



# Aluminium Powder

## ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 35582

Version No: 5.1.7.7

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Aluminium Powder
Chemical Name	aluminium powder uncoated
Synonyms	Non-pyrophoric powdered aluminium; Al aluminum powder; CAP1000, CAP420, CAP600;; CAP200; CAP150, CAP125; CAP75; CAP45
Proper shipping name	ALUMINIUM POWDER, UNCOATED
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Component of incendiary & self heating devices - thermit thermite. Coarse powdered aluminium is used in fireworks, pyrotechnics. Used in the testing of gold and mercury; also in pigments, chemical reactions, refractories, brake linings
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
Address	4 ALLEN PLACE WETHERILL PARK NSW 2099 Australia
Telephone	61 (0)2 9982 4622
Fax	Not Available
Website	~
Email	shane@alphachem.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
Emergency telephone numbers	61 (0)418 237 771
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	2	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Emit Flammable Gases with Water Category 2, Flammable Solid Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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## Aluminium Powder

<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Danger</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H261</b>	In contact with water releases flammable gases.
<b>H228</b>	Flammable solid.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P231+P232</b>	Handle and store contents under inert gas. Protect from moisture.
<b>P240</b>	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
<b>P223</b>	Do not allow contact with water.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P302+P335+P334</b>	IF ON SKIN: Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages].
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P402+P404</b>	Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7429-90-5	>99	aluminium powder uncoated
<b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye .</b></li> <li>▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad <b>BOTH</b> eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.</li> <li>▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- ▶ Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- ▶ Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after

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several months.

- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur.
- ▶ Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive.
- ▶ Serum aluminium levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.
- ▶ Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa2EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.

**DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.**

- ▶ Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
- ▶ Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
- ▶ Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.
- ▶ If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas</li> <li>▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.</li> <li>▶ Keep dry</li> </ul>
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#### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full protective clothing plus breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place)</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> use water on fires.</li> </ul> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> If only water available, use flooding quantities of water or withdraw personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow water to enter containers.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result.</li> </ul> <p>With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present.</p> <p>Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high.</li> <li>▶ May react explosively with water.</li> <li>▶ May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame.</li> <li>▶ Particle size, coating and dispersion in air determine aluminium reactivity.</li> <li>▶ Powdered aluminium must be treated as a flammable solid which can be spontaneously combustible.</li> <li>▶ Bulk aluminium is not combustible but at high temperatures, molten aluminium can be ignited and burn.</li> <li>▶ Molten aluminium may react violently if it comes into contact with water.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Particle size, coating and dispersion in air determine reactivity of aluminium</li> <li>▶ Bulk aluminium is not combustible but at high temperatures, molten aluminium can be ignited and burn.</li> <li>▶ Molten aluminium may react violently if it comes into contact with water. Aluminium is rapidly oxidised by water at 180 C</li> <li>▶ Atomised aluminium dusts are potentially explosive. Electric sparks may ignite the dust cloud even in atmospheres containing low oxygen (7%).</li> <li>▶ In air the dust may be ignited in contact with hot surfaces or flame where temperatures exceed 640 deg C.</li> </ul> <p>When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	4W

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

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

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Material from spill may be contaminated with water resulting in generation of gas which subsequently may pressure closed containers.</li> <li>▶ Hold spill material in vented containers only and plan for prompt disposal</li> <li>▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Cover with <b>DRY</b> earth, sand or other non-combustible material.</li> <li>▶ Then cover with plastic sheet to minimise spreading and to prevent exposure to rain or other sources of water.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers ready for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wear gloves and safety glasses as appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Do not use compressed air to remove metal dusts from floors, beams or equipment</li> <li>-Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation.</li> <li>-Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes.</li> <li>-Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations</li> <li>-Cover and reseal partially empty containers.</li> <li>-Do not allow chips, fines or dusts to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas.</li> </ul> <p>If molten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam.</li> <li>▶ All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use.</li> <li>▶ Allow the spill to cool before remelting scrap.</li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames)</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so; prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined spaces.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT walk through spilled material.</b></li> <li>▶ Wear full protective clothing plus breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.</b></li> <li>▶ Water spray may be used to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds; <b>DO NOT allow water to enter container or come into contact with the material.</b></li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>For molten metals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination. The risk is greatest when there is sufficient molten metal to entrap or seal off water. Water and other forms of contamination on or contained in scrap or remelt ingot are known to have caused explosions in melting operations. While the products may have minimal surface roughness and internal voids, there remains the possibility of moisture contamination or entrapment. If confined, even a few drops can lead to violent explosions.</li> <li>-All tooling, containers, molds and ladles, which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use.</li> <li>-Any surfaces that may contact molten metal (e.g. concrete) should be specially coated</li> <li>-Drops of molten metal in water (e.g. from plasma arc cutting), while not normally an explosion hazard, can generate enough flammable hydrogen gas to present an explosion hazard. Vigorous circulation of the water and removal of the particles minimise the hazard.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Thermit explosions have been reported when aluminium alloys were mixed in furnaces for alloying with lead, bismuth and other metals with low melting temperature. These metals when added as high purity ingots, can seep through cracks in furnace liners and become oxidised. During subsequent melts in the furnace, molten aluminium can contact these metal oxides resulting in a thermit explosion.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with moisture.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<p><b>KEEP DRY!</b> Packages must be protected from water ingress.</p> <p><b>FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction and</li> <li>▶ provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.</li> </ul> <p><b>FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CARE:</b> Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release</li> <li>▶ Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums</li> <li>▶ Storage containers must be hermetically sealed; the product must be stored under an inert, dry gas.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials and solids: Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</p> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Removable head packaging and</li> <li>▶ cans with friction closures may be used.</li> </ul> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, there must be sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb completely any leakage that may occur, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. All combination packages for Packing group I and II must contain cushioning material.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Aluminium powder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ when finely divided is a flammable solid</li> <li>▶ dusts clouds form explosive mixtures with air.</li> <li>▶ explodes on contact with manganese dust</li> <li>▶ bulk dust heats spontaneously on contact with moisture</li> <li>▶ is rapidly oxidised by water at 180 deg. C.</li> <li>▶ is a strong reducing agent</li> </ul>

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- ▶ ignites on contact with gases and vapours of oxygen, arsenic chloride, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, phosphorus pentachloride, sulfur dichloride
- ▶ in contact with caustics, such as sodium hydroxide, releases explosive hydrogen gas
- ▶ reacts violently with many compounds, including oxidisers, strong acids, alcohols, mercury and mercury compounds, metal oxides (such as oxides of copper, iron (rust) and lead), nitrates (eg., ammonium nitrate and fertilisers containing ammonium nitrate), nitromethane, phosphorus, selenium, sulfates, sulfides, sulfur
- ▶ ignites and / or explodes in thermit reactions and in contact with barium peroxide, barium pentafluoride, carbon disulfide, chloroformamidinium nitrate, copper(II) oxide, formic acid, iodine(V) oxide, iron oxide, lead monoxide, methyl chloride, nitrates, oxygen difluoride, manganese dioxide, potassium iodate, sodium carbonate, sodium peroxide, trichloroethylene
- ▶ forms pyrophoric or sensitive explosive mixtures with diborane, hypochlorite, and other halogen sources, many oxidisers, palladium, peroxides, potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, sodium acetylide, sodium nitrate
- ▶ may accumulate static electrical charges from friction or stirring and may ignite

NOTE: Thermit reactions attain high temperatures (>2482 C), supply their own oxygen and are extremely difficult to stop.

The welding of aluminium may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and ozone.

For aluminas (aluminium oxide):

Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.

In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.

-May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.

-Produces exothermic reaction above 200°C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.

-Produces exothermic reaction with oxygen difluoride.

-May form explosive mixture with oxygen difluoride.

-Forms explosive mixtures with sodium nitrate.

-Reacts vigorously with vinyl acetate.

- ▶ Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.
- ▶ Reacts slowly with water.
- ▶ **CAUTION** contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers.
- ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.

Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. The less active metals will not burn in air but:

- ▶ can react exothermically with oxidising acids to form noxious gases.
- ▶ catalyse polymerisation and other reactions, particularly when finely divided
- ▶ react with halogenated hydrocarbons (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride), sometimes forming explosive compounds.

- ▶ Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to form flammable hydrogen gas and caustic products.
  - ▶ Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products.
  - ▶ Some elemental metals form explosive products with halogenated hydrocarbons.
  - ▶ Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxide formation on exposure to air.
  - ▶ Safe handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas.
  - ▶ Several pyrophoric metals, stored in glass bottles have ignited when the container is broken on impact. Storage of these materials moist and in metal containers is recommended.
  - ▶ The reaction residues from various metal syntheses (involving vacuum evaporation and co-deposition with a ligand) are often pyrophoric.
- Factors influencing the pyrophoricity of metals are particle size, presence of moisture, nature of the surface of the particle, heat of formation of the oxide, or nitride, mass, hydrogen content, stress, purity and presence of oxide, among others.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Aluminium Powder	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Good housekeeping practices must be maintained.</li> <li>▶ Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame propagation and secondary explosions.</li> <li>▶ Do not use compressed air to remove settled materials from floors, beams or equipment</li> <li>▶ Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation.</li> <li>▶ Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes. Cover and reseal partially empty containers. Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations.</li> </ul>
Personal protection	

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<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>-During repair or maintenance activities the potential exists for exposures to toxic metal particulate in excess of the occupational standards. Under these circumstances, protecting workers can require the use of specific work practices or procedures involving the combined use of ventilation, wet and vacuum cleaning methods, respiratory protection, decontamination, special protective clothing, and when necessary, restricted work zones.</p> <p>-Protective over-garments or work clothing must be worn by persons who may become contaminated with particulate during activities such as machining, furnace rebuilding, air cleaning equipment filter changes, maintenance, furnace tending, etc. Contaminated work clothing and over-garments must be managed in a controlled manner to prevent secondary exposure to workers of third parties, to prevent the spread of particulate to other areas, and to prevent particulate from being taken home by workers.</p> <p>-Personnel who handle and work with <b>molten metal</b> should utilise primary protective clothing like polycarbonate face shields, fire resistant tapper's jackets, neck shades (snoods), leggings, spats and similar equipment to prevent burn injuries. In addition to primary protection, secondary or day-to-day work clothing that is fire resistant and sheds metal splash is recommended for use with molten metal. Synthetic materials should never be worn even as secondary clothing (undergarments).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Silvery-white finely divided metallic solid. Odourless. General reactivity reduced by protective oxide layer. Moisture sensitive. The material evolves hydrogen in contact with water, caustic alkalis or acids. When finely divided aluminium dust is scattered, it is easily ignited by naked
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Continued...

## Aluminium Powder

	lights, causing explosion. contact with oxidizing agents. Ignition temperature 645 degC.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	2.7
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	590
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	660	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	2450-2467	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	30 mg/l 6 micrn	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Negligible
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Negligible	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials</li> <li>▶ May heat spontaneously</li> <li>▶ Identify and remove sources of ignition and heating.</li> <li>▶ Incompatible material, especially oxidisers, and/or other sources of oxygen may produce unstable product(s).</li> <li>▶ Avoid sources of water contamination (e.g. rain water, moisture, high humidity).</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with oxygenated solvents/ reagents such as alcohols.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>For standard operations (eg. milling, cutting and grinding) aluminium should be treated as a nuisance dust, considered to be of a low health risk. Fine particulates are poorly absorbed through the lungs. If welded, prolonged or repeated inhalation of metal fume may cause dizziness, respiratory irritation and nausea. Exposure to oxide fumes from smelting and abrasive manufacture can scarring of the lungs.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> <p>The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucous membranes, tiredness and general unwellness. Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Acute toxic responses to aluminium are confined to the more soluble forms.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.</p> <p>Contact with the eye by metal dusts may cause mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p> <p>Exposure to large doses of aluminium has been connected with the degenerative brain disease Alzheimer's Disease.</p> <p>Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants.</p>

Aluminium Powder

Aluminium Powder	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium powder uncoated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>Aluminium Powder &amp; ALUMINIUM POWDER UNCOATED</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Aluminium Powder	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aluminium powder uncoated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.024mg/l	2

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. Ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in water.

For Aluminium and its Compounds and Salts:

Environmental Fate - As an element, aluminium cannot be degraded in the environment, but may undergo various precipitation or ligand exchange reactions. Aluminium in compounds has only one oxidation state (+3), and would not undergo oxidation-reduction reactions under environmental conditions. Aluminium can be complexed by various ligands present in the environment (e.g., fulvic and humic acids). The solubility of aluminium in the environment will depend on the ligands present and the pH.

Atmospheric Fate: Air Quality Standards: none available.

Aquatic Fate: The hydrated aluminium ion undergoes hydrolysis. The speciation of aluminium in water is pH dependent. The hydrated trivalent aluminium ion is the predominant form at pH levels below 4.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> <li>▶ Recycle where possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue and dispose of containers/ packaging in authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	4W

### Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number</b>	1396	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ALUMINIUM POWDER, UNCOATED	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	4.3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	500 g

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1396	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aluminium powder, uncoated	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	4.3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	4W
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	490
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	484
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y475
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg	

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	1396
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<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ALUMINIUM POWDER, UNCOATED	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	4.3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-G , S-O
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	500 g

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

aluminium powder uncoated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (aluminium powder uncoated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium powder uncoated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/11/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	01/11/2009

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	05/02/2018	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Transport, Transport Information
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1.2.1	26/04/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.3.1	03/05/2021	Regulation Change

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1.4.1	06/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.5.1	10/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
5.1.5.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.5.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.6.4	07/06/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.6.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.6.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.6.7	15/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.7.7	17/06/2021	Regulation Change

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECl: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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