SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

ROTOVARIO 532 501

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 03.12.2024
3.1	08.02.2024	102000000404	Date of first issue: 02.01.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : ROTOVARIO 532 501

Product code : 053389G60M1

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Colouring agents, pigments

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 solids, Category 1	H228: Flammable solid.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :	H228	Flammable solid.
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Supplemental Hazard Statements :	EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Precautionary statements :	**Prevention:**	
	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	P261	Avoid breathing dust.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
	Response:	
	P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use for extinction: Special powder for metal fires.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use for extinction: Dry sand.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
propyl acetate
ethyl acetate
maleic anhydride

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	ClassificationREGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Concentration (% w/w)

aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3 013-002-00-1 01-2119529243-45	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 50 - <= 100
propyl acetate	109-60-4 203-686-1 607-024-00-6 01-2119484620-39	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 25 - < 50
ethyl acetate	141-78-6 205-500-4 607-022-00-5	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 1 - < 10
maleic anhydride	108-31-6 203-571-6 607-096-00-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 STOT RE 1; H372 (Respiratory system) EUH071 specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.001 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.001 %	>= 0.001 - < 0.1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Move the victim to fresh air.

If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure.
If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact	:	If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.
In case of eye contact	:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. 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 cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

This information is not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Use personal protective equipment. 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.
Avoid dust formation.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

General advice : 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.
The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Do not flush with water.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Use mechanical handling equipment.
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

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.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
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 : Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Avoid dust formation. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. 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 : No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

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.

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. 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)

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, 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.			
propyl acetate	109-60-4	TWA	200 ppm 849 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	250 ppm 1,060 mg/m3	GB EH40
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm	GB EH40

			1,468 mg/m3	
		STEL	400 ppm 1,468 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
		TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	3 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness,			

	but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	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
propyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	420 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	420 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	149 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	298 mg/m3
ethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	734 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	734 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1468 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	63 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1468 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	367 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	367 mg/m3

	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	37 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term local effects	63 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	4.5 mg/kg

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
propyl acetate	Soil	0.0215 mg/kg
	Fresh water	0.06 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.16 mg/kg
	Marine water	0.006 mg/l
	Marine sediment	0.016 mg/kg
	STP	1 mg/l
ethyl acetate	Fresh water	0.24 mg/l
	Marine water	0.024 mg/l
	STP	650 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1.15 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.115 mg/kg
	Soil	0.148 mg/kg
	periodical release	1.65 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)

Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.
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.
Respiratory protection	:	In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	:	Pasty solid
Colour	:	silver
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	101 °C
Flammability	:	The substance or mixture is a flammable solid with the category 1.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Flash point	:	10 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
pH	:	substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available

Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Vapor Pressure for Components:		
propyl acetate	:	33 hPa (20 °C)
ethyl acetate	:	98.4 hPa (20 °C)
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.3 - 2.0 g/cm3
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		
Particle Size Distribution	:	No data available

9.2 Other information

Explosives	:	Not explosive Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
Self-ignition	:	not auto-flammable
Miscibility with water	:	immiscible

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. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks. Do not allow to dry.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Acids Bases

Oxidizing agents
Highly halogenated compounds

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

aluminium powder (stabilised):

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

propyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	(Mouse): 8,300 mg/kg (Rat): 9,370 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	(Rat): 17,760 mg/kg

ethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	(Rat): 5,620 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 56 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 18,000 mg/kg

maleic anhydride:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Product:

Remarks	:	May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:
Remarks : May cause irreversible eye damage.

Components:

propyl acetate:
Result : Eye irritation

ethyl acetate:
Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

propyl acetate:
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ethyl acetate:
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

11.2 Information on other hazards

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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

ethyl acetate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : (Daphnia (water flea)): 717 mg/l

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

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	:	Do not dispose of waste into sewer. 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. Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR	:	UN 1325
IMDG	:	UN 1325
IATA	:	UN 1325

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Aluminium pigment paste)
IMDG	:	FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Aluminium pigment paste)
IATA	:	Flammable solid, organic, n.o.s. (Aluminium pigment paste)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

		Class	Subsidiary risks
ADR	:	4.1	
IMDG	:	4.1	
IATA	:	4.1	

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	40
Labels	:	4.1
Tunnel restriction code	:	(E)

IMDG

Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	4.1
EmS Code	:	F-G, S-G
Remarks	:	IMDG Code segregation group 15 - Powdered metals

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	448
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y441
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	4.1

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	445
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y441
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	4.1

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IMDG

Marine pollutant	:	no

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: aluminium powder (stabilised) (Number on list 40) propyl acetate (Number on list 3) ethyl acetate (Number on list 3) ethanol (Number on list 3)
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 (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that	:	Not applicable

deplete the ozone layer
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No data available

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H225	:	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	:	Flammable solid.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
EUH066	:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH071	:	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol.	:	Flammable solids
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2017/164/EU	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2017/164/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute 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; 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

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Flam. Sol. 1	H228	Based on product data or assessment
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H336	Calculation method

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.

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