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

1.1 Product identifier

- **Trade name**: SILVERDREAM L-55350
- **Product code**: 056252IA068 056252IA068

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

This information is not available.

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

GBK Gefahrgut Büro GmbH, Ingelheim, Germany:
- **From outside US**: (001) 352-323-3500
- **US & Canada (toll free)**: 1-800-5355-053

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

- **Flammable liquids, Category 2**: H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- **Eye irritation, Category 2**: H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- **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:
- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- 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.
- P233: Keep container tightly closed.
- P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
- P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
- P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
- ethyl acetate
- acetone

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>141-78-6</td>
<td>205-500-4</td>
<td>607-022-00-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 2; H225; Eye Irrit. 2; H319; STOT SE 3; H336</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 - &lt;= 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluminium powder (stabilised)</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flam. Sol. 1; H228</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

SILVERDREAM L-55350

Version 1.3  Revision Date: 26.03.2018  SDS Number: 102000000654
Print Date: 20.11.2018  Date of first issue: 02.01.2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>231-072-3</th>
<th>01-2119529243-45</th>
<th>Flam. Liq. 2; H225</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>200-662-2</td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>606-001-00-8</td>
<td></td>
<td>STOT SE 3; H336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

If inhaled: 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.
If on skin, rinse well with water.
If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
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: 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
- ABC powder
- Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- 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

Special protective equipment for firefighters:
In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

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.
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.

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.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
- Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

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.

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).
Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).
Do not flush with water.

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 formation of aerosol.
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.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.
Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. 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 : Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Reaction with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen) Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use explosion-proof equipment. Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container closed when not in use.

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.

Advice on common storage:
- Do not store near acids.
- 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)
This information is not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>141-78-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
<td>2017/164/EU (2017-02-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>2017/164/EU (2017-02-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluminium powder</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(stabilised)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td></td>
<td>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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable)</td>
<td>4 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td></td>
<td>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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Inhalable)</th>
<th>10 mg/m$^3$</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. 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 MDHS14/3. 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 should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable)</th>
<th>4 mg/m$^3$</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. 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 MDHS14/3. 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 should be used.
exposure should be used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (inhaling dust)</th>
<th>10 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., 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 ‘inhaleable’ 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 MDHS14/3., 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 should be used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., 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 ‘inhaleable’ 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 MDHS14/3., 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 should be used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

acetone 67-64-1 TWA 500 ppm 2000/39/EC
### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – local effects</td>
<td>1468 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>1468 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>734 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>63 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>734 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – local effects</td>
<td>734 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>734 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>367 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>37 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>367 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>4.5 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluminium powder (stabilised)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>3.72 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>3.95 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>186 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>1210 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>62 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>62 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>200 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – local effects</td>
<td>2420 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.148 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>650 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.24 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.024 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>1.15 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.115 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluminium powder (stabilised)</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.0749 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clarification plant</td>
<td>20 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>29.5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>10.6 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>30.4 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>1.06 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>3.04 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Goggles
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Hand protection
Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)

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 : 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 vapour formation use a respirator with an
approved filter.

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point/boiling range</td>
<td>76 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>-4 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-ignition</td>
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<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
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<td>Smoldering temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
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Relative vapour density: No data available
Relative density: No data available
Density: 1.08 g/cm³
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: Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen.
Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: Do not allow evaporation to dryness.
Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid: Acids
Bases
Oxidizing agents

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:

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

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

acetone:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): 4,700 - 5,800 mg/kg
(Mouse): 3,000 mg/kg
(Rat): 9,800 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

SILVERDREAM L-55350

Product:
Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Components:
acetone:
Remarks: Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in desiccation of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:
Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

Components:
acetone:
Remarks: Severe eye irritation

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.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

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

acetone:
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 21,600 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 Other adverse effects
Product:
Additional ecological information: No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue: 08 01 11 - waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous 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.
In accordance with local and national regulations.

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.

In accordance with local and national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

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<tr>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>UN 1263</th>
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<td>IMDG</td>
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<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>UN 1263</td>
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14.2 UN proper shipping name

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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<td>IATA</td>
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14.4 Packing group

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<td>Tunnel restriction code</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>EmS Code</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Packing instruction (LQ)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Labels</td>
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<table>
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<td>Packing instruction</td>
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SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

SILVERDREAM L-55350

Version 1.3 Revision Date: 26.03.2018 SDS Number: 102000000654 Print Date: 20.11.2018 Date of first issue: 02.01.2014

(passerger aircraft)
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

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.

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 Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
This information is not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements
H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H228 : Flammable solid.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Full text of other abbreviations
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol. : Flammable solids
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
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 - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance 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