

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

SHINEDECOR 3550

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 21.02.2022
2.0	13.10.2021	102000034386	Date of first issue: 23.06.2021

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	SHINEDECOR 3550
Product code	:	026809HM0

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)

Acute toxicity, Category 4	H302: Harmful if swallowed.
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, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



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2.2 Label elements						
Labe	lling (REGULATION (EC)	No 1272/2008)			
Haza	rd pictograms	:				
Signa	l word	:	Warning			
Haza	rd statements	:	H302 H317 H319 H410	Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		
Precautionary statements		:	Prevention: P261 P264 P273 P280	Avoid breathing mist or vapours. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.		
			Response: P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.		
			P391	Collect spillage.		

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Copper

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)
Copper	7440-50-8 231-159-6 01-2119480154-42	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Aquatic Acute 1; H400	>= 25 - < 50



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		Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	
zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised)	7440-66-6 231-175-3 030-001-01-9 01-2119467174-37	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 2.5 - <
salt of polyamineamide (72243/00/2008.0023, Germany)	Not Assigned	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 1 - <
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
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 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT RE 1; H372	>= 0.001 0.1
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	>= 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 :	Move the victim to fresh air.
	Move out of dangerous area. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. 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 immediately with soap and plenty of water.
	If skin irritation persists, call a physician.



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In case of eye contact :		: Immediately f Remove cont Keep eye wid	If on clothes, remove clothes. Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.		
If swallowed		Keep respirat Do not give m Never give ar	Induce vomiting immediately and call a physician. 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		-	allowed. n allergic skin reaction. us 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 exting	guishing media :	Ľ	Special powder against metal fire Dry sand ABC powder
Unsuitable ex media	tinguishing :	-	Water High volume water jet
5.2 Special hazard	ds arising from the	e s	substance or mixture
Specific hazar firefighting	ds during :		Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
5.3 Advice for fire	fighters		
Special protect for firefighters	ctive equipment :		Near self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further inform	ation :		Jse extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
		ι	Standard procedure for chemical fires. Jse extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
			Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This nust not be discharged into drains.



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				contaminated fire extinguishing water must accordance with local regulations.
SECTION	6: Accidental relea	se r	neasures	
6.1 Person	al precautions, prote	ctive	e equipment and	emergency procedures
Perso	nal precautions	:	Evacuate person Ensure adequate Use personal pro	
6.2 Enviro	nmental precautions			
Enviro	nmental precautions	:	Prevent further le	rom entering drains. akage or spillage if safe to do so. taminates rivers and lakes or drains inform ities.
6.3 Method	ds and material for co	ontai	nment and cleani	ng up
Metho	ds for cleaning up	:	Use mechanical h	nandling equipment.
			Do not flush with Contain spillage, absorbent materia vermiculite) and p local / national re Soak up with iner acid binder, univer	fer to properly labelled containers. water. and then collect with non-combustible al, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, blace in container for disposal according to gulations (see section 13). t absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, ersal binder, sawdust). 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.

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				Normal measures	for preventive fire protection.
	Hygiene	e measures	:	General industrial	hygiene practice.
					t eat or drink. When using do not smoke. re breaks and at the end of workday.
	Require	ons for safe storage, i ements for storage nd containers	incl :	Keep away from s store near combus closed in a cool, w	patibilities cources of ignition - No smoking. Do not stible materials. Keep containers tightly vell-ventilated place. To maintain product re in heat or direct sunlight.
				place. Containers resealed and kept	htly closed in a dry and well-ventilated which are opened must be carefully upright to prevent leakage. Electrical king materials must comply with the ty standards.
		information on conditions	:	Protect from humi	dity and water.
	Advice	on common storage	:	strongly acid mate	exidizing agents, strongly alkaline and erials in order to avoid exothermic reactions. Ther with oxidizing and self-igniting products.
	Dampne	ess	:	Keep in a dry, coo	and well-ventilated place.
		information on 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			

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			D	ate of first issue: 23.06.2	2021	
		mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of i dust. This means that ar exposed to dust above to specific WELs and expo limits., Where no specific	ny dust hese le sure to c short-	will be subject to COSH vels. Some dusts have to these must comply with term exposure limit is lis	H if peo been as the ap	ople are ssigned propriate
		times the long-term expo TWA (Res fraction)		4 mg/m3		GB EH40
Furthe	er information	The COSHH definition o any kind when present a mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of i dust. This means that ar exposed to dust above to specific WELs and expo limits., Where no specific times the long-term expo	it a con nhalabl ny dust hese le sure to c short-	centration in air equal to e dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hc will be subject to COSH vels. Some dusts have b these must comply with term exposure limit is lis	or gre our TW H if peo been as the ap	ater than 1 A of respira ople are ssigned propriate
silicon	dioxide	7631-86-9 TWA (inha dust)		6 mg/m3 (Silica)		GB EH40
	er information	For the purposes of these those fractions of airborr undertaken in accordance General methods for sar thoracic and inhalable ac hazardous to health inclu- concentration in air equa- inhalable dust or 4 mg.m any dust will be subject to these levels. Some dust- to these must comply wi contain particles of a wid fate of any particular par and the body response to particle. HSE distinguish termed 'inhalable' and 're fraction of airborne mate and is therefore available dust approximates to the of the lung. Fuller definit MDHS14/4., Where dust WEL, all the relevant lim short-term exposure limit exposure limit should be TWA (Resp dust)	ne dust ce with mpling a erosols. udes du al to or g n-3 8-ho to COS s have l that it el hat it el hat it el erial that e for de e fractio ions an ts conta tis liste <u>e used.</u> pirable	which will be collected with methods described is and gravimetric analysis is and gravimetric analysis is of any kind when pre- greater than 10 mg.m-3 our TWA of respirable due the if people are exposed been assigned specific N propriate limits., Most is of sizes. The behaviou er entry into the human icits, depend on the naturation on the naturation of the nose and methods for limit-see the nose and methods in that penetrates to the d explanatory material a an components that haveled a figure three times the state of the complied with., Wed, a figure three times the size the three times the three times the state of the complied with., Wed, a figure three times the size three times the size three times the three times the size three times the three times th	when sa or resp of a sa sent at 8-hour list. Thi d to du WELS a ndustr ir, deporespiration with du respiration outh du ry tract gas ex re give e their here n here n	ampling is IS14/4 birable, ubstance a TWA of s means th ust above and exposu ial dusts bition and atory system d size of the urposes es to the urposes to the uring breath change reg en in own assign o specific j-term GB EH40
Furthe	er information	For the purposes of these those fractions of airborr undertaken in accordance General methods for sar thoracic and inhalable ac hazardous to health inclu- concentration in air equa	ne dust ce with t mpling a erosols udes du	, respirable dust and inh which will be collected v the methods described i and gravimetric analysis , The COSHH definition ust of any kind when pre-	vhen sa n MDH or resj of a si sent at	ampling is IS14/4 pirable, ubstance a

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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 breathin and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange regio of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4, Where dusts contain components that have their own assigne wpEL, 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. 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 airwa yhyper-responsive munuological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in finy quantiles, may cause occupational asthma. Not all workers who are exposued to a sensitier 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 a should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existin	ersion 0	Revision Date: 13.10.2021		Number: 00034386	Print Date: 2 Date of first is	1.02.2022 ssue: 23.06.2021	
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 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 latte 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, Stold 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 categ			these levels. to these must contain parti fate of any p and the body particle. HSE termed 'inha fraction of ai and is theref dust approxi of the lung. I MDHS14/4., WEL, all the short-term e exposure lim	Some dusts st comply with cles of a wide articular parti y response th distinguishe lable' and 'res rborne materi ore available mates to the fuller definitio Where dusts relevant limit xposure limit nit should be u	have been assign the appropriate a range of sizes. T cle after entry into at it elicits, depen s two size fractio spirable'., Inhalab al that enters the for deposition in fraction that pene ons and explanate contain compone s should be comp is listed, a figure used.	ned specific WELs limits., Most indus The behaviour, de to the human respind on the nature a ns for limit-setting le dust approxima nose and mouth the respiratory tra- bory material are given that have the points that have the points that have the point with., Where three times the low	s and exposure trial dusts position and ratory system, nd size of the purposes ttes to the during breathing ct. Respirable exchange region ven in ir own assigned no specific ng-term
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 latt 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 remmebred that other substances not in these	male	ic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA	1 mg/m3		GB EH40
STEL 3 mg/m3 GB EH40			asthmagens airway hype mechanism. exposure to respiratory s nose to asth become hyp who are like occupationa trigger the sy responsiven substances Further infor Critical asse asthma., Wh can cause o possible, the prevent work cause occup as low as is concentratio being conside exposed or l occupationa occupationa surveillance. in the list of cause occup remembered occupationa	and respirator r-responsiven Once the airw the substance ymptoms. The ma. Not all we er-responsive y to become asthma shou ymptoms of a ess, but which are not classif mation can be ssments of the rever it is re ccupational a e primary aim kers from bec bational asthm reasonably pro- ns should rece lered. Health iable to be exit asthma and I health profest , Capable of the WELs has be bational asthm d that other su asthma. HSI er information	ory sensitisers) ca ess via an immun ways have become ese symptoms ca orkers who are est and it is impossi- hyper-responsive and it is impossi- hyper-responsive and it is impossi- hyper-responsive and onot include t fied as asthmage e found in the HS e evidence for ag asonably practical sthma should be is to apply adequi- oming hyper-respond a, COSHH requi- racticable. Activiti- eive particular at surveillance is ap posed to a subst- there should be a ssional over the or causing occupative en assigned only in the categorie ibstances not in t E's asthma web p n.	an induce a state of hological irritant of he hyper-responsi an range in severit xposed to a sensit ible to identify in a e. Substances that ed from substance with pre-existing a he disease thems ns or respiratory s E publication Asth gents implicated in able, exposure to prevented. Where iste standards of of ponsive. For substance to standards of a propriate for all e ance which may c appropriate for all e ance which may c appropriate consu- legree of risk and onal asthma., The to those substance es shown in Table hese tables may c pages (www.hse.g	of specific other ve, further s, may cause y from a runny iser will dvance those at can cause es which may irway hyper- elves. The latter sensitisers. Inmagen? occupational substances that e this is not control to ances that can be reduced to hort-term peak management is mployees ause ltation with an level of 'Sen' notation ces which may a 1. It should be cause ov.uk/asthma)

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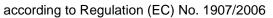


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		airway hyper-responsivene mechanism. Once the airwe exposure to the substance respiratory symptoms. The nose to asthma. Not all wo become hyper-responsive who are likely to become h occupational asthma shou trigger the symptoms of as responsiveness, but which substances are not classifi Further information can be Critical assessments of the asthma., Wherever it is real can cause occupational ast possible, the primary aim i prevent workers from becc cause occupational asthma as low as is reasonably pra- concentrations should rece being considered. Health se exposed or liable to be exp occupational asthma and to occupational health profess surveillance., Capable of co in the list of WELs has bee cause occupational asthma remembered that other sul-	ry sensitisers) can induce a state of specific ess via an immunological irritant or other vays have become hyper-responsive, further a, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause ese symptoms can range in severity from a runny orkers who are exposed to a sensitiser will and it is impossible to identify in advance those hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause ld be distinguished from substances which may sthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper- do not include the disease themselves. The latter ied as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? e evidence for agents implicated in occupational asonably practicable, exposure to substances that that should be prevented. Where this is not s to apply adequate standards of control to oming hyper-responsive. For substances that can a, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to acticable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak eive particular attention when risk management is surveillance is appropriate for all employees bosed to a substance which may cause here should be appropriate consultation with an sional over the degree of risk and level of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation en assigned only to those substances which may a in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be botances not in these tables may cause i's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma).

Derived No Effect Level	according	to Red	nulation	(FC)	No	1907/2006
Derived no Encor Ecver	according		guiution	()		1001/2000.

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



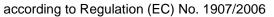


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		Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2.5 mg/m3
		Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	83 mg/kg
		Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.83 mg/kg
1,2-benzis 3(2H)-one		Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6.81 mg/m3
		Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.966 mg/k
		Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.2 mg/m3
		Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.345 mg/k
maleic anl	hydride	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
2-methyl-2	nethyl-2H- 3-one and	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/m
		Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/m3
		Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term local effects	0.090 mg/k
		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





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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
	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	
		Tightly fitting safety 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	



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			r contact. The suitability for a specific workplace scussed with the producers of the protective
Skir	and body protection		clothing y protection according to the amount and n of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Res	piratory protection	requires.	breathing protection if workplace concentration should conform to EN 14387
Env	ironmental exposure of	controls	
Wat	er	: The product courses or the courses of the course	should not be allowed to enter drains, water ne 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
рН	: 6 - 8 Concentration: 100 %
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: >100 °C
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

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	Explosiv	ve properties	: No data available	9
	Oxidizir	ng properties	: No data available	9
		explosion limit / Upper bility limit	: No data available	9
		explosion limit / Lower bility limit	: No data available	9
	Vapour	pressure	: No data available	9
	Relative	e vapour density	: No data available	2
	Relative	e density	: No data available	2
	Density		: No data available	9
	Bulk de	nsity	: No data available	9
	Solubilit Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	: partly soluble	
	Solubilit	ty in other solvents	: No data available	2
	Partitior octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	: No data available	9
	Decom	position temperature	: No data available	9
	Viscosit	y, dynamic	: No data available	9
	Viscosit	y, kinematic	: No data available	2
	Flow tin	ne	: No data available	9

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.



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0.4 Cond	litions to avoid			
Cond	itions to avoid	:	Do not allow e	vaporation to dryness.
			No data availa	ble
0.5 Incor	npatible materials			
	rdous decompositio	n proc		
Thern	nal decomposition	:	Carbon monox hydrocarbons	ide, carbon dioxide and unburned (smoke).
	N 11: Toxicological mation on toxicologi			
	e toxicity ful if swallowed.			
Prod	uct:			
Acute	oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity e Method: Calcul	stimate: 1,227 mg/kg ation method
Com	oonents:			
Сорр	er:			
Acute	oral toxicity	:	Assessment: The single ingestion	ne component/mixture is moderately toxic afte
	powder — zinc dust	(stabil	ised):	
zinc p		•	1964).	
•	oral toxicity	:	(Rat): > 2,000	mg/kg
Acute	e oral toxicity e inhalation toxicity	:	,	1 mg/l 4 h
Acute Acute		:	(Rat): > 2,000 LC50 (Rat): 5.4 Exposure time:	1 mg/l 4 h
Acute Acute	inhalation toxicity	:	(Rat): > 2,000 LC50 (Rat): 5.4 Exposure time: Test atmosphere	1 mg/l 4 h re: dust/mist ne component/mixture is moderately toxic afte

maleic anhydride:

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Acute	e oral toxicity	: Assessment: single ingestic	The component/mixture is moderately toxic after on.
react (3:1)		-2-methyl-2H-isothia	azol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
Acute	e oral toxicity	: Assessment: ingestion.	The component/mixture is toxic after single
Acute	e inhalation toxicity	: Assessment: term inhalation	The component/mixture is highly toxic after short n.
Acute	e dermal toxicity	: Assessment: single contact	The component/mixture is highly toxic after with skin.
Skin	corrosion/irritation		
Not c	lassified based on avail	ilable information.	
Prod	uct:		
Rem	arks: May cause skin ir	ritation and/or derma	titis.
<u>Com</u>	ponents:		
Сорр	per:		
Rem	arks: May cause skin ir	ritation in susceptible	epersons.
1 2-h	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-o	no.	
	It: Skin irritation		
	ic anhydride:		
Resu	It: Severe skin irritation	l	
Serio	ous eye damage/eye i	rritation	
Caus	es serious eye irritatior	۱.	
<u>Prod</u>	uct:		
Rema	arks: May cause irreve	rsible eye damage.	
Com	ponents:		
Сорг	-		
	It: Eye irritation		
1.2-h	enzisothiazol-3(2H)-o	ne:	
	It: Corrosive		
mala	ic anhydrida.		
	ic anhydride: It: Irreversible effects o	n the eve	



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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.

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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Components:

Copper: Remarks: No data available

zinc powder — zinc dust (stabilised):

Remarks: No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

hazard

Components:

Copper:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard)	:	10
	:	10
M-Factor (Long-term	:	10

W LONG (LONG COM	•
(chronic) aquatic hazard)	

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) aquatic hazard)	:	1
Ecotoxicology Assessment		
Short-term (acute) aquatic	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.



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Long hazar		:	Toxic to aquatic	life with long lasting effects.
react (3:1):		-me	ethyl-2H-isothiaz	ol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
M-Fa	ctor (Short-term (acute) tic hazard)	:	100	
		:	100	
	ctor (Long-term nic) aquatic hazard)	:	100	
			100	
Ecoto	oxicology Assessment			
Short hazar	-term (acute) aquatic d	:	Very toxic to aq	uatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard			Very toxic to aq	uatic life with long lasting effects.
	istence and degradabil ata available	ity		
	ccumulative potential			
	ata available			
I2.4 Mobi	lity in soil			
	ata available			
2.5 Resu		sse	ssment	
I2.5 Resu <u>Prod</u>	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as	sse	ssment	
Prod	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as	sse	This substance/ to be either pers	mixture contains no components considered sistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of
Prod Asse	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as uct:	sse :	This substance/ to be either pers	sistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of
Prod Asse	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as <u>uct:</u> ssment r adverse effects	:	This substance/ to be either pers	sistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of
Prod Asses 2.6 Othe <u>Prod</u> Additi	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as <u>uct:</u> ssment r adverse effects	:	This substance/ to be either pers very persistent a 0.1% or higher An environment unprofessional l	sistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of
Produ Asses 12.6 Othe Produ Additi inform	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as <u>uct:</u> ssment r adverse effects <u>uct:</u> ional ecological	: :	This substance/ to be either pers very persistent a 0.1% or higher An environment unprofessional l	al hazard cannot be excluded in the event of handling or disposal.
Produ Asses 12.6 Othe Produ Additi inform Copp	ata available Ilts of PBT and vPvB as uct: ssment r adverse effects uct: ional ecological nation ponents:	:	This substance/ to be either pers very persistent a 0.1% or higher An environment unprofessional I Very toxic to aq	al hazard cannot be excluded in the event of handling or disposal.



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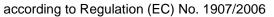
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information			handling or disposal. uatic life with long lasting effects.
zinc	powder — zinc dust	(stabilised):	
Additional ecological : information		unprofessional	al hazard cannot be excluded in the event of handling or disposal. uatic life with long lasting effects.

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.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number		
ADR	:	UN 3082
IMDG	:	UN 3082
ΙΑΤΑ	:	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)
ΙΑΤΑ	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Copper metal powder)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)		
ADR	:	9





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IMD(IATA		:	9 9	
	14.4 Packing group		5	
ADR Pack Class Haza Labe	ing group sification Code ard Identification Number		III M6 90 9 (-)	
Labe	ing group	:	III 9 F-A, S-F	
Pack aircra Pack	ing instruction (LQ) ing group		964 Y964 III Miscellaneous	
Pack (pass Pack	(Passenger) ing instruction senger aircraft) ing instruction (LQ) ing group Is	:	964 Y964 III Miscellaneous	
14.5 Envi	ronmental hazards			
	onmentally hazardous	:	yes	
IMDO Marir	G ne pollutant	:	yes	
	(Passenger) conmentally hazardous	:	yes	
	(Cargo) conmentally hazardous	:	yes	
14.6 Spec	cial precautions for use	r		
Rem	•	:	packagings conta	gings <=5L / 5 kg, or combination ining inner packagings <= 5L / 5 kg net per SV375 ADR, 2.10.2.7 IMDG-Code, A197 be applied.

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) 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.

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H372 H400 H410		:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.			
H411		:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.			
Full te	xt of other abbreviati	ons				
Acute Tox. Aquatic Acute Aquatic Chronic Eye Dam. Eye Irrit. Resp. Sens. Skin Corr. Skin Irrit. Skin Sens. STOT RE GB EH40 GB EH40 / TWA GB EH40 / STEL			Acute toxicity Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard Serious eye damage Eye irritation Respiratory sensitisation Skin corrosion Skin irritation Skin sensitisation Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA 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

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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