VISIONAIRE Sparkling Silver Sea

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 18.07.2026
5.0	16.07.2026	102000000420	Date of first issue: 03.01.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : VISIONAIRE Sparkling Silver Sea

Product code : 040966D60

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

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture : Cosmetic products

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

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) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

2.2 Label elements

Labeling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.

Additional Labeling

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

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3 013-002-00-1	Flam. Sol. 1; H228 Note T	>= 50 - <= 100
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9 231-545-4		>= 1 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice : Take the victim into fresh air.

No hazards which require special first aid measures.

If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

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

In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.

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

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Dry sand Special powder against metal fire
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	ABC powder Carbon dioxide (CO2) Water Foam

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire fighting	:	Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further information	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires. 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	:	Use personal protective equipment. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid dust formation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. No special environmental precautions required.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Use mechanical handling equipment. Do not use a vacuum cleaner. Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel.

Do not flush with water.
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	:	Avoid creating dust. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not smoke. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	During processing, dust may form explosive mixture in air. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Use explosion-proof equipment. When transferring from one container to another apply earthing measures and use conductive hose material. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
Hygiene measures	:	General industrial hygiene practice.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Reaction with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen) 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. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.
Further information on storage conditions	:	Protect from humidity and water.
Advice on common storage	:	Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products. 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	:	Keep in a dry place. No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 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.				
		TWA (Respirable dust)	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,				

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silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3 (Silica)	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.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m3 (Silica)	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			

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aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 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.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	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			

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silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3 (Silica)	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.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m3 (Silica)	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)

Substance name	End Use	Routes of exposure	Potential health effects	Value
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg
silicon dioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

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/face protection : Face-shield
Safety glasses

Hand protection
Material : Leather
Glove length : Long sleeve gloves

Remarks : Leather gloves The choice of an appropriate glove does not only depend on its material but also on other quality features and is different from one producer to the other.

Skin and body protection : Anti-static and fire resistant protective clothing. DIN EN 11612; EN 533; EN 1149-1. Anti-static safety shoes.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration requires.
Breathing apparatus with filter.
P1 filter

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form : powder

Color : silver

Odor : characteristic

Odor Threshold : No data available

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

Melting point/ range : 660 °C

Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	No data available
Flammability	:	Combustible Solids
Burning number	:	1
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	30 g/m3
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	2.7 g/cm3
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	340 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	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 : Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Dust may form explosive mixture in air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Acids
Bases
Oxidizing agents
Water

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Not classified due to lack of data.

Components:

silicon dioxide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute oral toxicity	:	(Mouse): 15,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	(Rat): 0.139 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified due to lack of data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified due to lack of data.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
Not classified due to lack of data.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified due to lack of data.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified due to lack of data.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified due to lack of data.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT-single exposure
Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT-repeated exposure
Not classified due to lack of data.

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified due to lack of data.

Further information

Product:
Remarks : No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

silicon dioxide:
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : (Daphnia): 7,600 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : (Chlorella pyrenoidosa): 440 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

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:
Endocrine disrupting poten- : This substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

tial | ered to have endocrine disrupting properties for environment according to UK REACH Article 57(f) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Additional ecological information : No data available

Components:

silicon dioxide:

Additional ecological information : No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : In accordance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
In accordance with local and national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA (Cargo) : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA (Passenger) : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries must be considered:: Number on list 40: aluminium powder (stabilised)
UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	:	Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EU) No 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Not applicable
GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation	:	Not applicable

The Control of Explosives Precursors and Poisons Regulations (Poisons Act, as amended)

This product is regulated by the Poisons Act 1972 (as amended). All suspicious transactions, and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported.	aluminium powder (stabilised) (Schedule 1A Part 3)

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)	Not applicable

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No data available

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H228 : Flammable solid.

Full text of other abbreviations

Flam. Sol.	:	Flammable solids
Note T	:	This substance may be marketed in a form which does not have the physical hazards as indicated by the classification in the entry in Part 3.
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 - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; BGW - Biological Limit Values; 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 Standardization; 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 Organization 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); LSPN - List of Hazardous Notified Substances (Chile); 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, Authorization 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; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; 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