according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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

- · 1.1 Product identifier
- Trade name: Nessler's reagent
- · Article number: RE0050
- · Registration number
- A registration number is not available for this substance as the substance or its uses are exempted from registration, the annual tonnage does not require a registration or the registration is envisaged for a later registration deadline.
- **1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** No further relevant information available.
- · Application of the substance / the preparation: Laboratory reagent
- 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
 Manufacturer/Supplier: Scharlab, S.L.
 C/Gato Pérez, 33. Pol.Ind. Mas d'en Cisa 08181 Sentmenat (Barcelona) SPAIN
 Tel: (+34) 93 745 64 00 - FAX: (+34) 93 715 27 65
 email: scharlab@scharlab.com
 Internet Web Site: www.scharlab.com
- Regional representation: Scharlab, S.L.
 C/Gato Pérez, 33. Pol.Ind. Mas d'en Cisa 08181 Sentmenat (Barcelona) SPAIN
 Tel: (+34) 93 745 64 00 - FAX: (+34) 93 715 27 65
 email: scharlab@scharlab.com
 Internet Web Site: www.scharlab.com
- · Further information obtainable from: technical department

 1.4 Emergency telephone number: Toxicological Information National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences: + 34 91 562 04 20. The information will be provided (24h/365 days) Please contact the regional Scharlab distributor/dealer in your country During normal opening times: Scharlab, S.L. (+34) 93 715 18 11

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

· 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



GHS06 skull and crossbones

Acute Tox. 2

H330 Fatal if inhaled.

GHS08 health hazard

STOT RE 2

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

GHS05 corrosion

Skin Corr. 1A Eye Dam. 1 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage.

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GHS09 environment

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



H302 Harmful if swallowed. Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox, 4 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

· 2.2 Label elements

- Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
- The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation. Hazard pictograms



· Signal word Danger

Hazard-determining components of labelling:

sodium hydroxide

mercury diiodide

potassium iodide

Hazard statements H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

- H330 Fatal if inhaled.
- H314
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411
- Precautionary statements

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.

P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see on this label).
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/
	international regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

- Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- PBT: Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Chemical characterisation: Mixtures

Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

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Printing date 07.06.2021 Revision: 02.06.2021 Version number 2.0 Trade name: Nessler's reagent (Contd. of page 2) Dangerous components: CAS: 1310-73-2 sodium hydroxide 10-25% EINECS: 215-185-5 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Reg.nr.: 01-2119457892-27-XXXX CAS: 7774-29-0 mercury diiodide 1-5% ♦ Acute Tox. 2, H300; Acute Tox. 1, H310; Acute Tox. 2, H330;
 ♦ STOT RE 2, H373;
 ♦ Aquatic Acute 1, H400; EINECS: 231-873-8 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 potassium iodide 1-5% CAS: 7681-11-0 EINECS: 231-659-4 STOT RE 1, H372 Reg.nr.: 01-2119966161-40-XXXX · 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: Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product. Remove breathing equipment only after contaminated clothing have been completely removed. In case of irregular breathing or respiratory arrest provide artificial respiration. After inhalation: Supply fresh air or oxygen; call for doctor. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation. · After skin contact: Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. After eye contact: Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor. After swallowing: Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately. Drink plenty of water and provide fresh air. Call for a doctor immediately. · 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed No further relevant information available. · 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed No further relevant information available. **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures** · 5.1 Extinguishing media · Suitable extinguishing agents: CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam. 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture No further relevant information available. · 5.3 Advice for firefighters · Protective equipment: Mouth respiratory protective device. **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures** · 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away. 6.2 Environmental precautions: Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system. Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water. (Contd. on page 4)

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· 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust). Use neutralising agent.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

Ensure adequate ventilation. 6.4 Reference to other sections

- See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
- See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

- · 7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Open and handle receptacle with care. Prevent formation of aerosols.
- · Information about fire and explosion protection: Keep respiratory protective device available.
- · 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- · Storage:
- · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles: No special requirements.
- · Information about storage in one common storage facility: Not required.
- · Further information about storage conditions: Keep container tightly sealed.
- 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- · 8.1 Control parameters
- · Additional information about design of technical facilities: No further data; see item 7.
- · Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

1310-73-2 sodium hydroxide

WEL Short-term value: 2 mg/m³

7774-29-0 mercury diiodide

WEL Long-term value: 0.02 mg/m³ as Hg

Ingredients with biological limit values:

7774-29-0 mercury diiodide

BMGV 20 µmol/mol creatinine Medium: urine Sampling time: random Parameter: mercury

• Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.

. 8.2 Exposure controls

· Personal protective equipment:

- General protective and hygienic measures: Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Store protective clothing separately. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
- · Respiratory protection:

In case of brief exposure or low pollution use respiratory filter device. In case of intensive or longer exposure use self-contained respiratory protective device.

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Protection of hands:



Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

Material of gloves

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

· Penetration time of glove material

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

· Eye protection:



Tightly sealed goggles

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

- · 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
- General Information
- Appearance:
- Form:
- Colour: Odour:
- · Odour threshold:
- · pH-value:

Yellow tint Odourless Not determined.

Fluid

Not determined.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not determined.

Product is not selfigniting.

Product does not present an explosion hazard.

- Change in condition Melting point/freezing point: Undetermined. Initial boiling point and boiling range: Undetermined.
- · Flash point:
- Flammability (solid, gas):
- Decomposition temperature:
- · Auto-ignition temperature:
- · Explosive properties:
- Explosion limits: Lower: Upper:
- · Vapour pressure at 20 °C:
- · Density at 20 °C:
- Relative density
- Vapour density

- Not determined. Not determined.
- 23 hPa
- 1.16 g/cm³ Not determined. Not determined.

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Evaporation rate

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- Solubility in / Miscibility with water:
- · Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:
- · Viscosity: Dynamic: Kinematic:
- Solvent content: Water:
 - Solids content:

Not miscible or difficult to mix.

Not determined.

Not determined.

Not determined. Not determined.

79.9 % 20.1 %

9.2 Other information

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- · 10.1 Reactivity No further relevant information available.
- · 10.2 Chemical stability
- Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided: No decomposition if used according to specifications.
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reactions known.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid No further relevant information available.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials: No further relevant information available.
- · 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: No dangerous decomposition products known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

· Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. Fatal if inhaled.

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:

7774-29-0 mercury diiodide

- Oral LD50 18 mg/kg (rat)
- Dermal LD50 75 mg/kg (rat)
- Primary irritant effect:
- Skin corrosion/irritation
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Serious eye damage/irritation
- Causes serious eye damage.
- Respiratory or skin sensitisation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Additional toxicological information:
- CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)
- Germ cell mutagenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Reproductive toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · STOT-single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. · STOT-repeated exposure
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

- · 12.1 Toxicity
- · Aquatic toxicity: No further relevant information available.
- 12.2 Persistence and degradability No further relevant information available.
- 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential No further relevant information available.
- · 12.4 Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.
- Ecotoxical effects:
- · Remark: Toxic for fish
- Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Water hazard class 3 (German Regulation) (Self-assessment): extremely hazardous for water Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system, even in small quantities.

Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralised. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground. Also poisonous for fish and plankton in water bodies.

Toxic for aquatic organisms

- 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · PBT: Not applicable.
- **vPvB**: Not applicable.

• 12.6 Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

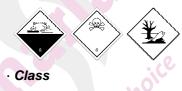
- · 13.1 Waste treatment methods
- · Recommendation

Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

- · Uncleaned packaging:
- · Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

- · 14.1 UN-Number
- · ADR, IMDG, IATA
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name
- · ADR
- · IMDG
- · IATA
- · 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
- · ADR



UN2922

2922 CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, MERCURY IODIDE), ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, MERCURY IODIDE), MARINE POLLUTANT CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, MERCURY IODIDE)

8 Corrosive substances.

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- Seveso category
- H2 ACUTE TOXIC
- E2 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment
- Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower-tier requirements 50 t
- · Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements 200 t
- · REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII Conditions of restriction: 3, 18

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- · Regulation (EU) No 649/2012
- 7774-29-0 mercury diiodide: Annex I Part 1 Annex I Part 3 Annex V Part 2
- DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment Annex II
- None of the ingredients is listed.
- · 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

· Relevant phrases

- H300 Fatal if swallowed.
- H310 Fatal in contact with skin.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H330 Fatal if inhaled.
- H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The classification of the mixture is generally based on the calculation method using substance data according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

- · Department issuing SDS: product safety department
- · Contact: msds@scharlab.com

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Abbreviations and acronvms: RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail) ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) 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) LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative Acute Tox. 2: Acute toxicity - Category 2 Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity - Category 4 Acute Tox. 1: Acute toxicity – Category 1 Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1A Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 1 STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 1 STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2 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

Aquatic Chronic 2: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 2

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Annex: Exposure scenario 1

- 1 Short title of the exposure scenario Exposure scenario: Sodium hydroxide Industrial use
- · Sector of Use
- SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
- Product category PC21 Laboratory chemicals
- · Process category PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent
- Environmental release category ERC2 Formulation into mixture
- ERC4 Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article) • Description of the activities / processes covered in the Exposure Scenario
- See section 1 of the annex to the Safety Data Sheet.
- · 2 Conditions of use
- Duration and frequency
 5 workdays/week.
 Emission days (days/year): 200
- Physical parameters
- · Physical state Solid
- Concentration of the substance in the mixture Raw material.

It covers a percentage of substance in the product up to 100 %

- Other operational conditions
- Other operational conditions affecting environmental exposure No special measures required.
- Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

Avoid contact with eyes.

Avoid contact with the skin.

· Risk management measures

The aim is to prevent the passage of NaOH solutions to municipal wastewater or to surface water . If such discharges are expected to cause significant changes in pH , it is required to regularly monitor the pH during introduction into open water . Overall downloads are made so that the pH variations are minimized on the surface of the receiving waters.

Most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values of 6 to 9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms.

Worker protection

Organisational protective measures

Provide Internal Plant Instruction.

Handling procedures must be well documented.

Ensure that activities are executed by specialists or authorised personnel only.

Workers processes / areas identified risk should be trained to :

- a) Avoid working without respiratory protection
- b) To understand the corrosive properties of the substance with they work
- c) Observe the safest procedures indicated by the employer

The employer must also ensure that the required personal protective equipment is available and it is used as directed.

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by using a local exhaustion or general exhaust system. If these measures are insufficient to keep the solvent vapour concentration below the workplace limit, wear an adequate respiratory protective device.

Technical protective measures

Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machines

Replace, if possible, manual processes by automated processes and / or closed. This would avoid irritating mists, sprays and splashes.

Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed receptacles.

Only handle and refill product in closed systems.

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The work process has to be performed under closed conditions. Put lid on container immediately after use.

Use closeable conveyance devices.

Using forceps, claws with long handles in the hand to avoid direct contact and exposure by splashes.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Personal protective measures

Do not inhale dust / smoke / mist.

Avoid contact with the skin.

Avoid contact with the eyes.

Tightly sealed goggles Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

Recommended material for gloves :

- Butyl rubber , PVC , polychloroprene with natural latex liner , material thickness: 0,5 mm , breakthrough time: >480min.

- Nitrile rubber , fluoro rubber , material thickness: 0,35-0,4mm , breakthrough time: >480min. Respiratory protection: In case of dust or aerosol formation (eg by spraying) use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2). Use protective suit.

Apron

Rubber boots or plastic.

· Measures for consumer protection Ensure adequate labelling.

· Environmental protection measures

The risk assessment for the environment is only applicable to the aquatic environment, when applicable, including treatment plants, wastewater (STP) / plants wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), as emissions of NaOH in different life cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to water (waste).

· Air

No special measures required.

No major air emissions are expected due to the very low vapor pressure of NaOH.

· Water

Generally, prior to the introduction of wastewater into wastewater treatment plants a neutralisation is required.

Risk assessment and aquatic effect only deal with the effect on ecosystems / organisms due to possible pH changes related downloads OH-, as it is expected that the toxicity of Na + ions is insignificant compared to the effect (potential) pH.

Only the local scale will be treated, including sewage treatment plant STP or, where applicable, both for production and for industrial use. Any effect that may arise would be expected to take place in a local.

The high water solubility and very low vapor pressure indicate that NaOH is predominant in water. The exposure assessment for the aquatic environment will only deal with the possible pH changes in STP effluent and surface water related to the OH- released locally.

Soil

No special measures required.

No significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are expected.

The sludge application route is not relevant to the issue to agricultural land , because there will be no sorption of NaOH to particulate STP / WWTP.

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wise

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- · Disposal measures
 - Disposal must be made according to official regulations. Ensure that waste is collected and contained.

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· Waste type

The wise

wise choice

- Liquid product residues Aqueous solution
- Partially emptied and uncleaned packaging
- · 3 Exposure estimation
- · Worker (oral) No significant oral exposure
- · Worker (dermal) No significant dermal exposure
- · Worker (inhalation) PROC 15: < 1 (mg/m3) RCR: <1

4 - Guidance for downstream users

the wise choice

Whether the downstream user acts within the scope of the Exposure Scenario can be verified based on the information in sections 1 to 8.

Whether the downstream user uses the substance / the mixture within the scope of the Exposure Scenario can be determined by means of a technical assessment. For the risk assessment, the tools recommended by ECHA can be used.

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Annex: Exposure scenario 2

- · 1 Short title of the exposure scenario Laboratory use
- · Sector of Use
- SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
- Product category PC21 Laboratory chemicals
- · Process category PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent
- · Environmental release category
- ERC8a Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor) ERC9b Widespread use of functional fluid (outdoor)
- · Description of the activities / processes covered in the Exposure Scenario
- See section 1 of the annex to the Safety Data Sheet.
- · 2 Conditions of use
- · Duration and frequency
- 5 workdays/week.
- Emission days (days/year): 200
- Physical parameters
- · Physical state Solid
- Concentration of the substance in the mixture Raw material.

It covers a percentage of substance in the product up to 100 %

- Other operational conditions
- Other operational conditions affecting environmental exposure No special measures required. • Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

Avoid contact with eyes.

Avoid contact with the skin.

· Risk management measures

The aim is to prevent the passage of NaOH solutions to municipal wastewater or to surface water . If such discharges are expected to cause significant changes in pH , it is required to regularly monitor the pH during introduction into open water . Overall downloads are made so that the pH variations are minimized on the surface of the receiving waters.

Most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values of 6 to 9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms.

Worker protection

- Organisational protective measures
- Provide Internal Plant Instruction.

Handling procedures must be well documented.

Ensure that activities are executed by specialists or authorised personnel only.

- Workers processes / areas identified risk should be trained to :
- a) Avoid working without respiratory protection
- b) To understand the corrosive properties of the substance with they work
- c) Observe the safest procedures indicated by the employer

The employer must also ensure that the required personal protective equipment is available and it is used as directed.

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by using a local exhaustion or general exhaust system. If these measures are insufficient to keep the solvent vapour concentration below the workplace limit, wear an adequate respiratory protective device.

Technical protective measures

Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machines

Replace, if possible, manual processes by automated processes and / or closed. This would avoid irritating mists, sprays and splashes.

Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed receptacles.

Only handle and refill product in closed systems.

The work process has to be performed under closed conditions.

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Trade name: Nessler's reagent

(Contd. of page 13) Put lid on container immediately after use. Use closeable conveyance devices. Using forceps, claws with long handles in the hand to avoid direct contact and exposure by splashes. Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Personal protective measures Do not inhale dust / smoke / mist. Avoid contact with the skin. Avoid contact with the eyes. Tightly sealed goggles Protective gloves The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation. Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation Recommended material for gloves : - Butyl rubber, PVC, polychloroprene with natural latex liner, material thickness: 0,5 mm, breakthrough time: >480min. - Nitrile rubber, fluoro rubber, material thickness: 0.35-0.4mm, breakthrough time: >480min. Respiratory protection: In case of dust or aerosol formation (eg by spraying) use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2). Use protective suit. Apron Rubber boots or plastic. · Measures for consumer protection Ensure adequate labelling. Environmental protection measures The risk assessment for the environment is only applicable to the aquatic environment, when applicable, including treatment plants, wastewater (STP) / plants wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), as emissions of NaOH in different life cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to water (waste). Air No special measures required. No major air emissions are expected due to the very low vapor pressure of NaOH. Water Generally, prior to the introduction of wastewater into wastewater treatment plants a neutralisation is required. Risk assessment and aquatic effect only deal with the effect on ecosystems / organisms due to possible pH changes related downloads OH-, as it is expected that the toxicity of Na + ions is insignificant compared to the effect (potential) pH. Only the local scale will be treated, including sewage treatment plant STP or, where applicable, both for production and for industrial use. Any effect that may arise would be expected to take place in a local. The high water solubility and very low vapor pressure indicate that NaOH is predominant in water. The exposure assessment for the aquatic environment will only deal with the possible pH changes in STP effluent and surface water related to the OH- released locally. · Soil No special measures required. No significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are expected. The sludge application route is not relevant to the issue to agricultural land, because there will be no sorption of NaOH to particulate STP / WWTP. **Disposal** measures Disposal must be made according to official regulations. (Contd. on page 15)

according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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Trade name: Nessler's reagent

Ensure that waste is collected and contained.

· Waste type

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Liquid product residues

Aqueous solution Partially emptied and uncleaned packaging

· 3 - Exposure estimation

- · Worker (oral) No significant oral exposure
- · Worker (dermal) No significant dermal exposure
- · Worker (inhalation) PROC 15: < 1 (mg/m3) RCR: <1
- 4 Guidance for downstream users

The wise choice

Whether the downstream user acts within the scope of the Exposure Scenario can be verified based on the information in sections 1 to 8.

Whether the downstream user uses the substance / the mixture within the scope of the Exposure Scenario can be determined by means of a technical assessment.

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For the risk assessment, the tools recommended by ECHA can be used.

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