

## **CARESTREAM DENTAL X-ray Fixer**

## Carestream Health, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: **11/07/2022** Print Date: **04/05/2023** S.REACH.GB.EN

Part Number: 5060694 Version No: 1.1 Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

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

## 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	ARESTREAM DENTAL X-ray Fixer	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	Photographic chemical Restricted to professional users. 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	Carestream Health, Inc.	
Address	50 Verona Street Rochester, NY 14608 United States	
Telephone	-328-2910	
Fax	lot Available	
Website	www.carestream.com	
Email	WW-EHS@carestreamhealth.com	

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC (North America)	
Emergency telephone numbers	+1-800-424-9300	
Other emergency telephone numbers	CHEMTREC (International) +1-703-527-3887	

## **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word Dange

## Hazard statement(s)

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

#### **Supplementary Phrases**

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#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Sodium borate	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
Sodium borate	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	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.7732-18-5* 2.231-791-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	40-50	Water	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1.7783-18-8* 2.231-982-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	40-50	Ammonium thiosulfate	Not Applicable	0	Not Available
1.1330-43-4* 2.215-540-4 3.005-011-00-4 4.Not Available	1-<3	Sodium borate	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B; H360FD [1]	0	Not Available
Legend:		•	ssification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 a fel Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting proper		67; 3. Classification drawn

## **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  Wash out immediately with water.  If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## 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

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
5.3. Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> </ul>		

## **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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up				
Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>			
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  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 course.  Stop leak if safe to do so.  Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.  Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.  Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).  Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.  Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.  After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.  If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.			

## 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> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

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

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available

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Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

Not Available

#### 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
Water	Dermal 0.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.544 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 8.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.083 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.056 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 2.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 2.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *	Not Available
Ammonium thiosulfate	Inhalation 350 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 104 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 13 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.78 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.078 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 100.1 mg/L (STP)
Sodium borate	Dermal 316.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 6.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 159.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 3.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.79 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.79 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	2.9 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.9 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 13.7 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 5.7 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)

<sup>\*</sup> Values for General Population

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	Sodium borate	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Ammonium thiosulfate	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
Sodium borate	6 mg/m3	88 mg/m3	530 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Water	Not Available	Not Available
Ammonium thiosulfate	Not Available	Not Available
Sodium borate	Not Available	Not Available

#### 8.2. Exposure 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.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

## 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

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Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

4: Small hood - local control only

# 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment





4: Large hood or large air mass in motion





## Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shieldsChemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical 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.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- · frequency and duration of contact,
- · chemical resistance of glove material,
- · glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

  As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any applic

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- · Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
   Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or
- puncture potential
  Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-pertumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

## Body protection

## See Other protection below

#### Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- ► Eye wash unit.

## 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

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## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.32
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	4.9	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	> 100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.80	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	0.6	VOC g/L	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 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

## **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

11.1. Information on toxicologi	Information on toxicological effects					
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.					
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classificatorroborating animal or human evidence.	ne material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of rroborating animal or human evidence.				
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal nodels). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational etting.  Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin viror to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.					
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).					
Chronic	Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.					
CARESTREAM DENTAL X-ray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
Fixer	Not Available	Not Available				
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
Water	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available				

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
A	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	
Ammonium thiosulfate	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.6 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Oral (Guinea) LD50; 1098 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Sodium borate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2403-4207 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless other specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

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

ADECTREAM DENTAL V	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ARESTREAM DENTAL X-ray Fixer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>10mg/l	2
Ammonium thiosulfate	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
On Providence	LC50	96h	Fish	1900mg/l	4
Sodium borate	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6-21.8mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6-21.8mg/l	4
Legend:			CHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informati Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bi		

## **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Water	LOW	LOW

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

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#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	В	Т	
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
PBT	X	×	×	
vPvB	X	×	×	
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

Recover silver before disposal. European Waste Catalogue EWC: 09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

#### Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- ▶ Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails) Product / Packaging disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Waste treatment options

Not Available

Sewage disposal options

Not Available

#### **SECTION 14 Transport information**

The dangerous goods information given below is based solely on the product formulation, and does not consider the product packaging configuration.

Depending on inner packaging quantities and packaging instructions, this product may meet specific regulatory exemptions or exclusions for the various modes of transport.

Please consult the product packaging for further details or go to the "Dangerous Goods Worksheets for Chemical Products" folder, located at: ship.carestream.com.

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

#### Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Not Applicable Subsidiary risk Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	

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14.6.	Special precautions for	
	HEAT	

Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
Classification code	Not Applicable
Hazard Label	Not Applicable
Special provisions	Not Applicable
Limited quantity	Not Applicable
Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	IATA Subrisk Not Applicable		
ciaco(co)	ERG Code	Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

· · ·			
14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard	IMDG Class Not Applicable		
class(es)	IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	EMS Number Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable		
200.	Limited Quantities Not Applicable		

## Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Not Applicable  Not Applicable  Not Applicable  Not Applicable	applicable	
	annlicable	
Not Applicable Not	anniirahla	
Not Applicable Not Applicable		
Not Applicable		
Not Applicable		
Classification code Special provisions	Not Applicable  Not Applicable	
Limited quantity	Not Applicable	
Equipment required	Not Applicable	
Fire cones number	Not Applicable	
1	ot Applicable  Classification code  Special provisions  Limited quantity  Equipment required	

## 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
Water	Not Available

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Product name	Group
Ammonium thiosulfate	Not Available
Sodium borate	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Water	Not Available
Ammonium thiosulfate	Not Available
Sodium borate	Not Available

## **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

Water is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Ammonium thiosulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Sodium borate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL) UK REACH Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

GHS05; Dgr; GHS02; GHS06

H335

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

Not Available

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

#### **ECHA SUMMARY**

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No		ECHA E	Oossier
Water	7732-18-5*	Not Available		Not Ava	ilable
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)			Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Classified			Not Available
2	Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1A; Acu	Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1A; Acute Tox. 2; Eye Irrit.		S06	H318; H226; H314; H301; H411;

 $Harmonisation\ Code\ 1 = The\ most\ prevalent\ classification.\ Harmonisation\ Code\ 2 = The\ most\ severe\ classification.$ 

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Ammonium thiosulfate	7783-18-8*	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1			
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4	GHS07; Dgr	H319; H302

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Sodium borate	1330-43-4*	005-011-00-4	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Repr. 1B	GHS08; Dgr	H360
2	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4; Repr. 1B	GHS08; Dgr	H360FD; H302; H318; H332

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

#### **National Inventory Status**

•	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Water; Ammonium thiosulfate; Sodium borate)

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National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	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.

#### **SECTION 16 Other information**

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Initial Date	29/03/2022
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#### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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

## **Definitions and abbreviations**

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

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TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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