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## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Engineering measures

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

### Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	Not required
Hand protection	Remarks Chemical-resistant protective gloves according to EN 374, EN 388, EN 420.
Skin and body protection	Not required
Respiratory protection	Not required

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid form
Colour	Blue to pink
Odour	None
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not determined
Melting point	Not determined
Boiling point	Not determined
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable

Relative vapour density	Not determined
Density	Not determined
Bulk density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	Slightly soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	Not applicable
Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable

## 9.2 Other information

no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Stable

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid dust formation.  
Keep away from heat.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Not known

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

Acute oral toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate: > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

#### Components:

##### Cobalt dibromide:

Acute oral toxicity Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.



## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

### Product:

Bioaccumulation Remarks: no data available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

### Product:

Distribution among environmental compartments Remarks: no data available

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### Product:

Assessment This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

### Product

Additional ecological information No data available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

Product should be taken to a suitable and authorized waste disposal site in accordance with relevant regulations and if necessary after consultation with the waste disposal operator and/or the competent Authorities

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Section 14.1. to 14.5.

ADR	Not restricted
ADN	Not restricted
RID	Not restricted
IATA	Not restricted
IMDG	Not restricted

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

See sections 6 to 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code (International Bulk Chemicals Code)

No transport as bulk according IBC - Code.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

Not applicable

#### REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

Not applicable

#### Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer

Not applicable

## Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants

Not applicable

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

NA

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of H-Statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECl - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a testpopulation (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan

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Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

## Further information

### Classification of the mixture:

Resp. Sens. 1	H334
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 1B	H350

### Classification procedure:

Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

**Part Number**

MC3090072

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