



Grade name:	Zinc, desilverising skims (General grade)
Substance:	Zinc, desilverising skims
EC Number:	273-802-3
CAS Number:	69029-60-3
Substance Type:	UVCB
Degree of purity:	100 % (w/w)
Description of Product:	Zinc, desilverising skims are formed when solid zinc is added to molten lead bullion with a significant amount of silver and/or gold. Zinc desilverising skims consist mainly of metallic lead and silver-zinc alloys.

Composition:

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Lead EC no.: 231-100-4	<= 81 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 94 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In general Pb is mainly present in the metallic form. Pb is also present in the form of compounds such as oxides (e.g. PbO).
Copper EC no.: 231-159-6	<= 4.28 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cu is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Zinc EC no.: 231-175-3	<= 67.79 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 85 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Zn is generally present in the form of an alloy (e.g. AgZn3).
Cadmium EC no.: 231-152-8	<= 0.4 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.6 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cd is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Iron EC no.: 231-096-4	<= 0.22 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Fe is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Silver EC no.: 231-131-3	<= 41.35 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 75 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ag is generally present in the form of an alloy (e.g. AgZn3).
Gold EC no.: 231-165-9	<= 5 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Au is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Arsenic EC no.: 231-148-6	<= 1.31 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. As is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Antimony EC no.: 231-146-5	<= 1.1 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sb is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Bismuth EC no.: 231-177-4	<= 0.48 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Bi is assumed to be present in the metallic form.

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Tin EC no.: 231-141-8	<= 0.2 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sn is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Selenium EC no.: 231-957-4	<= 0.06 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Se is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Tellurium EC no.: 236-813-4	<= 0.1 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Te is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Silicon EC no.: 231-130-8	<= 0.06 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Si is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Nickel EC no.: 231-111-4	<= 0.02 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.99 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ni is assumed to be present in the metallic form.

Classification:

Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC - Not classified as hazardous.

Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulation EC 1272/2008 - Not classified as hazardous.

Industry classification proposals - Industry proposes to classify zinc, desilverising skims (general grade) to bring it into line with the latest scientific data and knowledge. The proposed classification will be:

DSD

Xn; R20: Harmful by inhalation.

T; R48/23/25: Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, and if swallowed.

Carc. Cat. 2; R45: May cause cancer.

Repr. Cat. 1; R60: May impair fertility.

Repr. Cat. 1; R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.

N; R50/53: Dangerous for the environment; Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

CLP

Acute Tox. 4; H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Repr. 1A; H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Carc. 1B; H350: May cause cancer.

STOT Rep. Exp. 1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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

Labelling:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictograms:

GHS07: exclamation mark



GHS08: health hazard



GHS09: environment



Hazard statements:

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation or ingestion.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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