

HI93731A-0 - Zinc Reagent A

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code HI93731A-0
Product name Zinc Reagent A

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

Intended use Not available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Hanna Instruments S.R.L.
Full address str. Hanna Nr 1
District and Country 457260 loc. Nusfalau (Salaj)
Romania
Tel. +40 260607700
Fax +40 260607700

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

msds@hanna.ro

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to Emergency Number - International: +1 7035273887 - UK, London: +44 8708200418 - CHEMTREC 24 hours/365 days

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Reproductive toxicity, category 1B	H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Acute toxicity, category 2	H330	Fatal if inhaled.
Acute toxicity, category 3	H301	Toxic if swallowed.
Acute toxicity, category 3	H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1	H370	Causes damage to organs.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

HI93731A-0 - Zinc Reagent A**SECTION 2. Hazards identification** ... / >>

Hazard statements:

H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H301+H311	Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas. Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P391	Collect spillage.
P404	Store in a closed container.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear personal protective equipment / face protection.

Contains:	DIBORON TRIOXIDE POTASSIUM TETRABORATE POTASSIUM CYANIDE
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2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
POTASSIUM TETRABORATE		
CAS	12045-78-2 50 ≤ x < 100	Repr. 2 H361d
EC	215-575-5	
INDEX		
DIBORON TRIOXIDE		
CAS	1303-86-2 9 ≤ x < 30	Repr. 1B H360FD
EC	215-125-8	
INDEX	005-008-00-8	
Reg. no.	01-2119486655-24	
POTASSIUM CYANIDE		
CAS	151-50-8 2,5 ≤ x < 5	Met. Corr. 1 H290, Acute Tox. 1 H300, Acute Tox. 1 H310, Acute Tox. 1 H330, STOT SE 1 H370, STOT RE 1 H372, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10, EUH032, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: A
EC	205-792-3	
INDEX	006-007-00-5	
Reg. no.	01-2119486407-29	

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

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SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DIBORON TRIOXIDE

Exanthem, Diarrhoea, Nausea, Vomiting, cardiovascular disorders, Headache, Convulsions, CNS disorders, paralysis symptoms.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Irritant effects, respiratory paralysis, Shortness of breath, Dizziness, Unconsciousness, Nausea, Vomiting, cardiovascular disorders, death. The following applies to cyanogen compounds/ nitriles in general: utmost caution! Release of hydrocyanic acid is possible - blockade of cellular respiration. Cardiovascular disorders, dyspnoea, unconsciousness.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products. The product is combustible and, when the powder is released into the air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of a source of ignition, it can create explosive mixtures with air. Fires may start or get worse by leakage of the solid product from the container, when it reaches high temperatures or through contact with sources of ignition.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Not combustible. Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapours. Fire may cause evolution of: Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

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SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany): 6.1A

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 31.1.2018 ber.) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2017
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Council of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
ROU	România	Monitorul Oficial al României 44; 2012-01-19
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2018

POTASSIUM TETRABORATE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	2	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	2	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	13,7	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	5,4	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	0,92 mg/kg bw/d	VND	0,92 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	13,6 mg/m3	3,9 mg/m3	13,6 mg/m3	3,9 mg/m3	13,6 mg/m3	7,8 mg/m3	13,6 mg/m3	7,8 mg/m3
Skin			VND	186 mg/kg bw/d			VND	368 mg/kg bw/d

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

DIBORON TRIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	10			
VLEP	FRA	10			
WEL	GBR	10		20	
TLV	ROU	10		15	
TLV-ACGIH		10			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	2,9	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	2,9	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	13,7	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	5,7	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			VND	2,34 mg/m3			VND	4,66 mg/m3
Skin			VND	110 mg/kg bw/d			VND	220 mg/kg bw/d

POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	DEU	5		5		SKIN
MAK	DEU	5		5		INHAL
VLA	ESP	5		5		SKIN
WEL	GBR	5				
OEL	NLD	2,4		24 (C)		SKIN
OEL	EU	1		5		SKIN as Cyanide
TLV-ACGIH				5 (C)	4,7 (C)	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,001	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0002	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,004	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0008	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,0032	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	0,05	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,007	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation					VND	12,5 mg/m3	VND	0,94 mg/m3
Skin					VND	4,03 mg/kg bw/d	VND	0,14 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

During the risk assessment process, it is essential to take into consideration the ACGIH occupational exposure levels for inert particulate not otherwise classified (PNOC respirable fraction: 3 mg/m3; PNOC inhalable fraction: 10 mg/m3). For values above these limits, use a P type filter, whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the outcome of risk assessment.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

HI93731A-0 - Zinc Reagent A**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection** ... / >>

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

If the product may or must come into contact or react with acids, suitable technical and/or organisational measures should be taken to prevent the development of toxic and/or inflammable gases.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374).

Work glove material must be chosen according to the use process and the products that may form. Latex gloves may cause sensitivity reactions.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use a type P filtering facemask, whose class (1, 2 or 3) and effective need, must be defined according to the outcome of risk assessment (see standard EN 149).

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	solid powder
Colour	red
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	8.7 - 9.0 pH, 40g/L
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not applicable
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	not applicable
Oxidising properties	not applicable

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	100,00 %
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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

HI93731A-0 - Zinc Reagent A**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity** ... / >>**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

The powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

DIBORON TRIOXIDE

Violent reactions possible with: Fluorine, Hydrogen fluoride, halogen-halogen compounds.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Exothermic reaction with: Fluorine, magnesium. Risk of explosion with: chlorates, nitrites, nitrates, Strong oxidizing agents, permanganates, anhydrides, mercury(II) nitrate, nitrogen trichloride. A risk of explosion and/or of toxic gas formation exists with the following substances: Water, Acids, Hydrogen fluoride, Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid environmental dust build-up.

10.5. Incompatible materials**POTASSIUM CYANIDE**

Aluminium, Zinc, Tin.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects**DIBORON TRIOXIDE**

CMR effects, Teratogenicity: May damage the unborn child - Reproductive toxicity: May damage fertility.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Acute inhalation toxicity, Acute toxicity estimate: 0.051 mg/l; dust/mist, Expert judgement, Symptoms: mucosal irritations, absorption - Acute dermal toxicity, absorption - Eye irritation, rabbit, Result: Eye irritation.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:	0,10 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:	100,00 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	286,00 mg/kg

POTASSIUM CYANIDE

LD50 (Oral)	5 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	14,3 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	63 ppm/1h Rat

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DIBORON TRIOXIDE	
LD50 (Oral)	> 200 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	> 2,03 mg/l/4h Rat

POTASSIUM TETRABORATE	
LD50 (Oral)	3225 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)	> 2,04 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

May damage fertility - May damage the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

POTASSIUM CYANIDE	
LC50 - for Fish	0,025 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,05 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,05 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,0011 mg/l Lepomis macrochirus

DIBORON TRIOXIDE	
LC50 - for Fish	5600 mg/l/96h Gambusia affinis
Chronic NOEC for Fish	6,4 mg/l Danio rerio

POTASSIUM TETRABORATE	
LC50 - for Fish	79,7 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	142 mg/l/48h Ceriodaphnia dubia
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	50 mg/l/72h Phaeodactylum tricornutum
Chronic NOEC for Fish	11,2 mg/l Pimephales promelas

HI93731A-0 - Zinc Reagent A**SECTION 12. Ecological information** ... / >>

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 10 mg/l Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

POTASSIUM CYANIDE
Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l
Degradability: information not available

DIBORON TRIOXIDE
Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

POTASSIUM TETRABORATE
Solubility in water 1000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

POTASSIUM CYANIDE
BCF 3,162

12.4. Mobility in soil

POTASSIUM CYANIDE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,3825

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

DIBORON TRIOXIDE
Additional ecological information, Fertilising effect possible. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE
Additional ecological information, Biological effects: Hazard for drinking water supplies. Forms toxic mixtures in water, dilution measures notwithstanding. Reacts with water to form toxic decomposition products. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1588

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: CYANIDES, INORGANIC, SOLID, N.O.S. MIXTURE
IMDG: CYANIDES, INORGANIC, SOLID, N.O.S. MIXTURE
IATA: CYANIDES, INORGANIC, SOLID, N.O.S. MIXTURE

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SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 6.1 Label: 6.1



IMDG: Class: 6.1 Label: 6.1



IATA: Class: 6.1 Label: 6.1



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally Hazardous



IMDG: Marine Pollutant



IATA: NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 60 Special Provision: -	Limited Quantities: 5 kg	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-A	Limited Quantities: 5 kg	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special Instructions:	Maximum quantity: 200 Kg Maximum quantity: 100 Kg A3, A13	Packaging instructions: 677 Packaging instructions: 670

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: H2-E1

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

<u>Contained substance</u>	
Point	30 DIBORON TRIOXIDE Reg. no.: 01-2119486655-24

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

DIBORON TRIOXIDE
Reg. no.: 01-2119486655-24

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

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Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017)

WGK 2: Hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Met. Corr. 1	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 1	Acute toxicity, category 1
Acute Tox. 2	Acute toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H301+H311	Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
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3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 15.