according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Product code : 005819AN0

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 Suisse SA

Route de la Brasserie 2

1963 Vétroz

Telephone : +410273454800

Telefax : +410273454859

E-mail address of person

responsible for the SDS

: msds.eckart@altana.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

NCEC: +44 1235 239670 (Europe)

Call and response in your language is possible.

Contract no.: ECKART29003-NCEC.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

exposure, Category 3, Central nervous

system

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

C ECKART

HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks,

open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed. P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection/ hearing

protection.

Response:

immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical

or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

propan-2-ol

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	ClassificationREGUL	Concentration
	EC-No.	ATION (EC) No	(% w/w)
	Index-No.	1272/2008	
	Registration number		
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Flam. Liq. 2; H225	>= 50 - <= 100
		Eye Irrit. 2; H319	
	200-661-7	STOT SE 3; H336	
	603-117-00-0	(Central nervous	
	01-2119457558-25	system)	
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 1 - < 10
,			

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

231-072-3 013-002-00-1 01-2119529243-45

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.

If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

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

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

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

This information is not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry sand

ABC powder

Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing : High volume water jet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018 3.1 13.07.2023

media Carbon dioxide (CO2)

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 Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored

separately in closed containments.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

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

Use mechanical handling equipment. Methods for cleaning up

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

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth,

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

C ECKART

HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to

local / national regulations (see section 13).

Do not flush with water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

application area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge

(which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot

surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Reaction with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen) Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use

explosion-proof equipment. Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container

closed when not in use.

No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with

the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage conditions

: Protect from humidity and water.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.

Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Basis

HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

Never allow product to get in contact with water during

storage.

Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

Control parameters

Further information on storage stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

CAS-No.

8.1 Control parameters

Components

Occupational Exposure Limits

propan-2-ol 67-63-0 TWA 400 ppm 999 mg/m3 GB EH40 STEL 500 ppm 1,250 mg/m3 GB EH40 aluminium powder (stabilised) TWA (Respirable fraction) TWA (Respirable fraction) TWA (inhalable dust) 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 thes levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to the 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 bod 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 approximate 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 limit should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is liste	Components	0/10/110:	of exposure)	Control parameters	Dasis
aluminium powder (stabilised) TWA (Respirable fraction) TWA (Respirable fraction) TWA (inhalable) TWA (i	propan-2-ol	67-63-0			GB EH40
TWA (Respirable fraction) TWA (inhalable dust) 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 bod 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 approximate 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 limit should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is liste			STEL		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 thes levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to the 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 bod 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 approximate 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 limit should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is liste		7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to the 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 bod 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 approximate 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 limit should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is lister.				4 mg/m3	GB EH40
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 thes levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to the 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 bod 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 approximate 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 limit should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed.			,	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
TWA (Respirable 4 mg/m3 GB EH40		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			

Value type (Form

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

1	1	Lia	1	
	Further inform	dust)	 oses of these limits, respi	irable dust and
	inhalable dus when samplir MDHS14/4 Grespirable, the substance has concentration inhalable dus any dust will be levels. Some must comply particles of a particular part response that distinguishes and 'respirable material that e available for ot the fraction definitions and contain comply should be contain the sample of the	t are those fractions in g is undertaken in a general methods for pracic and inhalable zardous to health in in air equal to or great or 4 mg.m-3 8-house subject to COSH dusts have been as with the appropriate wide range of sizes ticle after entry into the two size fractions fe'., Inhalable dust a genters the nose and deposition in the result of the two sizes that penetrates to deposition in the result on that penetrates to describe that have the mplied with., Where	s of airborne dust which we accordance with the method sampling and gravimetric aerosols., The COSHH of cludes dust of any kind we ater than 10 mg.m-3 8-har TWA of respirable dust. However, Most industrial dust. However, Most industrial dust. The behaviour, deposition the human respiratory synthe nature and size of the or limit-setting purposes to a proximates to the fraction mouth during breathing a piratory tract. Respirable the gas exchange region of a limit are given in MDHS14/eir own assigned WEL, all no specific short-term ex	rill be collected ods described in analysis or definition of a when present at a nour TWA of and the described the described exposure to these described exposure to the body he particle. HSE ermed 'inhalable' on of airborne and is therefore dust approximates of the lung. Fuller 44., Where dusts I the relevant limits posure limit is listed,
silicon dioxide	a figure three 7631-86-9	times the long-term TWA (inhalable	exposure limit should be 6 mg/m3	gused. GB EH40
		dust)	(Silica)	
	inhalable dus when samplir MDHS14/4 Grespirable, the substance has concentration inhalable dus any dust will be levels. Some must comply particles of a particular part response that distinguishes and 'respirable material that e available for othe fraction definitions and contain comply should be contained.	t are those fractions in g is undertaken in a eneral methods for pracic and inhalable zardous to health in in air equal to or git or 4 mg.m-3 8-house subject to COSH dusts have been as with the appropriate wide range of sizes ticle after entry into it elicits, depend on two size fractions field, Inhalable dust a enters the nose and deposition in the rese in that penetrates to a dexplanatory mater onents that have the mplied with., Where times the long-term	oses of these limits, respins of airborne dust which we accordance with the method sampling and gravimetric aerosols., The COSHH of cludes dust of any kind we ater than 10 mg.m-3 8-har TWA of respirable dust. However, a limits., Most industrial dust. The behaviour, deposition the human respiratory synthe nature and size of the proximates to the fraction mouth during breathing a piratory tract. Respirable the gas exchange region of the gas exchange r	rill be collected ods described in analysis or definition of a when present at a nour TWA of This means that to dust above these dexposure to these usts contain on and fate of any stem, and the body he particle. HSE ermed 'inhalable' on of airborne and is therefore dust approximates of the lung. Fuller '4., Where dusts I the relevant limits posure limit is listed, e used.
		TWA (Respirable	2.4 mg/m3	GB EH40
		dust)	(Silica)	

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

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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
propan-2-ol	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	888 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	500 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	26 mg/kg
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	319 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	89 mg/m3
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
propan-2-ol	Soil	28 mg/kg
	Fresh water	140.9 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	552 mg/kg
	Marine water	140.9 mg/l
	Marine sediment	552 mg/kg

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

	STP	2251 mg/l
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Fresh water	0.0749 mg/l
	clarification plant	20 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Goggles

Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing

problems.

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)

Remarks : Take note of the information given by the producer

concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact). The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the

danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.

Recommended preventive skin protection Skin should be washed after contact. The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective

gloves.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection according to the amount and

concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration

requires.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

Colour : silver

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : No data available

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 82 °C

Flammability : No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018 3.1

Upper explosion limit / Upper :

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower : No data available

flammability limit

13 °C Flash point

Auto-ignition temperature : Not relevant

Decomposition temperature : No data available

6 - 8 рΗ

Concentration: 100 %

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Flow time > 100 s

> Cross section: 6 mm Method: ISO 2431

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility partly miscible Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative density No data available

Density 0.8 - 1.0 g/cm3

Relative vapour density No data available

Particle Size Distribution : 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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

Hazardous reactions : Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Acids

Bases

Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

propan-2-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

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

aluminium powder (stabilised):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Remarks : May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

Product:

Remarks : Eye irritation

Components:

propan-2-ol:

Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

propan-2-ol:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness,

tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause

narcotic effects.

Solvents may degrease the skin.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological

information

: No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue : 08 01 11 - waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents

or other dangerous substances

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with

chemical or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company. In accordance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum. In accordance with local and national regulations.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018 3.1

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR UN 1263 **IMDG** UN 1263 **IATA** UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR PAINT

IMDG PAINT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO 2.3.2.2 IMDG-CODE

IATA Paint, classified according to 3.3.3.1 IATA-DGR

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class Subsidiary risks

ADR 3 **IMDG** 3 **IATA** 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group Ш Classification Code F1 Hazard Identification Number 30 Labels 3 Tunnel restriction code (E)

IMDG

Packing group Ш Labels 3 EmS Code

F-E, <u>S-E</u>

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) Y344 Packing group Ш Labels 3

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction 355

(passenger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) Y344 Packing group Ш Labels 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

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

mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be

considered: Number on list 3

propan-2-ol (Number on list 3) aluminium powder (stabilised)

(Number on list 40) ethanol (Number on list 3)

acetic acid (Number on list 40, 3)

N-(3-

(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediami

ne (Number on list 3)

methanol (Number on list 69, 3)

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that

deplete the ozone layer

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Not applicable

: Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No data available

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H228 : Flammable solid.

H319 : Causes serious eye irritation. H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol. : Flammable solids

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

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

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

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Based on product data or assessment

Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Calculation method STOT SE 3 H336 Calculation method

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



HYDROSHINE WS 3001

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 26.11.2024

3.1 13.07.2023 102000029526 Date of first issue: 28.06.2018

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