according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



# SHINEDECOR 9355 Rich Gold

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : SHINEDECOR 9355 Rich Gold

Product code : 072922HM0

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

Use of the : Colorant; Printing ink related material; Printing ink, Colouring

Substance/Mixture agents, dyes

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : ECKART GmbH

Guentersthal 4 91235 Hartenstein

Telephone : +499152770

Telefax : +499152777008

E-mail address of person

responsible for the SDS

: msds.eckart@altana.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

NCEC: +44 1235 239670 (Europe)

Call and response in your language is possible.

Contract no.: ECKART29003-NCEC.

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard,

Category 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

Category 1 effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:** 

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face

protection.

Response:

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical

advice/ attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/

attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one maleic anhydride

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)

## 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**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration
	EC-No.	REGULATION (EC)	(% w/w)
	Index-No.	No 1272/2008	
	Registration number		
Copper	7440-50-8	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 20 - < 25
	231-159-6	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	
	01-2119480154-42	Aquatic Acute 1;	
		H400	
		Aquatic Chronic 1;	
		H410	
zinc powder — zinc dust	7440-66-6	Aquatic Acute 1;	>= 2.5 - < 10
(stabilised)	231-175-3	H400	

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030-001-01-9 Aquatic Chronic 1; 01-2119467174-37 H410 salt of polyamineamide Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Not Assigned >= 1 - < 10 (72243/00/2008.0023, Germany) Acute Tox. 4; H302 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one 2634-33-5 >= 0.0025 - < 220-120-9 Acute Tox. 2; H330 0.025 613-088-00-6 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2: H411 maleic anhydride 108-31-6 Acute Tox. 4: H302 >= 0.001 - < Skin Corr. 1B; H314 0.1 203-571-6 607-096-00-9 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT RE 1; H372 reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-55965-84-9 Acute Tox. 3: H301 >= 0.0002 - < methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and Acute Tox. 2; H330 0.0015 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one 613-167-00-5 Acute Tox. 2; H310 (3:1)Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1;

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.

Move out of dangerous area.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

H400

H410

Aquatic Chronic 1;

If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

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

If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

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.

Remove contact lenses.

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Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

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 : Special powder against metal fire

Dry sand ABC powder

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Water

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

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if

necessary.

Further information : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local

circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local

circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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.

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#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Use personal protective equipment.

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.

Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers.

Do not flush with water.

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).

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

# 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

application area.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Advice on protection against :

fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. No smoking.

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures : General industrial hygiene practice.

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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

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

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. 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 : Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and

strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions. Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

Dampness : Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

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**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Copper	7440-50-8	TWA (Fumes)	0.2 mg/m3 (Copper)	GB EH40
		TWA (Dusts and mists)	1 mg/m3 (Copper)	GB EH40
		STEL (Dusts and mists)	2 mg/m3 (Copper)	GB EH40
zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised)	7440-66-6	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three			

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1	times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
	times the loi	TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3 (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	(Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	those fraction undertaken General met thoracic and hazardous to concentration inhalable duany dust will these levels to these mucontain part	ons of airborne dust in accordance with thods for sampling at inhalable aerosols. The inhalable aerosols in air equal to or got or 4 mg.m-3 8-how the subject to COSI. Some dusts have the st comply with the application of a wide range in accordance of a wide range.	respirable dust and inhabition will be collected whe methods described in disparation of the methods described in disparation of the COSHH definition of the cost of any kind when presented than 10 mg.m-3 our TWA of respirable dutil find people are exposed peropriate limits., Most of sizes. The behaviour entry into the human	when sampling is n MDHS14/4 or respirable, of a substance sent at a 8-hour TWA of ust. This means that ed to dust above WELs and exposure industrial dusts ur, deposition and

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maleic anhydride	108-31-6 TWA 1 mg/m3 GB EH40	
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runn nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The lat substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances the can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent worker from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peaconcentrations should receive particular attention when risk management being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with a cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in T	ny e / ttter ll hat o kk is
Frontle and in Control of the	STEL 3 mg/m3 GB EH40	
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runn	

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Copper	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	137 mg/kg
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	273 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	137 mg/kg
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	273 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.041 mg/kg
zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	83 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2.5 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	83 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic	0.83 mg/kg

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			effects	
1,2-benzisothiazol- 3(2H)-one	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6.81 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.966 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.2 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.345 mg/kg
maleic anhydride	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	0.8 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.8 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic and local effects	0.4 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	long term – systemic and local effects	0.04 mg/kg
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	0.04 mg/kg
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/kg
reaction mass of 5- chloro-2-methyl-2H- isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H- isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.02 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.02 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term local effects	0.090 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute local effects	0.11 mg/kg

# Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

		• •
Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Copper	Fresh water	0.0078 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0052 mg/l
	STP	0.230 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	87 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	676 mg/kg
	Soil	65 mg/kg
zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised)	Fresh water	0.0206 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0061 mg/l
	STP	0.100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	235.6 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	121 mg/kg
	Soil	106.8 mg/kg
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l
	Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
	STP	0.00103 mg/l
	Intermittent water release	0.0011 mg/l

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	Intermittent Release	0.00011 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.0499 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.00499 mg/kg
	Soil	3 mg/kg
maleic anhydride	Fresh water	0.04281 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.344 mg/kg
	Marine water	0.004281 mg/l
	Marine sediment	0.0334 mg/kg
	Soil	0.0415 mg/l
	Sporadic Release	0.4281 mg/l
	STP	44.6 mg/l
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2- methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Fresh water	0.00339 mg/l
	Intermittent water release	0.00339 mg/l
	Marine water	0.00339 mg/l
	Intermittent Release	0.00339 mg/l
	STP	0.23 mg/l
	Soil	0.0471 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	0.027 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.027 mg/kg
	Soil	0.01 mg/kg

## 8.2 Exposure controls

## Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses

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

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concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration

requires.

Equipment should conform to EN 14387

**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

Appearance : liquid

Colour : gold

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 6-8

Concentration: 100 %

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 100 °C

Flash point :  $> 100 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Self-ignition : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Smoldering temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

: No data available

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Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

: No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

: No data available Bulk density

: No data available Water solubility

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 Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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## 10.5 Incompatible materials

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned Thermal decomposition

hydrocarbons (smoke).

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

## **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

# **Components:**

Copper:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.

zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilised):

Acute oral toxicity (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat): 5.41 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.

: LC50 (Rat): 0.4 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The component/mixture is highly toxic after short

term inhalation.

maleic anhydride:

Acute oral toxicity Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

single ingestion.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

(3:1):

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is highly toxic after short

term inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is highly toxic after

single contact with skin.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Remarks: May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

## **Components:**

Copper:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

## 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Result: Skin irritation

maleic anhydride:

Result: Severe skin irritation

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

**Product:** 

Remarks: Eye irritation

## **Components:**

Copper:

Result: Eye irritation

# 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Result: Corrosive

maleic anhydride:

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

# reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Result: Corrosive

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Result: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

## maleic anhydride:

Assessment: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Assessment: Probability or evidence of high respiratory sensitisation rate in humans

#### 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

Not classified based on available information.

## STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

## Components:

## maleic anhydride:

Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

## **Further information**

#### **Product:**

Remarks: No data available

## **Components:**

## Copper:

Remarks: No data available

## zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilised):

Remarks: No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

# **Components:**

Copper:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) : 10

aquatic hazard)

10

M-Factor (Long-term

(chronic) aquatic hazard)

10

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised):

## **Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) : 1

aquatic hazard)

## **Ecotoxicology Assessment**

Short-term (acute) aquatic

Very toxic to aquatic life.

hazard

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) 100

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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aquatic hazard)

: 100

M-Factor (Long-term

(chronic) aquatic hazard)

100

100

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Components:** 

Copper:

Additional ecological

information

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised):

Additional ecological

information

: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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## **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 : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

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.

In accordance with local and national regulations.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number

 ADR
 : UN 3082

 IMDG
 : UN 3082

 IATA
 : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Copper metal powder)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Copper metal powder)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Copper metal powder)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 ADR
 : 9

 IMDG
 : 9

 IATA
 : 9

14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

**IMDG** 

Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction : 964

(passenger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : For single packagings <=5L / 5 kg, or combination

packagings containing inner packagings <= 5L / 5 kg net per inner packaging, SV375 ADR, 2.10.2.7 IMDG-Code, A197

IATA-DGR may be applied.

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that

deplete the ozone layer

Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic

pollutants (recast)

Not applicable

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Not applicable

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

: Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be

considered: Number on list 3

salt of polyamineamide

(72243/00/2008.0023, Germany)

(Number on list 3)

polypropylene glycol (Number on list

3)

monoalkyl or monoaryl or

monoalkyaryl esters of methacrylic

acid (Number on list 3)

2-dimethylaminoethanol (Number on

list 40, 3)

Alkohole, C12-14, ethoxyliert

(Number on list 3)

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (Number

on list 3)

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H310 : Fatal in contact with skin.

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled.

H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing

difficulties if inhaled.

H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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exposure.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation

Resp. Sens. : Respiratory sensitisation

Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

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; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN -Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx -Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx -Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA -International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization: ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan): ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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#### **Further information**

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