



Product brands by Wilhelmsen



CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS

Part Number: 739458

Issue Date: 21/02/2023

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Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

L.REACH.NLD.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	ALSO USED IN SPECTRAPAK 309 (739466) ,Product Part Number: 739458 (250 x 0.1 gram)
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver nitrate and potassium chromate)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	739458, 555656, 739466, 739474, 739482, 739490 UFI: NJVM-YK8R-910A-RS4T

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

Chemical Product Category	PC21	Laboratory chemicals
Sectors of Use	SU3	Industrial uses
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.	
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.	

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse	Outback (M)SDS portal: https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autolo/login=wilhelmsen
Address	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam 3165AB Netherlands	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands	-----Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDS in other languages and/or format.----- For questions relating to our SDSs please use Email WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com ----- Norway
Telephone	+31 4877 777	+31 10 4877 777	Not Available
Fax	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Website	https://www.wilhelmsen.com/services/maritime/compan	https://www.wilhelmsen.com	https://www.wilhelmsen.com
Email	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	The Netherlands: National Poisons Information Cent	Dutch nat. poison centre	24hrs - Chemwatch
Emergency telephone number(s)	+ 31 30 274 88 88	+ 31 88 7558561	+31-10-4877700
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 10 4877700	+31-10-4877700

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+31 70 262 0282
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Page 1 continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H340 - Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H350 - Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H360FD - Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H410 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains boric acid, silver nitrate, potassium chromate, potassium dichromate.

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

boric acid	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
boric acid	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
potassium dichromate	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
potassium dichromate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation

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CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

potassium dichromate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
potassium chromate	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
potassium chromate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation
potassium chromate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 7761-88-8 2.231-853-9 3.047-001-00-2 4. Not Available	2.5-5	<u>silver nitrate</u> *	Oxidizing Solids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H272, H314, H400, H410 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1000 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 10043-35-3 2.233-139-2 3.005-007-00-2 4. Not Available	50-60	<u>boric acid</u>	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B; H360FD [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 7778-50-9 2.231-906-6 3.024-002-00-6 4. Not Available	0.1-1	<u>potassium dichromate</u>	Oxidizing Solids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H272, H301, H312, H314, H317, H330, H334, H340, H350, H360FD, H372, H400, H410 [2]	STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 % Acute M factor: 100 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 7789-00-6 2.232-140-5 3.024-006-00-8 4. Not Available	2.5-5	<u>potassium chromate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H315, H317, H319, H335, H340, H350i, H400, H410 [2]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H317: C ≥ 0,5 % Acute M factor: 100 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	► Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ► Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ► Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ► Transport to hospital, or doctor. ► Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	► If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ► Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ► Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Generally not applicable.
Ingestion	<p>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally not applicable.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

#53ag

The material may induce methaemoglobinemia following exposure.

- Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

For acute or repeated short term exposures to boron and its compounds:

- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and epigastric pain, haematemesis and blue-green discolouration of both faeces and vomitus characterise adult boron intoxication.
- Access and correct any abnormalities found in airway and circulation.
- A tidal volume of 10-15 mg/kg should be maintained.
- Emesis should be induced unless the patient is in coma, is experiencing seizures or has lost the gag reflex. If any of these are present, gastric lavage should be performed with a large-bore tube after endotracheal intubation or in the presence of continuous respiratory action.
- Activated charcoal is probably not of value though its use might be indicated following gastric evacuation. Catharsis might be useful to eliminate any borates remaining in the gastro-intestinal tract (magnesium sulfate: adults, 30 gms; children 250 mg/kg).
- Peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis remove some borates.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Under certain conditions the material may become combustible because of the ease of ignition which occurs after the material reaches a high specific area ratio (thin sections, fine particles, or molten states). However, the same material in massive solid form is comparatively difficult to ignite. Nearly all metals will burn in air under certain conditions.</p> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> metal oxides May emit poisonous fumes.

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CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place.
Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. <p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</p> <p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicable possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.</p> <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p> <p>No restriction on the type of containers. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all material is clearly labelled.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Inorganic derivative of Group 11 metal.</p> <p>Derivative of electronegative metal.</p> <p>The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"</p> <p>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium</p> <p>The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.</p> <p>Derivative of electropositive metal.</p> <p>Boric acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a weak acid ▶ is incompatible with alkali carbonates, hydroxides (forming borate salts), strong reducing agents and alkali metals ▶ reacts violently with potassium metal ▶ forms heat-sensitive explosive compound on contact with acetic anhydride ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.

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CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Silver or silver salts readily form explosive silver fulminate in the presence of both nitric acid and ethanol. The resulting fulminate is much more sensitive and a more powerful detonator than mercuric fulminate. · Silver and its compounds and salts may also form explosive compounds in the presence of acetylene and nitromethane. ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid strong bases.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200



X — Must not be stored together
 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
 + — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
silver nitrate	Dermal 0.22 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.00015 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.11 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.000046 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.00086 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 438.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 438.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.05 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.025 mg/L (STP)
boric acid	Dermal 392 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 8.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 196 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.00415 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.98 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.98 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i>	2.9 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 13.7 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 2.9 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 5.7 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
potassium dichromate	Not Available	0 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.15 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.15 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.035 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.21 mg/L (STP) 17000000 mg/kg food (Oral)
potassium chromate	Not Available	0 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.15 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.035 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.21 mg/L (STP) 17000000 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits	silver nitrate	Zilver, oplosbare verbindingen (als Ag)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	silver nitrate	Silver (soluble compounds as Ag)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Europe ECHA Occupational exposure limits substance evaluations	boric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
European Union Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work	potassium dichromate	Chromium (VI) compounds which are carcinogens within the meaning of point (i) of Article 2(a) (as chromium)	0,005 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium dichromate	Chroom (VI) - verbindingen (als Cr)	0.001 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	B2
European Union Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work	potassium chromate	Chromium (VI) compounds which are carcinogens within the meaning of point (i) of Article 2(a) (as chromium)	0,005 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium chromate	Chroom (VI) - verbindingen (als Cr)	0.001 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	B2

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silver nitrate	10 mg/m3	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available	Not Available
potassium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available
potassium chromate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For inorganic borates and tetraborates:

No data are currently available to establish a causal link between inhalation exposures to sodium tetraborates and chronic respiratory and/or systemic effects.

An occupationally important toxic effect of the sodium tetraborates is their acute irritant effect when in contact with skin and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and other sites of the respiratory tract. The irritant properties increase with decreasing water of hydration due to the exothermic effect of hydration.

for chrome(VI) containing substances:

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be carried on workers occupationally exposed to inorganic chromium. Such surveillance should emphasise

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- physical examination with emphasis on the respiratory system and skin
- weekly skin inspection of hands and forearms by a "responsible person"

An induction threshold for chromium (VI) allergy is difficult to define, but from experience in the construction industry and among cement workers it is well known that levels of 10-20 mg/kg soluble chromium (VI) in the cement has caused sensitisation with a prevalence of about 4-5% of the exposed population.

Minimum elicitation thresholds (MET10%) which will elicit an allergic response in 10% of already sensitised individuals are found to be in the range of 0.02 to 0.9 ug/cm2/ 2 days in different studies (Annex XV Report - Proposal for a restriction: Chromium (VI) compounds - Jan 2012)

<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/4d88d444-4b8b-48ab-9c11-6e74819e047c>

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

The adopted TLV-TWA for silver dust and fumes is 0.1 mg/m3 and for the more toxic soluble silver compounds the adopted value is 0.01 mg/m3. Cases of argyria (a slate to blue-grey discolouration of epithelial tissues) have been recorded when workers were exposed to silver nitrate at concentrations of 0.1 mg/m3 (as silver). Exposure to very high concentrations of silver fume has caused diffuse pulmonary fibrosis.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	    
Eye and face protection	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. ► Safety glasses with side shields. ► Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ► Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Eyewash unit. Barrier cream. <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation	
AlphaTec® 15-554	
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185	
AlphaTec® 38-612	
AlphaTec® 58-008	
AlphaTec® 58-530B	
AlphaTec® 58-530W	
AlphaTec® 58-735	
AlphaTec® 79-700	
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675	
DermaShield™ 73-711	

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

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

Appearance	Light sensitive. Tablets, beige, partly soluble in water		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.838
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	7.1
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7
10.2. Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation may result in chrome ulcers or sores of nasal mucosa and lung damage. Borates, as represented by borax, may act as simple respiratory irritants. In a study of the respiratory effects of borax dust on active borax workers, the incidence of respiratory symptoms, pulmonary function and abnormalities of chest radiographs were related to estimated exposures. Dryness of the mouth, nose or throat, dry cough, nose bleeds, sore throat, productive cough, shortness of breath and chest tightness were related to exposures of 4 mg/m ³ or more Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Inhalation of small amounts of dust or fume over long periods may cause poisoning.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms of borate poisoning include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, epigastric pain. These may be accompanied headache, weakness and a distinctive red skin rash. In severe cases there may be shock, increased heart rate and the skin may appear blue. Ingestion or percutaneous absorption of boric acid causes nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and violent vomiting, sometimes bloody, which may be accompanied by headache and weakness, and characteristic erythematous (abnormally red) lesions on the skin. In severe cases, shock with fall in arterial pressure, tachycardia (increase in heart rate) and cyanosis (blue skin colour) may occur. Marked central nervous system irritation, oliguria (small volume of urine), and anuria (absence of or defective excretion of urine) may be present.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

	<p>animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related.</p> <p>Boric acid is not absorbed through intact skin but is readily absorbed through areas of damaged, abraded, burned skin, areas of active dermatitis</p> <p>Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <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.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate animal studies, - other relevant information <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Silver is one of the most physically and physiologically cumulative of the elements. Chronic exposure to silver salts may cause argyria, a permanent ashen-grey discolouration of the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs (due to the deposit of an insoluble albuminate of silver).</p> <p>The respiratory tract may also be a site of local argyria (following chronic inhalation exposures) with a mild chronic bronchitis being the only obvious symptom.</p> <p>Chromium(III) is considered an essential trace nutrient serving as a component of the "glucose tolerance factor" and a cofactor for insulin action. High concentrations of chromium are also found in RNA. Trivalent chromium is the most common form found in nature.</p> <p>Chronic boric acid poisoning is characterized by mild gastrointestinal irritation, loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, nausea, possibly vomiting and a hard blotchy rash. Dryness of skin, reddening of tongue, loss of hair, conjunctivitis, and kidney injury have also been reported.</p> <p>[Occupational Diseases]</p> <p>Long term exposure to boric acid may be of more concern, causes kidney damage and eventually kidney failure.</p> <p>Chronic poisoning by borates may be characterised gastrointestinal disturbances and skin rash. Chronic absorption of small amounts of borax causes mild gastroenteritis and dermatitis.</p> <p>Chronic feeding studies involving borate administration to rats and dogs leads to accumulation in the testes, germ cell depletion and testicular atrophy.</p>

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silver nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg - Severe
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - man): 1%
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
boric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.12 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2600 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
potassium dichromate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 14 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 140mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.083 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 52 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human - woman): 0.5%

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

		Skin (Human): 0.5%/48H
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
potassium chromate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 960 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.083 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 52 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SILVER NITRATE	Reproductive effector in rats Human lymphocyte mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
BORIC ACID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
POTASSIUM CHROMATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.
CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS & SILVER NITRATE & POTASSIUM DICHROMATE & POTASSIUM CHROMATE	Oral (rat) LD50: 50-500 mg/kg corrosive [CCINFO-Baker] Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS & POTASSIUM DICHROMATE & POTASSIUM CHROMATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS					
silver nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	792h	Fish	<54-310	7

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	12960h	Fish	<0.001mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
boric acid	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.4mg/l	2
	BCF	672h	Fish	<3.2	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	576h	Fish	0.001mg/L	5
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	70-80mg/l	4
potassium dichromate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.066mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.057-0.112mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	44h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.01-0.45mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.92-6.672mg/L	4
potassium chromate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.23mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.332mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.01-0.025mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	16.16mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Biocconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Biocconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

For silver and its compounds:

Environmental fate:

Silver is a rare but naturally occurring metal, often found deposited as a mineral ore in association with other elements. Emissions from smelting operations, manufacture and disposal of certain photographic and electrical supplies, coal combustion, and cloud seeding are some of the anthropogenic sources of silver in the biosphere. The global biogeochemical movements of silver are characterized by releases to the atmosphere, water, and land by natural and anthropogenic sources, long-range transport of fine particles in the atmosphere, wet and dry deposition, and sorption to soils and sediments.

Chromium in the oxidation state +3 (the trivalent form) is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals. Chromate anions (CrO4-, oxidation state +6, the hexavalent form) are readily transported into cells and toxicity is closely linked to the higher oxidation state.

Chromium Ecotoxicology:

Toxicity in Aquatic Organisms:

Chromium is harmful to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations.

For boron and borates:

Environmental fate:

Boron is generally found in nature bound to oxygen and is never found as the free element. Atmospheric boron may be in the form of particulate matter or aerosols as borides, boron oxides, borates, boranes, organoboron compounds, trihalide boron compounds, or borazines. Borates are relatively soluble in water, and will probably be removed from the atmosphere by precipitation and dry deposition.

Since chromium compounds cannot volatilize from water, transport of chromium from water to the atmosphere is not likely, except by transport in windblown sea sprays. Most of the chromium released into water will ultimately be deposited in the sediment. A very small percentage of chromium can be present in water in both soluble and insoluble forms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
silver nitrate	LOW	LOW
boric acid	LOW	LOW
potassium dichromate	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
silver nitrate	MEDIUM (BCF = 600)
boric acid	LOW (BCF = 0)
potassium dichromate	LOW (BCF = 22.79)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silver nitrate	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
boric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 35.04)
potassium dichromate	LOW (Log KOC = 393.3)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled? No

vPvB No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.► DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.► It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.► In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver nitrate and potassium chromate)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
	Hazard identification (Kemler)	90
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	M7
	Hazard Label	9
	Special provisions	274 335 375 601
	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains silver nitrate and potassium chromate)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A179 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	956
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	956
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	400 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y956
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver nitrate and potassium chromate)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 966 967 969
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver nitrate and potassium chromate)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	9	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	M7
	Special provisions	274; 335; 375; 601
	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Equipment required	PP, A***
	Fire cones number	0

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
silver nitrate	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available
potassium dichromate	Not Available
potassium chromate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
silver nitrate	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available
potassium dichromate	Not Available
potassium chromate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****silver nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists**

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits

boric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Reproductive toxicants: Category 1 B

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation

Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Netherlands SZW List Non-exhaustive list of reproductive toxins (Dutch)

potassium dichromate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Reproductive toxicants: Category 1 B

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 12) Restricted substances and maximum concentration limits by weight in homogeneous materials

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 2) Carcinogens: Category 1 B

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 4) Germ cell mutagens: Category 1 B

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation

Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

European Union Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits

Netherlands SZW List Non-exhaustive list of reproductive toxins (Dutch)

Netherlands SZW List of carcinogenic substances (Dutch)

Continued...

CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Netherlands SZW List of mutagenic substances (Dutch)

potassium chromate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 12) Restricted substances and maximum concentration limits by weight in homogeneous materials

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 2) Carcinogens: Category 1 B

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 4) Germ cell mutagens: Category 1 B

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation

Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XIV List of Substances Subject to Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

European Union Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits

Netherlands SZW List Non-exhaustive list of reproductive toxins (Dutch)

Netherlands SZW List of carcinogenic substances (Dutch)

Netherlands SZW List of mutagenic substances (Dutch)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	E1
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (silver nitrate; boric acid; potassium dichromate; potassium chromate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECL	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	21/02/2023
Initial Date	24/11/2016

CONTACT POINT

- For quotations contact your local Customer Services - <https://wssdirectory.wilhelmsen.com/#/customerservices> - - Responsible for safety data sheet Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Compliance Manager, - Email: Email: wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com - Telephone: Tel.: +47 67584000

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CHLORIDE TEST TABLETS

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Minimum classification
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Minimum classification
Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, H340	Calculation method
Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350	Expert judgement
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H360FD	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H400	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, H410	Expert judgement