according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# **SILVERSHINE S 1100**

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : SILVERSHINE S 1100

Product code : 052491JD0

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

Use of the : Colouring agents, pigments

Substance/Mixture

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : ECKART GmbH

Guentersthal 4 91235 Hartenstein

Telephone : +499152770

Telefax : +499152777008

E-mail address of person

responsible for the SDS

: msds.eckart@altana.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

NCEC: +44 1235 239670 (Europe)

Call and response in your language is possible.

Contract no.: ECKART29003-NCEC.

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous

system

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - single

exposure, Category 3, Respiratory

system

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Category 2

#### 2.2 Label elements

# Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airwavs.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks,

open flames and other ignition sources. No

smokina.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical

or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha

#### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Concentration (% w/w)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum),	64742-95-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 25 - < 50

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light arom.	918-668-5	STOT SE 3; H336 STOT SE 3; H335 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3 013-002-00-1 01-2119529243-45	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 25 - < 50
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	64742-48-9 918-481-9	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 20 - < 25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move the victim to fresh air.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

Move out of dangerous area.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air.

Consult a physician after significant exposure.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

In case of skin contact : Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Remove contact lenses.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

This information is not available.

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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry sand

Special powder against metal fire

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Water Foam

ABC powder

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during

firefighting

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

for firefighters

Special protective equipment : Use personal protective equipment.

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if

necessary.

Further information Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local

circumstances and the surrounding environment.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment.

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust.

6.2 Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Prevent product from entering drains.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

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## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Use mechanical handling equipment.

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Avoid dust formation.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Avoid formation of respirable particles.

Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

For personal protection see section 8.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

application area.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential.

Avoid dust formation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation

at places where dust is formed.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

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

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in

use. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must

comply with the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage conditions

Protect from humidity and water. Do not allow to dry.

Advice on common storage : Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

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Never allow product to get in contact with water during

storage.

Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

Further information on storage stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

This information is not available.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

aluminium powder (stabilised)  Further information  The COSHH definition of a substance any kind when present at a concent mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable du dust. This means that any dust will be exposed to dust above these levels. specific WELs and exposure to these limits., Where no specific short-term times the long-term exposure limit so the limits. This means that any dust will be exposed to dust above these levels. specific WELs and exposure to these limits., Where no specific short-term times the long-term exposure limit so limits. The long-term exposure limit so limits. The long-term exposure limit so limits. The long-term							
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Contain particles of a wide range of	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and						

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	fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
	•	TWA (Respirable	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			

# Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	150 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	25 mg/kg
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	3.72 mg/m3

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			effects	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1286.4 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	837.5 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1066.67 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.41 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1152 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	178.57 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	640 mg/m3

### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Fresh water	0.0749 mg/l
	clarification plant	20 mg/l

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves

Remarks : Take note of the information given by the producer

concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact). The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the

danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.

Recommended preventive skin protection Skin should be washed after contact. The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective

gloves.

Skin and body protection : Long sleeved clothing

Safety shoes

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

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Choose body protection according to the amount and

concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration

requires.

In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an

approved filter.

Dust safety masks are recommended when the dust

concentration is more than 10 mg/m3.

**Environmental exposure controls** 

Water : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties** 

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid absorbed by inert carrier material

Colour : silver

Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 140 °C

Flash point : 41 °C

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Self-ignition : not auto-flammable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Smoldering temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : No data available

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Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

: No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

: No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Bulk density : No data available

Water solubility : No data available

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Flow time : No data available

### 9.2 Other information

No data available

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### 10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with alkalis, acids, halogenes and oxidizing agents.

Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen. Mixture reacts slowly with water resulting in evolution of

hydrogen.

Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming.

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Do not allow to dry.

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Acids

Bases

Oxidizing agents

Highly halogenated compounds

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Contact with water or humid

air

: This information is not available.

Thermal decomposition : This information is not available.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,492 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

aluminium powder (stabilised):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): Test atmosphere: vapour

Remarks: An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum

achievable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

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#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

### **Product:**

Remarks: Product dust may be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

### Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Germ cell mutagenicity: Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC)

Assessment 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

## Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Germ cell mutagenicity: Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC)

Assessment 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

## Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

## Components:

## Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Carcinogenicity - : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC)

Assessment 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

# Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Carcinogenicity - : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC)

Assessment 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

## STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

## STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## **Components:**

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### **Further information**

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects.

Solvents may degrease the skin.

## **Components:**

## Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### **Components:**

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

# **Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

hazard

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

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#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher...

12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological

information

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Components:** 

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Additional ecological

information

: No data available

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations** 

European Waste Catalogue : 12 01 04 - non-ferrous metal dust and particles

European Waste Catalogue : 10 03 21 - other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust)

containing hazardous substances

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with

chemical or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

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

### 14.1 UN number

 ADR
 : UN 1263

 IMDG
 : UN 1263

 IATA
 : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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ADR : PAINT

(Solvent naphtha)

IMDG : PAINT

(Solvent naphtha)

IATA : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 ADR
 : 3

 IMDG
 : 3

 IATA
 : 3

14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

**IMDG** 

Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction : 355

(passenger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Not applicable

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that Not applicable

deplete the ozone layer

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic Not applicable

pollutants (recast)

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be

the market and use of certain dangerous substances.

preparations and articles (Annex XVII) considered: Number on list 3Solvent naphtha

(petroleum), light arom. (Number on

list 40, 3, 29, 28)

aluminium powder (stabilised)

(Number on list 40)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha (Number on list 3,

29, 28)

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H228 Flammable solid.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox. Flammable liquids Flam. Liq. Flam. Sol. Flammable solids

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways: ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road: AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN -Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx -Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx -Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA -International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent. Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance: PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID -Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

## **Further information**

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

GB / EN