

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : SHINEDECOR 9214
Product code : 052656HD0

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Colorant; Printing ink related material; Printing ink, Colouring 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)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :  

Signal word : Warning

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response:
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1), N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

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. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	ClassificationREGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Concentration (% w/w)
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3 013-002-00-1 01-2119529243-45	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 25 - < 50
propan-2-ol	67-63-0 200-661-7	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 10 - < 20

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version
7.0

Revision Date:
20.04.2023

SDS Number:
102000002351

Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

	603-117-00-0 01-2119457558-25	(Central nervous system)	
ethanol	64-17-5 200-578-6 603-002-00-5 01-2119457610-43	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	$\geq 1 - < 10$
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	64742-48-9 918-481-9	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH066	$\geq 1 - < 10$
N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenedia mine	1760-24-3 217-164-6 01-2119970215-39	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$
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 specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1; H317 $\geq 0.05\%$ Skin Sens. 1; H317 $\geq 0.05\%$	$\geq 0.0025 - < 0.025$
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 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100 specific concentration limit Skin Corr. 1B; H314	$\geq 0.0002 - < 0.0015$

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version
7.0

Revision Date:
20.04.2023

SDS Number:
102000002351

Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

			<p>>= 0.6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315 0.06 - < 0.6 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319 0.06 - < 0.6 % Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0.0015 % Eye Dam. 1; H318 >= 0.6 % Skin Corr. 1C; H314 >= 0.6 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315 0.06 - < 0.6 % STOT RE 2; H319 0.06 - < 0.6 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.0015 % Eye Dam. 1; H318 >= 0.6 %</p>	
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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 : 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 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 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

This information is not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry sand
ABC powder
Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water
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 : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

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.
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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 22.04.2023
7.0	20.04.2023	102000002351	Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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

- Methods for cleaning up : Use mechanical handling equipment.
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, 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 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). 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. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use explosion-proof equipment. Store in original container.
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.
Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products. Keep away from oxidizing agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials.
Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m ³	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				

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
 Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

		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)	4 mg/m ³	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.			
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	TWA	400 ppm 999 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		STEL	500 ppm 1,250 mg/m ³	GB EH40
ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,920 mg/m ³	GB EH40
	Further information: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m ³ (Silica)	GB EH40
	Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any			

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 Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

	<p>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.</p>		
	TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m ³ (Silica)	GB EH40
	<p>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.</p>		

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3.72 mg/m ³
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.72 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg
propan-2-ol	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	888 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	500 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic	26 mg/kg

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version
7.0

Revision Date:
20.04.2023

SDS Number:
102000002351

Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

			effects	
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	319 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	89 mg/m3
ethanol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	950 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1900 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	343 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	114 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	206 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	87 mg/kg
silicon dioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/m3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1500 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	300 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	300 mg/kg
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	300 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	900 mg/m3
N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	35.3 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	8.7 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	2.5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	17 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	2.5 mg/kg
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6.81 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.966 mg/kg

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version
7.0

Revision Date:
20.04.2023

SDS Number:
102000002351

Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.2 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.345 mg/kg
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.02 mg/m ³
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.02 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/m ³
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term local effects	0.090 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute local effects	0.11 mg/kg

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value	
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Fresh water	0.0749 mg/l	
	clarification plant	20 mg/l	
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	
ethanol	STP	2251 mg/l	
	Fresh water	0.96 mg/l	
	Marine water	0.79 mg/l	
	Intermittent water release	2.75 mg/l	
	STP	580 mg/l	
	Fresh water sediment	3.6 mg/kg	
	Marine sediment	2.9 mg/kg	
N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenedi amine	Soil	0.63 mg/kg	
	Secondary Poisoning	380 mg/kg	
	Fresh water	0.062 mg/l	
	Marine water	0.0062 mg/l	
	STP	25 mg/l	
	Fresh water sediment	0.048 mg/kg	
	Marine sediment	0.0048 mg/kg	
	Soil	0.0075 mg/kg	
	1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0.00403 mg/l
		Marine water	0.000403 mg/l
STP		0.00103 mg/l	
Intermittent water release		0.0011 mg/l	
Intermittent Release		0.00011 mg/l	
Fresh water sediment		0.0499 mg/kg	
Marine sediment	0.00499 mg/kg		

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

	Soil	3 mg/kg
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/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). 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

Odour Threshold : No data available

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 82 °C

Flammability : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Flash point : 30 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : Not relevant

Decomposition temperature : No data available

pH : 6 - 8
Concentration: 100 %

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : insoluble
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 : 1.2 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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:

aluminium powder (stabilised):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

propan-2-ol:

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

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

ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 10,470 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 124.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): Test atmosphere: vapour
Remarks: An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): ca. 2,995 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1.49 - 2.44 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

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.

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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

Product:

Remarks : May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Components:

ethanol:

Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Result : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Remarks : Eye irritation

Components:

propan-2-ol:

Result : Eye irritation

ethanol:

Result : Eye irritation
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine:

Result : Corrosive

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

Result : Corrosive

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

Not classified based on available information.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Components:

N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine :

Result : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

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

Result : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

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

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard) : 100

M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard) : 100

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:

Additional ecological information : No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue : 12 01 04 - non-ferrous metal dust and particles
European Waste Catalogue : 10 03 21 - other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) containing hazardous 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : UN 1263
IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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 aluminium powder (stabilised) (Number on list 40) propan-2-ol (Number on list 3) ethanol (Number on list 3) Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (Number on list 3) Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (Number on list 3)
UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	:	Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	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.
H301	:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H310	:	Fatal in contact with skin.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version 7.0 Revision Date: 20.04.2023 SDS Number: 102000002351 Print Date: 22.04.2023
Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.
EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol. : Flammable solids
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
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;

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



SHINEDECOR 9214

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 22.04.2023
7.0	20.04.2023	102000002351	Date of first issue: 19.02.2014

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:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Eye Irrit. 2	H319

Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method

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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