32.06 - Other colouring matter; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter, other than those of heading 32.03, 32.04 or 32.05; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores, whether or not chemically defined (+)**.**

- Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide :

3206.11 - - Containing 80 % or more by weight of titanium dioxide calculated on the dry matter

3206.19 - - Other

3206.20 - Pigments and preparations based on chromium compounds

- Other colouring matter and other preparations :

3206.41 - - Ultramarine and preparations based thereon

3206.42 - - Lithopone and other pigments and preparations based on zinc sulphide

3206.49 - - Other

3206.50 - Inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores

(A) OTHER COLOURING MATTER; PREPARATIONS AS SPECIFIED IN NOTE 3 TO THIS CHAPTER, OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING 32.03, 32.04 OR 32.05

This heading covers inorganic colouring matter or colouring matter of mineral origin.

The heading **excludes**, however :

(a) Natural micaceous iron oxides; earth colours, whether or not calcined or mixed together (see Explanatory Note to **heading 25.30**).

(b) Separate chemically defined inorganic colouring matters (e.g., basic lead carbonate; oxides of iron, lead, chromium or zinc; sulphides of zinc or mercury; lead chromate (**Chapter 28**)); Schweinfurt green (copper acetoarsenite) (**heading 29.42**).

(c) Metallic flakes and powders (**Section XIV** or **XV**).

The colouring matter of this heading includes :

(1) **Pigments based on titanium dioxide.** These include titanium dioxide which is surface-treated or mixed with calcium or barium sulphate or other substances. These also include titanium dioxide to which compounds have been intentionally added during the production process in order to obtain certain physical properties rendering it suitable for use as a pigment. Other specially produced titanium dioxide which is not suitable for use as a pigment because of its particular properties falls under other headings (e.g., **headings 38.15, 38.24**). Titanium dioxide which is unmixed and not surface-treated is classified in **heading 28.23**.

(2) **Pigments based on chromium compounds**. These include yellows consisting of mixtures of lead chromate and other inorganic products such as lead sulphate, and green pigments consisting of chromium oxide mixed with other substances.

(3) **Ultramarine**. Ultramarine blue is a complex compound formerly obtained from lapis lazuli, but now prepared artificially by treating mixtures of various silicates, aluminates, sodium carbonate, sulphur, etc. Green, pink and violet ultramarines are also covered by this heading, but certain unmixed chromates, sometimes known as yellow ultramarine, are **excluded** (**heading 28.41**).

(4) **Lithopone and other pigments based on zinc sulphide**, such as white pigments consisting of mixtures in varying proportions of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate.

(5) **Pigments based on cadmium compounds**, e.g., yellow pigments consisting of mixtures of cadmium sulphide and barium sulphate, and cadmium red consisting of a mixture of cadmium sulphide and cadmium selenide.

(6) **Prussian blue (Berlin blue) and other pigments based on hexacyanoferrates (ferrocyanides and ferricyanides). Prussian blue** consists of a ferric ferrocyanide, not chemically defined. It is obtained by precipitating an alkali ferrocyanide with a ferrous salt and then oxidising with a hypochlorite. It is an amorphous blue solid, used in the preparation of numerous pigments which are also classified in this heading. These include mineral blue (with barium sulphate and kaolin), milori green or English green (with chrome yellow and sometimes also barium sulphate) and zinc green (with zinc chromate), and compounds for coloured inks (with oxalic acid). **Turnbull's blue** consists of a ferrous ferricyanide, not chemically defined, alone or in mixtures.

(7) **Mineral blacks** (**other than** the blacks included in **heading 25.30** or **28.03**), for example :

(a) **Shale black**, a mixture of various silicates and carbon obtained by partial calcination of bituminous shales.

(b) **Silica black** obtained by calcination of mixtures of coal and kieselguhr.

(c) The product known as " **alu black** ", a mixture of aluminium oxide and carbon obtained by the calcination of a mixture of bauxite and coal tar pitch or grease.

(8) **Coloured earths** brightened with very small quantities of synthetic organic dyestuffs. (Coloured earths, whether or not mixed together, but not brightened, generally fall in **heading 25.30** - see relative Explanatory Note.)

(9) **Soluble Vandyke brown** and similar products generally obtained by treatment of the earth colours of heading 25.30 (Vandyke brown, Cologne earth or Cassel earth, etc.) with ammonia or potassium hydroxide solutions.

(10) **Pigments based on cobalt compounds**, e.g., cerulean blue.

(11) **Pigments consisting of finely ground ores**, e.g., ilmenite.

(12) **Zinc grey** (very impure zinc oxide).

(13) **Synthetic nacreous (pearl) pigments**, i.e., inorganic pearlescent pigments, such as :

(a) bismuth chloride oxide, with the addition of a small quantity of an organic surface-active agent;

(b) mica coated with bismuth chloride oxide, titanium dioxide or titanium dioxide and ferric oxide.

These products are used in the manufacture of various cosmetic preparations.

Inorganic pigments with added organic colouring matter are also classified in this heading.

These products are primary materials used principally for the manufacture of the colours or pigments for the ceramic industries (see the Explanatory Note to heading 32.07), the colours, paints, enamels and lacquers of headings 32.08 to 32.10 and 32.12, artists', students' or amusement colours of heading 32.13 and printing inks (classified in heading 32.15).

This heading further includes preparations based on the colouring matters referred to above, and also the colouring pigments of heading 25.30 or of Chapter 28 and metallic flakes and powders, of a kind used for colouring any material or used as ingredients in the manufacture of colouring preparations in the form of :

(I) Concentrated dispersions in plastics, natural rubber, synthetic rubbers, plasticisers or other media. These dispersions are used as raw materials for colouring plastics, rubber, etc., in the mass.

or (II) Mixtures with relatively large quantities of surface-active products or with organic binders. These are used for colouring in the mass plastics, etc., or as ingredients in preparations for printing textiles. They are normally in the form of pastes.

However, the preparations referred to in the last sentence of Note 3 to this Chapter are **excluded**.

The heading also **excludes** :

Products of a kind used as extenders in oil paints, whether or not also suitable for colouring distempers, for example :

(a) Kaolin (**heading 25.07**).

(b) Calcium carbonate (**heading 25.09** or **28.36**).

(c) Barium sulphate (**heading 25.11** or **28.33**).

(d) Diatomaceous earth (**heading 25.12**).

(e) Slate (**heading 25.14**).

(f) Dolomite (**heading 25.18**).

(g) Magnesium carbonate (**heading 25.19** or **28.36**).

(h) Gypsum (**heading 25.20**).

(ij) Asbestos (**heading 25.24**).

(k) Mica (**heading 25.25**).

(l) Talc (**heading 25.26**).

(m) Calcite (Iceland spar) (**heading 25.30**).

(n) Aluminium hydroxide (**heading 28.18**).

(o) Mixtures of two or more of the products mentioned in (a) to (n) above (usually **heading 38.24**).

(B) INORGANIC PRODUCTS OF A KIND USED AS LUMINOPHORES, WHETHER OR NOT CHEMICALLY DEFINED

Inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores are products which, under the action of visible or invisible radiations (solar rays, ultra-violet rays, cathode rays, X-rays, etc.), produce a luminescent effect (fluorescent or phosphorescent).

Most of these products consist of metal salts activated by the presence in very small quantities of " activating " products such as silver, copper or manganese. For example, zinc sulphide activated by silver or copper, zinc sulphate activated by copper, and zinc-beryllium silicate activated by manganese.

Others are metal salts which owe their luminescent properties not to the presence of activating agents but to a treatment giving them a very special crystalline structure. These products, which are chemically defined compounds and contain no other substances, include calcium tungstate and magnesium tungstate. The same chemicals in a non-luminescent form (e.g., less pure, different crystalline structure) are **excluded** (**Chapter 28**). Thus " amorphous " calcium tungstate used as a reagent falls in **heading 28.41**.

Inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores sometimes contain traces of added radioactive salts which render them self-luminescent. They must be considered as mixtures containing radioactive substances and classified in **heading 28.44** if the level of radioactivity exceeds 74 Bq/g (0.002 μCi/g).

Inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores mixed together (e.g., zinc sulphide activated by copper mixed with zinc-cadmium sulphide activated by copper) or with inorganic colouring pigments (of Chapter 28 or Part (A) above) remain classified in this heading.

Luminophores are used in the preparation of luminous paints and for coating screens for television, oscillograph, radiography, radioscopy or radar apparatus, or fluorescent lighting tubes.

The heading **does not cover** products answering to descriptions in **headings 28.43 to 28.46 and 28.52** (e.g., a mixture of yttrium oxide and europium oxide), however put up and whatever their intended use.

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Subheading Explanatory Note.

Subheading 3206.19

Preparations containing less than 80 % titanium dioxide include concentrated dispersions in plastics, natural rubber, synthetic rubbers or plasticisers, generally known as master-batches, used for colouring plastics, rubber, etc., in the mass.