

## SHINEDECOR D393

Version 4.0      Revision Date: 22.09.2021      SDS Number: 102000002360      Print Date: 22.02.2022  
Date of first issue: 15.04.2014

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : SHINEDECOR D393  
Product code : 038061HD0

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Colouring agents, pigments

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : ECKART GmbH  
Guntersthal 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.

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification


#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H317      May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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Precautionary statements :	<b>Prevention:</b>	
	P261	Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P280	Wear protective gloves.
	<b>Response:</b>	
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.	
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	
<b>Disposal:</b>		
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.	

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. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Concentration (% w/w)
ammonia	1336-21-6 215-647-6 007-001-01-2 01-2119488876-14	Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Met. Corr. 1; H290	>= 0.1 - < 0.25
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025
maleic anhydride	108-31-6 203-571-6 607-096-00-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334	>= 0.001 - < 0.1

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		Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT RE 1; H372	
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9 613-167-00-5	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 2; H310 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	$\geq 0.0002 - < 0.0015$

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Do not leave the victim unattended.
- 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 with soap and water.
- In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.  
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.

#### 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

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
- Further information : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : 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 : Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).  
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures : General industrial hygiene practice.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Advice on common storage : No materials to be especially mentioned.

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	Control parameters	Basis
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		of exposure)		
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	51274-00-1	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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.			
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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.			
		TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
		STEL (Fumes)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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			

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	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 exposure limit should be used.		
	TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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 exposure limit should be used.		
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 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		

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		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 times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 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 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 exposure limit should be used.			
		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			

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maleic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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 runny 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 latter 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 that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers 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 peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (<a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma">www.hse.gov.uk/asthma</a>) provide further information.</p>			
		STEL	3 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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 runny 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-</p>			



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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
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ammonia	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	47.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	6.8 mg/kg
maleic anhydride	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	0.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic and local effects	0.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	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

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
ammonia	Fresh water	0.001 mg/l
	Marine water	0.001 mg/l
	Water	0.007 mg/l
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l
	Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
	STP	0.00103 mg/l
maleic anhydride	Fresh water	0.04281 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.344 mg/kg

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	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

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses

Skin and body protection : Protective suit

Respiratory protection : No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required.

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## 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 : No data available

Flash point : > 100 °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

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Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

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

Bulk density : No data available

Solubility(ies)  
Water solubility : insoluble

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

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## 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 hazards to be specially mentioned.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : No data available

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### 10.5 Incompatible materials

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Contact with water or humid air : This information is not available.

Thermal decomposition : This information is not available.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

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

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

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

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### Components:

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

Result: Skin irritation

#### **maleic anhydride:**

Result: Severe skin irritation

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

#### **ammonia:**

Result: No 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

### **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.

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### 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

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### Components:

##### ammonia:

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

##### 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 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
hazard

### 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  
aquatic hazard)

: 100

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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      :      No data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue      :      08 01 12 - waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Contaminated packaging      :      Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

#### 14.4 Packing group

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable

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)  
ammonia (Number on list 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

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on list 3)

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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#### SECTION 16: Other information

##### Full text of H-Statements

H290 : May be corrosive to metals.  
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.  
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 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  
Met. Corr. : Corrosive to metals  
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; AIIIC - 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

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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; TECl - 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

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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