according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## CarFinish Smart Sand 46420 1 / 46423 3

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:
1.2	24.04.2018	8810

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

1.1 Product identifier		
Trade name	:	CarFinish Smart Sand 46420 1 / 46423 3
1.2 Relevant identified uses of t	he s	substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Bodywork repair putty.
Recommended restrictions on use	:	For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the	saf	fety data sheet
Carrana		SISTER Continue Combili

Company	: SISTEC Coatings Gr Mauserstraße 6/1 71640 Ludwigsburg Germany	nbH
Telephone	: +49 7141 99055-16	
Telefax	: +49 7141 99055-22	
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	: info@carfinish.eu	

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+49 7141 99055-23

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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#### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)					
Hazard pictograms					
Signal word	Danger				
Hazard statements	<ul> <li>H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>H315 Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</li> <li>H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.</li> <li>H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> </ul>				
Precautionary statements	Prevention:P210Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, openflames and other ignition sources. No smoking.P280Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eyeprotection/ face protection.P260Do not breathe vapours.				
	Response:P303 + P361 + P353IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take offimmediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.P305 + P351 + P338IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously withwater for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presentand easy to do. Continue rinsing.P370 + P378In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical oralcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.				
	<b>Storage:</b> P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.				
	<b>Disposal:</b> P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.				
Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:					

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

styrene

#### Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate). 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.

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#### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
styrene	100-42-5 202-851-5 601-026-00-0 01-2119457861-32	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 20 - < 25
ethyl acetate	141-78-6 205-500-4 607-022-00-5 01-2119475103-46	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 1 - < 10
calcium bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-51-6 205-249-0 01-2119978297-19	Eye Dam. 1; H318 Repr. 2; H361d	>= 0.1 - < 1
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7 205-250-6 01-2119524678-29	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Repr. 2; H361 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 0.1 - < 0.25
2-ethylhexanoic acid	149-57-5 205-743-6 607-230-00-6 01-2119488942-23	Repr. 2; H361d	>= 0.1 - < 1
hydroquinone	123-31-9 204-617-8 604-005-00-4 01-2119524016-51	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Muta. 2; H341 Carc. 2; H351 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

: Move out of dangerous area.

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			Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Do not leave the victim unattended.	
lf inhaled		:	If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice. If symptoms persist, call a physician.	
In case of	f skin contact	:	If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes.	
In case of	f eye contact	:	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.	
If swallow	red	:	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 impo	ortant symptoms an	d e	effects, both acute and delayed	
Symptom		:	Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms: Headache Dizziness Fatigue Weakness Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms: Redness Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: Abdominal pain Nausea Vomiting Diarrhoea	
4.3 Indication	of any immediate r	neo	dical attention and special treatment needed	
Treatmen	t	:	No information available.	
SECTION 5: Firefighting measures				
5.1 Extinguis	hing media			
Suitable e	extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical	
Unsuitabl media	e extinguishing	:	High volume water jet	

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5.2 \$	Special hazards	s arising from	the	substance or mixture	
	Specific hazard firefighting	s during	:	Do not allow run-off from fi courses.	re fighting to enter drains or water
	Hazardous com products	bustion	:	No hazardous combustion	products are known
5.3	Advice for firefi	ghters			
	Special protecti for firefighters	ve equipment	:	Wear self-contained breath necessary.	ning apparatus for firefighting if
	Further informa	tion	:	must not be discharged int Fire residues and contamin be disposed of in accordan	nated fire extinguishing water must nce with local regulations. of fire, cans should be stored nments.

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

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

Personal precautions	:	Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.
6.2 Environmental precautions		
Environmental precautions	:	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 co	ntai	nment and cleaning up

# Methods for cleaning up : 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).

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

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

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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	Advice on safe	handling	:	Avoid formation of aerosol. 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 prote fire and explosi		:	Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.
	Hygiene measu	ures	:	Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
7.2	7.2 Conditions for safe storage, ind		ncl	luding any incompatibilities
	Requirements f areas and cont		:	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.
	Storage period		:	12 Months
	Further information storage stability		:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
7.3	Specific end us	se(s)		
	Specific use(s)		:	For the use of this product do not exist particular recommendations apart from that already indicated.

#### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis	
		of exposure)			
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable	1 mg/m3	GB EH40	
		dust)	_		
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those				
	fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken				
	in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for				
	sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Talc is				
	defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding				
	including chlo	rite and carbonate m	naterials which occur with it, I	out excluding	

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	substance haz concentration inhalable dust any dust will b Some dusts h comply with th wide range of particle after e that it elicits, o two size fraction Inhalable dust nose and mout the respiratory penetrates to explanatory m components th be complied w	zardous to health inc in air equal to or gre or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour be subject to COSHH ave been assigned s he appropriate limit., sizes. The behaviou entry into the human depend on the nature ons for limit-setting p approximates to the the during breathing v tract. Respirable du the gas exchange re haterial are given in the hat have their own a vith., Where no spec	e silica., The COSHH definition cludes dust of any kind when eater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This if people are exposed above specific WELs and exposure Most industrial dusts contain ar, deposition and fate of any respiratory system and the be and size of the particle. HS bourposes termed 'inhalable' a e fraction of airborne material and is therefore available for ust approximates to the fraction egion of the lung. Fuller definit MDHS14/3., Where dusts corn ssigned WEL, all the relevant ific short-term exposure limit and be used.	present at a TWA of s means that e these levels. to these must particles of a particular body response E distinguishes ind 'respirable'., that enters the deposition in on that tions and ntain t limits should
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	xposure should be used 100 ppm 430 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	250 ppm 1,080 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	
barium sul	7727-43-7	STEL	40 ppm 170 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further inf	For the purpos fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH defini- kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means th above these le exposure to th dusts contain and fate of an and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' and airborne mate therefore avai approximates lung. Fuller de Where dusts of relevant limits exposure limit	borne dust which wi with the methods de gravimetric analysis ition of a substance sent at a concentrat f inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be s evels. Some dusts h nese must comply wi particles of a wide ra y particular particle a response that it elicit distinguishes two siz l 'respirable'., Inhala rial that enters the n lable for deposition i to the fraction that p efinitions and explan- contain components should be complied	10 mg/m3 espirable dust and inhalable II be collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp ubject to COSHH if people a ave been assigned specific V ith the appropriate limit., Mos ange of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human res ts, depend on the nature and ts, depend on the nature and ts, depend on the nature and ts, depend on the gas exchanged ble dust approximates to the ose and mouth during breath n the respiratory tract. Respine benetrates to the gas exchanged atory material are given in M that have their own assigned with., Where no specific show the the long-term exposi-	dust are those g is undertaken ral methods for dust, The dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 irable dust. re exposed VELs and t industrial , deposition spiratory system size of the urposes termed fraction of ing and is rable dust ge region of the DHS14/3., I WEL, all the rt-term
	used	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40

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Further infor	fractions of in accorda sampling COSHH of kind when 8-hour TV This mean above the exposure dusts con and fate of and the b particle. H 'inhalable airborne r therefore approxima lung. Fulle Where du relevant li	of airborne dust which we ance with the methods of and gravimetric analysis lefinition of a substance of present at a concentra VA of inhalable dust or 4 his that any dust will be s use levels. Some dusts h to these must comply we tain particles of a wide r of any particular particle ody response that it elic ISE distinguishes two si and 'respirable'., Inhala naterial that enters the r available for deposition ates to the fraction that p er definitions and explar sts contain components mits should be complied	respirable dust and inhalable vill be collected when samplin lescribed in MDHS14/3 Gene s of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes tion in air equal to or greater 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp subject to COSHH if people a nave been assigned specific N vith the appropriate limit., Mos range of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human res- its, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p able dust approximates to the nose and mouth during breath in the respiratory tract. Respi penetrates to the gas exchan hatory material are given in M is that have their own assigned d with., Where no specific sho the times the long-term expo	g is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 irable dust. re exposed WELs and st industrial r, deposition spiratory system l size of the urposes termed fraction of hing and is rable dust ge region of the DHS14/3., d WEL, all the ort-term
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further infor	fractions of in accorda sampling COSHH of kind when 8-hour TV This mean above the exposure dusts con and fate of and the b particle. H 'inhalable airborne r therefore approxima lung. Fulle Where du relevant li	of airborne dust which we ance with the methods of and gravimetric analysis lefinition of a substance of present at a concentra VA of inhalable dust or 4 his that any dust will be substance to these must comply we tain particles of a wide r of any particular particle ody response that it elic ISE distinguishes two si and 'respirable'., Inhala naterial that enters the r available for deposition ates to the fraction that p er definitions and explan sts contain components mits should be complied limit is listed, a figure th	respirable dust and inhalable rill be collected when samplin described in MDHS14/3 Gene s of respirable and inhalable of hazardous to health includes tion in air equal to or greater 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp subject to COSHH if people a have been assigned specific N with the appropriate limit., Mos range of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human resp its, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p able dust approximates to the hose and mouth during breath in the respiratory tract. Respi penetrates to the gas exchan hatory material are given in M is that have their own assigned d with., Where no specific sho	g is undertaken ral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 irable dust. re exposed WELs and st industrial r, deposition spiratory system I size of the urposes termed fraction of hing and is rable dust ge region of the DHS14/3., d WEL, all the ort-term sure should be
Further infor	nation For the st	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3 respirable dust and inhalable	GB EH40
	fractions	of airborne dust which w	ill be collected when samplin lescribed in MDHS14/3 Gene	g is undertaken

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	COSHH defin kind when pro- 8-hour TWA This means t above these exposure to t dusts contain and fate of an and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' an airborne mate therefore ava approximates lung. Fuller d Where dusts relevant limits	nition of a substance esent at a concentra of inhalable dust or hat any dust will be levels. Some dusts hese must comply of particles of a wide ny particular particle response that it elic distinguishes two s d 'respirable'., Inhal erial that enters the ilable for deposition s to the fraction that efinitions and expla contain component s should be complie	s of respirable and inhal hazardous to health ind ation in air equal to or gre 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of subject to COSHH if peo- have been assigned spe- with the appropriate limit range of sizes. The beha after entry into the hum cits, depend on the natur ize fractions for limit-set able dust approximates nose and mouth during in the respiratory tract. penetrates to the gas ex- natory material are giver s that have their own assist d with., Where no specific nee times the long-term	cludes dust of any eater than 10 mg.m-3 of respirable dust. ople are exposed ecific WELs and ., Most industrial aviour, deposition an respiratory system re and size of the ting purposes termed to the fraction of breathing and is Respirable dust exchange region of the n in MDHS14/3., signed WEL, all the fic short-term
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	200 ppm	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm	2017/164/EU
			1,468 mg/m3	
Further informa	tion Indicative		000	0047404/54
-		TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
Further informa				
titanium dioxide		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further informa	fractions of a in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when pro- 8-hour TWA This means t above these exposure to t dusts contain and fate of an and fate of an and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' an airborne mate therefore ava approximates lung. Fuller d Where dusts relevant limits	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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., 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 MDHS14/3., 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 should be		

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		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of ai in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means th above these he exposure to th dusts contain and fate of an and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' and airborne mate therefore avai approximates lung. Fuller de Where dusts of relevant limits	ses of these limits, r rborne dust which w e with the methods d gravimetric analysis ition of a substance esent at a concentra- of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be s evels. Some dusts h nese must comply w particles of a wide r y particular particle response that it elici distinguishes two siz d 'respirable'., Inhala erial that enters the r lable for deposition to the fraction that p efinitions and explan contain components a should be complied	espirable dust and inhalable ill be collected when samplir escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable hazardous to health include tion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp subject to COSHH if people a ave been assigned specific ith the appropriate limit., Mo ange of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human re- ts, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p ble dust approximates to the lose and mouth during breat in the respiratory tract. Resp benetrates to the gas exchar atory material are given in M that have their own assigned with., Where no specific sh ree times the long-term expone-	ng is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 pirable dust. are exposed WELs and st industrial ir, deposition espiratory system d size of the purposes termed e fraction of hing and is pirable dust nge region of the MDHS14/3., d WEL, all the ort-term
hydroquinone	123-31-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information			osure limit is listed, a figure t	
		osure should be use		
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of ai in accordance sampling and defined as the including chlo amphibole as substance has concentration inhalable dust any dust will b Some dusts h comply with th wide range of particle after e that it elicits, of two size fracti Inhalable dust nose and mou- the respiratory penetrates to explanatory m	ses of these limits, r rborne dust which w e with the methods d gravimetric analysis e mineral talc togeth rite and carbonate n bestos and crystallir zardous to health ind in air equal to or gra t or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour be subject to COSHI ave been assigned ne appropriate limit., sizes. The behavious entry into the human depend on the natur ons for limit-setting t approximates to the uth during breathing y tract. Respirable d the gas exchange re- naterial are given in	espirable dust and inhalable ill be collected when samplir escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene s of respirable and inhalable er with other hydrous phyllos naterials which occur with it, is silica., The COSHH defini cludes dust of any kind wher eater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. The if people are exposed above specific WELs and exposure Most industrial dusts contai ur, deposition and fate of any respiratory system and the e and size of the particle. He purposes termed 'inhalable' e fraction of airborne materia and is therefore available for ust approximates to the frac- egion of the lung. Fuller defin MDHS14/3., Where dusts con- sissigned WEL, all the releva	ng is undertaken eral methods for dust, Talc is silicates but excluding tion of a n present at a TWA of is means that ve these levels. to these must n particles of a y particular body response SE distinguishes and 'respirable'., al that enters the r deposition in tion that nitions and ontain

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			cific short-term exposure limit xposure should be used	is listed, a
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	100 ppm 430 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	250 ppm 1,080 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	
		STEL	40 ppm 170 mg/m3	
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are thos fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertak in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods f sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, 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.n 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., 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 syst 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 term '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 t lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., 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 should be used		g is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 birable dust. are exposed WELs and st industrial c, deposition spiratory systen d size of the urposes termed fraction of hing and is arable dust ge region of the DHS14/3., d WEL, all the ort-term	
Further information	For the purpo	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m3 espirable dust and inhalable	
	fractions of ai in accordance sampling and COSHH defir kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means the above these I exposure to the dusts contain and fate of ar and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' and airborne mate	rborne dust which w e with the methods d gravimetric analysis ition of a substance esent at a concentra of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be s evels. Some dusts h hese must comply w particles of a wide r ny particular particle response that it elici distinguishes two sid d 'respirable'., Inhala erial that enters the r	ill be collected when samplin escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene s of respirable and inhalable hazardous to health includes tion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp subject to COSHH if people a lave been assigned specific N ith the appropriate limit., Mos ange of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human re- its, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p uble dust approximates to the hose and mouth during breath in the respiratory tract. Respi	g is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 pirable dust. are exposed WELs and st industrial c, deposition spiratory system d size of the urposes termed fraction of hing and is

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		lung. Fuller de Where dusts d relevant limits	finitions and explan contain components should be complied	penetrates to the gas exchan atory material are given in M that have their own assigned with., Where no specific sho ree times the long-term expo	DHS14/3., d WEL, all the prt-term
			TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
F	urther information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means th above these le exposure to th dusts contain and fate of an and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' and airborne mate therefore avai approximates lung. Fuller de Where dusts of relevant limits	ses of these limits, r borne dust which wi with the methods d gravimetric analysis ition of a substance sent at a concentrat of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be s evels. Some dusts h hese must comply wi particles of a wide r y particular particle to sponse that it elici distinguishes two siz d response that it elici distinguishes two siz d respirable'., Inhala rial that enters the n lable for deposition i to the fraction that p efinitions and explan contain components should be complied	espirable dust and inhalable ill be collected when samplin escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp subject to COSHH if people a ave been assigned specific N ange of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human re- ts, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p ble dust approximates to the ose and mouth during breath in the respiratory tract. Respi- benetrates to the gas exchan atory material are given in M that have their own assigned with., Where no specific sho ree times the long-term expo	g is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 birable dust. are exposed WELs and st industrial r, deposition spiratory system d size of the urposes termed fraction of hing and is irable dust ge region of the IDHS14/3., d WEL, all the ort-term sure should be
			TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
F	urther information	fractions of air in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means the above these later exposure to the dusts contain and fate of an and the body particle. HSE 'inhalable' and airborne mater therefore avait approximates lung. Fuller definition	borne dust which wi with the methods d gravimetric analysis ition of a substance sent at a concentrat of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be s evels. Some dusts h nese must comply wi particles of a wide ray particular particle is a wide ray particular particle is to particular particle is to particular particle is to the fraction that p efinitions and explan	espirable dust and inhalable ill be collected when samplin escribed in MDHS14/3 Gene of respirable and inhalable hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp ubject to COSHH if people a ave been assigned specific V ith the appropriate limit., Mos ange of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human re- ts, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p ble dust approximates to the lose and mouth during breath n the respiratory tract. Respi- penetrates to the gas exchan atory material are given in M that have their own assigned	g is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 birable dust. are exposed WELs and st industrial r, deposition spiratory system d size of the urposes termed fraction of hing and is irable dust ge region of the IDHS14/3.,

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			d with., Where no specific sho ree times the long-term expo	
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	200 ppm	GB EH40
einyi acelale	141-70-0	STEL	400 ppm	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm	2017/164/EU
		SIEL	1,468 mg/m3	2017/104/EU
Further information	Indicative		1,400 mg/m3	
	mulcative	TWA	200 ppm	2017/164/EU
			734 mg/m3	2017/104/20
Further information	Indicative		754 119/115	
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
	10400-07-7	dust)	10 mg/m3	
	in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., 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 MDHS14/3., 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 should be			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of ai in accordance sampling and COSHH defin kind when pre 8-hour TWA of This means th above these I exposure to th dusts contain and fate of an and the body particle. HSE	rborne dust which w e with the methods d gravimetric analysis ition of a substance esent at a concentra of inhalable dust or 4 hat any dust will be s evels. Some dusts h nese must comply w particles of a wide r by particular particle response that it elic distinguishes two si	respirable dust and inhalable rill be collected when samplin lescribed in MDHS14/3 Gene s of respirable and inhalable hazardous to health includes tion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of resp subject to COSHH if people a have been assigned specific h rith the appropriate limit., Mos range of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human re- its, depend on the nature and ze fractions for limit-setting p	g is undertaken eral methods for dust, The s dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 birable dust. are exposed WELs and st industrial r, deposition spiratory system d size of the urposes termed

'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of

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cobalt bis(2-	therefore av approximate lung. Fuller Where dust relevant lim exposure lir used	aterial that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is vailable for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust es to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., s contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the its should be complied with., Where no specific short-term mit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should beTWA0.1 mg/m3
ethylhexanc		(Cobalt)
Further info	and respirat responsiver airways hav sometimes symptoms of who are exp impossible responsive. distinguishe people with include the asthmagens exposure to prevented. V standards of substances exposure be to short-terr manageme employees occupationa occupationa surveillance substances sensitisation and skin co Critical asse asthma' as assessmen Capable of substances cause canc cancer by ir COSHH., W	a that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens tory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper- ness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the <i>ve</i> become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers bosed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper- 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be ed from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified s or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, o substances that can cause occupational asthma should be Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that e reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise n peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk nt is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause al asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an al health professional over the degree of risk and level of a.c. Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause in by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation ntact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? essments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk thas shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May er'; 'R46: may c
		nly to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.
hydroquinor	ie 123-31-9	TWA 0.5 mg/m3 GB EH40
Further info		pecific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the xposure should be used

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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
styrene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	85 mg/m3
ethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	734 mg/m3
cobalt bis(2- ethylhexanoate)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.2351 mg/m3
1,4-dihydroxybenzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	7.00 mg/m3

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipme	nt	
Eye protection	: Eye wash bottle with pure water Tightly fitting safety goggles	
Hand protection Remarks	: The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.	
Skin and body protection	: Impervious clothing Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.	

#### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	paste
Colour	:	light grey
Odour	:	characteristic
рН	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range	:	not determined
Boiling point/boiling range	:	not determined
Flash point	:	9 °C Method: ISO 1523, closed cup Setaflash
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	not determined
Lower explosion limit / Lower	•	not determined

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flammability li	mit			
Vapour press	ure	:	not determined	
Density		:	1.51 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: ISO 2811-1	
Solubility(ies) Water solu		:	immiscible	
Auto-ignition	temperature	:	not determined	
Viscosity Viscosity,	dynamic	:	160,000 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: ISO 2555	
Viscosity,	kinematic	:	> 20.5 mm2/s (40 °C)	
9.2 Other informa	ation			
No data avail	able			
SECTION 10: SI	ability and rea	ctiv	/ity	
10.1 Reactivity No decompos	sition if stored and	d ap	plied as directed.	

## 10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Hazardous reactions : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
   10.4 Conditions to avoid Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.
   10.5 Incompatible materials Materials to avoid : Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Acids
  - Acids Bases Amines polymerisation initiators

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition	:	Carbon monoxide
products		

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#### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method
:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 2,650 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
:	LC50 (Rat): 11.8 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,620 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
:	LC50 (Rat): 44 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
:	LD50 (Rabbit): 18,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
):	
:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,129 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 320 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

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		Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Skin corr	osion/irritation	
Product:		
Result: Sk	in irritation	
Serious e	ye damage/eye irrita	tion
Product:		
Remarks:	Severe eye irritation	
Respirato	ory or skin sensitisat	ion
Product:		
Remarks:	Based on available da	ata, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell	Imutagenicity	
Product:		
Germ cell Assessme	<b>e</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinog	enicity	
Product:		
Carcinoge Assessme		Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Reproduc	ctive toxicity	
Product:		
Reproduct Assessme		Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT - si	ngle exposure	
Product:		
	Based on available da	ata, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - re	peated exposure	
Product:		
Exposure Assessme	routes: Inhalation ent: The substance or category 1.	mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated

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#### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

<u>Components:</u>		
styrene:		
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 9 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 4.7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
ethyl acetate:		
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 212 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 164 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)		
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 275 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 0.14 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
hydroquinone:		
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 0.044 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
		10/04

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	o daphnia and othe vertebrates	r :	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 0.090 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to	algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 0.33 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Factor toxicity)	(Acute aquatic	:	10
M-Factor toxicity)	(Chronic aquatic	:	10
<b>12.2 Persiste</b> r No data a	<b>ice and degradab</b> vailable	ility	
<b>12.3 Bioaccur</b> No data a	<b>nulative potential</b> vailable		
<b>12.4 Mobility i</b> No data a			
12.5 Results o	of PBT and vPvB a	asse	ssment
Product: Assessme	ent	:	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 adv	verse effects		
<u>Product:</u> Environmo pathways	ental fate and	:	No data available
Additional informatio	ecological n	:	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 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.

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Contaminate	ed 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.
SECTION 14: 1	ransport informa	at	ion
14.1 UN number			
ADR	:	:	1263
IMDG	:	:	UN 1263
IATA (Carg	<b>o)</b> :	:	UN 1263
14.2 UN proper	shipping name		
ADR	:	:	PAINT
IMDG	:	:	PAINT
IATA (Carg	<b>o)</b> :	:	Paint
14.3 Transport h	nazard class(es)		
ADR	:	:	3
IMDG	:	:	3
IATA (Carg	<b>o)</b> :	:	3
14.4 Packing gr	oup		
ADR			
Packing gro Classificatio		:	
Labels		:	F1 3
IMDG			
Packing gro Labels	up :	:	III 3
EmS Code		:	5 F-E, <u>S-E</u>
IATA (Carg			
Packing inst aircraft)	ruction (cargo :	:	366
Packing inst		:	Y344
Packing gro Labels		:	III Flammable Liquids
14.5 Environme	ntal hazards		·
<b>ADR</b> Environmen	tally hazardous :	:	no
IMDG Marine pollu	-	:	no
	ecautions for user		
Remarks			Exemption: PG III not PG II according to section 2.2.3.1.4

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#### (ADR), 2.3.2.2 (IMDG).

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

#### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : 172 g/l Directive 2004/42/EC : (540 g/l )

#### Other regulations:

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

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

#### Full text of H-Statements

H225 H226 H302 H315 H317 H318 H319 H332 H336 H341 H351 H361 H361 H361 H3610 H372 H400 H410		Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Causes serious eye damage. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing genetic defects. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	÷	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Full text of other abbreviatio	ne	
Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Acute aquatic toxicity

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Aquatic Chron	ic :	Chronic aquatic toxicity		
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity		
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage		
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation		
Flam. Lig.		Flammable liquids		
Muta.	:	Germ cell mutagenicity		
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity		
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation		
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation		
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure		
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure		
2017/164/EU	:	Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU		
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits		
2017/164/EU /	STEL :	Short term exposure limit		
2017/164/EU /		Limit Value - eight hours		
GB EH40 / TW	/A :	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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance 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 i	nformation		
	of key data used to he Safety Data	: http://echa.euro	pa.eu, http://eur-lex.europa.eu
Classific	ation of the mixtur	e:	Classification procedure:
Flam. Liq	. 2	H225	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit.	2	H315	Based on product data or assessment
Eye Irrit.	2	H319	Calculation method
Repr. 2		H361d	Calculation method
STOT RE	E 1	H372	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic (	Chronic 3	H412	Calculation method

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