

### Safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

Printing date 27.10.2023

Version number 23 (replaces version 22)

Revision: 27.10.2023

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

· **1.1 Product identifier**

· **Product name:** COD / CSB Mercury Free, 0-15000 mg/l

· **Catalog number:** 420712, 2420712

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

· **Application of the substance / the preparation:** Reagent for water analysis

· **1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

· **Supplier:**

Tintometer GmbH  
Schleefstraße 8-12  
44287 Dortmund  
Made in Germany  
www.lovibond.com

phone: +49 (0)231 94510-0  
e-mail: sales@lovibond.com

The Tintometer Limited  
Lovibond® House  
Sun Rise Way  
Amesbury  
Wiltshire SP4 7GR  
United Kingdom

phone : +44 1980 664800  
e-mail: SDS@lovibond.uk

· **Informing department:**

e-mail: sds@lovibond.com  
Product Safety Department

· **1.4 Emergency telephone number:**

+44 1235 239670  
Languages: English

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

· **2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

· **Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**



GHS08 health hazard

Muta. 1B            H340 May cause genetic defects.

Carc. 1B            H350 May cause cancer.



GHS05 corrosion

Met. Corr.1        H290 May be corrosive to metals.

Skin Corr. 1A      H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Eye Dam. 1        H318 Causes serious eye damage.



GHS09 environment

Aquatic Acute 1    H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The product is classified and labelled according to the GB CLP regulation.

#### Hazard pictograms



GHS05    GHS08    GHS09

#### Signal word Danger

#### Hazard-determining components of labelling:

sulphuric acid 61 %  
potassium dichromate

#### Hazard statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H340 May cause genetic defects.  
H350 May cause cancer.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
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+P310 IF exposed or concerned: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
P405 Store locked up.

#### Additional information:

EUH208 Contains potassium dichromate. May produce an allergic reaction.  
Restricted to professional users.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Contact with skin and inhalation of aerosols/ vapours of the preparation should be avoided.  
Acid burns have to be treated immediately, as it may otherwise cause badly curing wounds.

#### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), according to the criteria given in Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

#### Determination of endocrine-disrupting properties

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

**Description:** sulfuric acid solution

#### Dangerous components:

The percent content of the chromium compound mentioned below refers to the amount of chromate ions dissolved in water.

CAS: 7664-93-9 EINECS: 231-639-5 Index No: 016-020-00-8 Reg.nr.: 01-2119458838-20-XXXX	sulphuric acid ☞ Met. Corr. 1, H290; Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Specific concentration limits: Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 15 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 5 % ≤ C < 15 % Eye Dam. 1; H318: C ≥ 15 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 5 % ≤ C < 15 %	60–70%
CAS: 10294-26-5 EINECS: 233-653-7	disilver(1+) sulfate ☞ Eye Dam. 1, H318; ☞ Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1000); Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=100)	0.25–<1%
CAS: 7778-50-9 EINECS: 231-906-6 Index No: 024-002-00-6 Reg.nr.: 01-2119454792-32-XXXX	potassium dichromate ☞ Ox. Sol. 2, H272; ☞ Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 2, H330; ☞ Resp. Sens. 1, H334; Muta. 1B, H340; Carc. 1B, H350; Repr. 1B, H360FD; STOT RE 1, H372; ☞ Skin Corr. 1B, H314; ☞ Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1); Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=1); ☞ Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Sens. 1, H317 Specific concentration limit: STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 %	0.1–<0.3%

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· <b>SVHC</b>	
CAS: 7778-50-9	potassium dichromate

· <b>SVHC (UK)</b>	
CAS: 7778-50-9	potassium dichromate

· **Additional information** For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

· **4.1 Description of first aid measures**

· **General information**

Personal protection for the First Aider!  
Instantly remove any clothing soiled by the product.

· **After inhalation**

Supply fresh air or oxygen; call for doctor.  
In case of unconsciousness bring patient into stable side position for transport.

· **After skin contact**

Wash with polyethylene glycol 400 and then rinse with copious amounts of water.  
Immediate medical treatment necessary. Failure to treat burns can prevent wounds from healing.

· **After eye contact**

Rinse opened eye for several minutes (at least 15 min) under running water.  
Call a doctor immediately.

· **After swallowing**

Rinse out mouth and then drink 1-2 glasses of water.  
Do not induce vomiting; instantly call for medical help.

· **4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

burns  
absorption  
allergic reactions  
after inhalation:  
coughing  
breathing difficulty  
asthma attacks  
damage to the affected mucous membranes  
after swallowing:  
strong caustic effect.  
sickness  
vomiting  
diarrhoea  
pain  
cramps  
after absorption:  
cardiovascular disorders  
methaemoglobinaemia  
unconsciousness  
CNS disorders

· **Danger**

Danger of system failure.  
Danger of gastric perforation.  
Danger of pulmonary oedema.  
risk of skin sensitization  
risk of airways sensitization

· **4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:**

If swallowed or in case of vomiting, danger of entering the lungs  
Subsequent observation for pneumonia and pulmonary oedema

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

· **5.1 Extinguishing media**

· **Suitable extinguishing agents**

CO<sub>2</sub>, sand, extinguishing powder.  
Water spray jet

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- **For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents**

Water with a full water jet.

--&gt; exothermic reaction

- **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

The product is not combustible.

Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or in case of fire.

Can be released in case of fire:

Sulphur oxides (SOx)

chromium trioxide

Dipotassium oxide

- **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

- **Protective equipment:**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Wear full protective suit.

- **Additional information**

Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter drains.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire fighting water in accordance with official regulations.

Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapours.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

- **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

- **Advice for non-emergency personnel:**

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Avoid substance contact.

Ensure adequate ventilation

Use breathing protection against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol.

- **Advice for emergency responders:** Protective equipment: see section 8

- **6.2 Environmental precautions:**

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or water bodies.

Prevent material from reaching sewage system, holes and cellars.

- **6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:**

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Use neutralising agent.

Neutralize with diluted sodium hydroxide solution.

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, universal binders).

Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

- **6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for information on disposal.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

- **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

- **Advice on safe handling:**

Open and handle container with care.

Work only in fume cupboard.

Prevent formation of aerosols.

- **Hygiene measures:**

Do not inhale gases / fumes / aerosols.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Store protective clothing separately.

Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

- **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

- **Requirements to be met by storerooms and containers:**

Store in cool location.

Keep only in original packaging.

- **Information about storage in one common storage facility:**

Store away from metals.

Do not store together with alkalis (caustic solutions).

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- Store away from flammable substances.
- **Further information about storage conditions:**
  - Store in a locked cabinet or with access restricted to technical experts or their assistants.
  - Keep container tightly sealed.
  - Protect from heat and direct sunlight.
  - Protect from the effects of light.
  - Protect from humidity and keep away from water.
- **Recommended storage temperature:** 20°C +/- 5°C
- **7.3 Specific end use(s)** No further relevant information available.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### · 8.1 Control parameters

##### · Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

###### **CAS: 7664-93-9 sulphuric acid**

WEL (Great Britain)	Long-term value: 0.05* mg/m <sup>3</sup> *mist: defined as thoracic fraction
IOELV (European Union)	Long-term value: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

###### **CAS: 10294-26-5 disilver(1+) sulfate**

WEL (Great Britain)	Long-term value: 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Ag
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###### **CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

WEL (Great Britain)	Long-term value: 0.01 0.025* mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Cr; Carc, Sen, BMGV; *process generated
BOELV (European Union)	Long-term value: 0.005; 0.01*; 0.025** mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Cr; *until 01/17/2025**processes generating fume

##### · Regulatory information

- WEL (Great Britain): EH40/2020
- IOELV (European Union): (EU) 2019/1831
- BOELV (European Union): EU 2022/431
- **Additional information:** IOELV = Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit

##### · DNELs

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

###### **CAS: 7664-93-9 sulphuric acid**

Inhalative	DNEL	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Worker / acute / local effects) 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Worker / acute / systemic effects)
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##### · Recommended monitoring procedures:

Methods for measurement of the workplace atmosphere have to correspond to the requirements of norms DIN EN 482 and DIN EN 689.

##### · PNECs

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

###### **CAS: 7664-93-9 sulphuric acid**

PNEC	8.8 mg/l (Sewage treatment plant) 0.00025 mg/l (Marine water) 0.0025 mg/l (Fresh water)
PNEC	0.002 mg/kg (Marine sediment) 0.002 mg/kg (Fresh water sediment)

##### · Ingredients with biological limit values:

###### **CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

BMGV (Great Britain)	10 µmol/mol creatinine Medium: urine Sampling time: post shift Parameter: chromium
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##### · Regulatory information BMGV (Great Britain): EH40/2011

##### · Additional information: The lists that were valid during the compilation were used as basis.

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### · 8.2 Exposure controls

#### · Engineering measures:

Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. See item 7.

#### · Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

##### · Eye/face protection

Tightly sealed safety glasses.

Face protection

Use safety glasses that have been tested and approved in accordance with government standards such as EN 166.

##### · Hand protection

Acid resistant gloves

Preventive skin protection by use of skin-protecting agents is recommended.

After use of gloves apply skin-cleaning agents and skin cosmetics.

##### · Material of gloves

Butyl rubber, BR

Fluorocarbon rubber (Viton)

nitrile rubber, NBR

Recommended thickness of the material:  $\geq 0.3$  mm

##### · Penetration time of glove material

Value for the permeation: Level = 1 ( < 10 min )

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

##### · Other skin protection (body protection): Acid resistant protective clothing

##### · Breathing equipment:

In case of brief exposure or low pollution use breathing filter apparatus. In case of intensive or longer exposure use breathing apparatus that is independent of circulating air.

##### · Recommended filter device for short term use: Combination filter B-P2

#### · Environmental exposure controls

Avoid release to the environment.

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or water bodies.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### · 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

· Physical state	Fluid
· Form:	Solution
· Colour:	Yellow-brown
· Odour:	Recognisable
· Odour threshold:	Not determined.
· Melting point/Freezing point:	Not determined.
· Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined.
· Flammability	Not applicable.
· Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive.
· Lower and upper explosion limit	
Lower:	Not applicable.
Upper:	Not applicable.
· Flash point:	Not applicable.
· Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable.
· Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
· pH at 20°C	1
	Strongly acidic
· Kinematic viscosity	Not determined.
· Solubility	
· Water:	Fully miscible
· Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable (mixture).
· Vapour pressure:	Not determined.
· Density and/or relative density	
· Density at 20°C:	1.53 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
· Relative density:	Not determined.
· Relative gas density	Not determined.
· Particle characteristics	Not applicable (liquid).

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<b>· 9.2 Other information</b>	
<b>· Information with regard to physical hazard classes</b>	
<b>· Corrosive to metals</b>	May be corrosive to metals.
<b>· Metals that are corroded by the substance or mixture</b>	Information on incompatible materials can be found in Sections 7 and 10.
<b>· Other safety characteristics</b>	
<b>· Oxidising properties:</b>	CAS 7664-93-9 : Oxidising potential
<b>· Additional information</b>	
<b>· Solids content:</b>	< 1 %
<b>· Solvent content:</b>	
<b>· Organic solvents:</b>	0 %
<b>· Water:</b>	< 40 %

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- **10.1 Reactivity** see section 10.3
- **10.2 Chemical stability** Stable at ambient temperature (room temperature).
- **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**  
 Reacts with metals forming hydrogen (Danger of explosion in case of large amounts!)  
 Corrosive action on metals  
 When diluting, always add acid to water, never vice versa  
 Diluting or dissolving in water always causes rapid heating  
 Reacts with acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents  
 Reacts with reducing agents  
 Reacts with peroxides  
 Reacts with halogenated compounds  
 Reacts with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>).
- **10.4 Conditions to avoid** strong heating
- **10.5 Incompatible materials:**  
 metals  
 organic substances  
 combustible substances  
 organic solvents
- **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**
- **Acute toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>· LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:</b>		
<b>CAS: 7664-93-9 sulphuric acid</b>		
Oral	LD50	2140 mg/kg (rat) (IUCLID)
Inhalative	LC 50	510 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /2h (rat) IUCLID
<b>CAS: 10294-26-5 disilver(1+) sulfate</b>		
Oral	LD50	>5000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD 401) (Registrant, ECHA)
<b>CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate</b>		
Oral	LD50	90.5 mg/kg (rat) (OECD 401) (ECHA, registrant: LD50 = 90.5 mg/kg female to 168.0 mg/kg male)
	LDLo	26 mg/kg (child) 143 mg/kg (man)
Dermal	LD50	1170 mg/kg (rat) (IUCLID)
Inhalative	LC50/4h	0.094 mg/l (rat) (OECD 403, Aerosol)

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	LD50 IPR	28 mg/kg (rat)
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- **Skin corrosion/irritation** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- **Serious eye damage/irritation**  
Causes serious eye damage.  
Risk of blindness!

**Information on components:**
**CAS: 10294-26-5 disilver(1+) sulfate**

Irritation of skin	OECD 404	(rabbit: no irritation)
Irritation of eyes	OECD 405	(rabbit: burns)

**CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

Irritation of skin	OECD 404	(rabbit: irritation)
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- **Respiratory or skin sensitisation** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **Information on components:**  
CAS 7778-50-9: Sensitizing effect by inhalation and skin contact is possible by prolonged exposure.

**CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

Sensitisation	Patch test (human)	(positive) (IUCLID)
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- **Germ cell mutagenicity** May cause genetic defects.
- **Carcinogenicity** May cause cancer.
- **Reproductive toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **STOT (specific target organ toxicity) -single exposure** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **STOT (specific target organ toxicity) -repeated exposure** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **Aspiration hazard** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

The intake of sulfuric acid is mainly to be expected via the inhalative pathway in the form of aerosols. No studies on absorbability are available.

Generally, local reactions cause the main effects.

Following impact to the skin strong local effects are the main issue. There is no indication of absorption of relevant amounts of S. via the intact skin.

Absorbability via the gastrointestinal tract is assumed. However, no studies on the kinetics of uptake are available. [GESTIS]

The main route of absorption for potassium (di)chromate is through the respiratory tract. Soluble chromates are absorbed relatively quickly through the lungs.

In case of extensive skin contact, especially with injured skin, life-threatening doses can be absorbed. Organic solvents or oils promote absorption.

**Additional toxicological information:**

CAS 7789-00-6 Potassium chromate / CAS 7778-50-9 Potassium dichromate

Main toxic effects [GESTIS]:

acute: irritation/damage to mucous membranes and skin, sensitizing effect (skin/respiratory tract). Damage to kidneys, blood and liver.

chronic: irritation/damage to the skin and mucous membranes, especially in the nose and throat. After penetration of the substance into wounds, these tend to form ulcers.

Allergic skin and respiratory diseases.

resorptive effects: primarily damage to the kidneys up to acute kidney failure; in addition, hemorrhagic diathesis, thrombocytopenia, anemia, possibly methemoglobinemia;

rarely: rapid onset of CNS damage or hepatitis as a late consequence; also promoting respiratory infections.

Swallowing will lead to a strong caustic effect on mouth and throat and to the danger of perforation of esophagus and stomach.

The aerosol is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Inhalation of aerosols may cause lung oedema.

**CAS: 7664-93-9 sulphuric acid**

(source: GESTIS)

Main toxic effects

Acute: Irritation up to chemical burns to the mucous membranes and skin, danger of serious damage to the eyes and lungs

Chronic: Irritation to the eyes and airways, erosion of the teeth, damage to the skin

Further Information:

Concentrated S. differs considerably from dilute Sulfuric acid with regard to chemical properties and effects. With increased dilution Sulfuric acid acts less aggressively.

**11.2 Information on other hazards**

- **Endocrine disrupting properties** The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties.

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**Other information**

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded.

According to the information available to us, the chemical, physical and toxicological properties of the substances mentioned in Chapter 3 have not been thoroughly investigated.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

**12.1 Toxicity**
**Aquatic toxicity:**
**CAS: 7664-93-9 sulphuric acid**

 EC50 >100 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna) (OECD 202)  
(ECHA)

 LC50 16–29 mg/l/96h (bluegill)  
(Merck)

**CAS: 10294-26-5 disilver(1+) sulfate**

 EC50 0.00022 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna)  
(ECHA)

 EC10 0.00214 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (ASTM)  
( ECHA: 21d, test substance: AgNO<sub>3</sub>)

 0.00017 mg/l (rainbow trout)  
ECHA

 0.00039 mg/l (fathhead minnow) (ASTM E1241-98)  
(28d, test substance: AgNO<sub>3</sub>, result in mg/l Ag)

 0.00041 mg/l /24h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)  
ECHA

 LC50 0.0012 mg/l/96h (fathhead minnow)  
US-EPA

**CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

 EC50 0.62 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna) (OECD 202)  
(Merck)

 NOEC 0.016–0.064 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (7d)  
6 mg/l (fathhead minnow) (7d)

 IC50 0.16–0.59 mg/l/96 h (Chlorella vulgaris)  
(IUCLID)

EC50 0.31 mg/l/72h (Desmodesmus subspicatus)

LC50 58.5 mg/l/96h (byr)

0.131 mg/l/96h (bluegill)

160 mg/l/96h (guppy)

 26.13 mg/l/96h (fathhead minnow)  
(Merck/IUCLID)

**Bacterial toxicity:**

sulphates toxic &gt; 2.5 g/l

**CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

EC50 58 mg/l (Photobacterium phosphoreum) (30 min; Microtox-Test)

**Other information:**

Toxic for fish:

Sulphates &gt; 7 g/l

**12.2 Persistence and degradability .**
**Other information:**

Mixture of inorganic compounds.

Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential** No further relevant information available.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF)**
**CAS: 10294-26-5 disilver(1+) sulfate**

 BCF 2.5 (rainbow trout)  
(8d, 15°C, test substance: AgNO<sub>3</sub>)

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**CAS: 7778-50-9 potassium dichromate**

BCF 17.4 (rainbow trout)

- **12.4 Mobility in soil** No further relevant information available.
- **12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**  
This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), according to the criteria given in Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.
- **12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties** The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties.
- **12.7 Other adverse effects**  
Harmful effect due to pH shift.  
Forms corrosive mixtures with water even if diluted.  
Avoid transfer into the environment.
- **Water hazard:**  
Do not allow product to reach ground water, water bodies or sewage system, even in small quantities.  
Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into soil.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- **13.1 Waste treatment methods**
- **Recommendation**  
Must not be disposed of together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.  
Hand over to disposers of hazardous waste.

- **European waste catalogue**

16 05 07\* discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances

- **Uncleaned packagings:**
- **Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
- **Recommended cleaning agent:** Water, if necessary with cleaning agent.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

- **14.1 UN number or ID number**
- **ADR, IMDG, IATA** UN1830
- **14.2 UN proper shipping name**
- **ADR** 1830 SULPHURIC ACID, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
- **IMDG** SULPHURIC ACID, MARINE POLLUTANT
- **IATA** SULPHURIC ACID

- **14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

- **ADR**



- **Class** 8 (C1) Corrosive substances.
- **Label** 8

- **IMDG**



- **Class** 8 Corrosive substances.
- **Label** 8

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— GB —

# Safety data sheet

## according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31


Printing date 27.10.2023

Version number 23 (replaces version 22)

Revision: 27.10.2023

**Product name: COD / CSB Mercury Free, 0-15000 mg/l**

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· IATA	
	
· Class	8 Corrosive substances.
· Label	8
· 14.4 Packing group	
· ADR, IMDG, IATA	II
· 14.5 Environmental hazards:	Product contains environmentally hazardous substances: disilver(1+) sulfate
· Marine pollutant:	Symbol (fish and tree)
· Special marking (ADR):	Symbol (fish and tree)
· 14.6 Special precautions for user	Warning: Corrosive substances.
· Kemler Number:	80
· EMS Number:	F-A,S-B
· Segregation groups	(SGG1) Acids
· Stowage Category	E
· Stowage Code	SW15 For metal drums, stowage category B.
· 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not applicable.
· Transport/Additional information:	
· ADR	
· Limited quantities (LQ)	1L
· Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E2 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml
· Transport category	2
· Tunnel restriction code	E
· IMDG	
· Limited quantities (LQ)	1L
· Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E2 Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

##### · Poisons Act UK

##### · Regulated explosives precursors

The substance falls under regulated explosive precursors due to the fact that the concentration is greater than/equal ( $c \geq x\%$ ) the stated mass percentage:

CAS: 7664-93-9	sulphuric acid	15%
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##### · Regulated poisons

None of the ingredients is listed.

##### · Reportable explosives precursors

None of the ingredients is listed.

##### · Reportable poisons

None of the ingredients is listed.

##### · Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors not regulated: article

##### · explosives precursors - ANNEX I

CAS: 7664-93-9	sulphuric acid	*
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· <b>Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (PIC)</b>	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· <b>Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use items and technology:</b>	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· <b>Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 on drug precursors</b>	
CAS: 7664-93-9	sulphuric acid 3
· <b>Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors</b>	
CAS: 7664-93-9	sulphuric acid 3
· <b>Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer:</b>	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· <b>REGULATION (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (POP)</b>	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· <b>LIST OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO AUTHORISATION (ANNEX XIV)</b>	
CAS: 7778-50-9	potassium dichromate

- **Substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Article 57** see item 3 SVHC
- **Substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to UK REACH** see item 3 SVHC
- **Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III):**
- **Named dangerous substances - ANNEX I** None of the ingredients is listed.
- **Seveso category** E1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment
- **Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower-tier requirements** 100 t
- **Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements** 200 t
- **REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII** Conditions of restriction: 3, 28, 29, 30, 47, 72
- **Information about limitation of use:**  
Employment restrictions concerning young persons must be observed (94/33/EC).  
Employment restrictions concerning pregnant and lactating women must be observed (92/85/EEC).
- **15.2 Chemical safety assessment:** A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

### SECTION 16: Other information

These data are based on our present knowledge. However, they shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

- **Training hints** Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
- **Relevant phrases**
  - H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.
  - H290 May be corrosive to metals.
  - H301 Toxic if swallowed.
  - H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
  - H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
  - H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
  - H318 Causes serious eye damage.
  - H330 Fatal if inhaled.
  - H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
  - H340 May cause genetic defects.
  - H350 May cause cancer.
  - H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
  - 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.

- **Abbreviations and acronyms:**

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 STOT: specific target organ toxicity  
 SE: single exposure  
 RE: repeated exposure  
 EC50: half maximal effective concentration  
 IC50: half maximal inhibitory concentration  
 NOEL or NOEC: No Observed Effect Level or Concentration

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ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (UK REACH)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (UK REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Ox. Sol. 2: Oxidizing solids – Category 2

Met. Corr. 1: Corrosive to metals – Category 1

Acute Tox. 3: Acute toxicity – Category 3

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity – Category 4

Acute Tox. 2: Acute toxicity – Category 2

Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1A

Skin Corr. 1B: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1B

Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1

Resp. Sens. 1: Respiratory sensitisation – Category 1

Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitisation – Category 1

Muta. 1B: Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1B

Carc. 1B: Carcinogenicity – Category 1B

Repr. 1B: Reproductive toxicity – Category 1B

STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 1

Aquatic Acute 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute aquatic hazard – Category 1

Aquatic Chronic 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 1

### · Sources

Data arise from safety data sheets, reference works and literature.

ECHA: European CHemicals Agency <http://echa.europa.eu>

GESTIS- Stoffdatenbank (Substance Database, Germany)

IUCLID (International Uniform Chemical Information Database)

· \* Data compared to the previous version altered.