

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CX² CERAMIC

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name CX² CERAMIC

Internal identification L1350

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

Identified uses Car maintenance product.

Uses advised against Use only for intended applications.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier GARDX INTERNATIONAL LTD
UNIT 7 CLOVELLY BUSINESS PARK
CLOVELLY ROAD
SOUTHBOURNE, EMSWORTH
HANTS
PO10 8PE
+44 (0)1243 376426
product@gardx.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone (24 hrs) +44 (0) 777 8505 330

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Health hazards Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT RE 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Precautionary statements	<p>P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.</p> <p>P273 Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye and face protection.</p> <p>P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.</p>
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Contains	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%), ORGANIC POLYSILAZANE, 3-AMINOPROPYLTRIETHOXYSILANE
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2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	60-100%
CAS number: —	EC number: 919-164-8
	REACH registration number: 01-2119473977-17-XXXX
Classification	
STOT RE 1 - H372	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	
ORGANIC POLYSILAZANE	5-10%
CAS number: 475645-84-2	
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	
Acute Tox. 4 - H302	
Skin Corr. 1B - H314	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	
3-AMINOPROPYLTRIETHOXYSILANE	1-5%
CAS number: 919-30-2	
EC number: 213-048-4	
Classification	
Acute Tox. 4 - H302	
Skin Corr. 1B - H314	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	

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n-butyl acetate			1-5%
CAS number: 123-86-4	EC number: 204-658-1	REACH registration number: 01-2119485493-29-XXXX	
Classification			
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226			
STOT SE 3 - H336			
HEXYL 2-(1-(DIETHYLAMINOHYDROXYPHENYL)METHANOYL)BENZOATE			1-5%
CAS number: 302776-68-7	EC number: 443-860-6	REACH registration number: 01-0000018706-64-XXXX	
Classification			
Aquatic Chronic 4 - H413			

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

General information	Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Eye contact	Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation	Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.
Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin contact	Causes severe burns.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media	Use alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder to extinguish.
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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Nitrous gases (NO _x). Ammonia or amines.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

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Protective actions during firefighting No specific firefighting precautions known.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Avoid spilling. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store at temperatures between 4°C and 40°C.

Storage class Corrosive storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

n-butyl acetate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 150 ppm 724 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 200 ppm 966 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4)

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DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 300 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 600 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 300 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 600 mg/m³
 Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 11 mg/kg/day
 Workers - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 11 mg/kg/day
 General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 35.7 mg/m³
 General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 300 mg/m³
 General population - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 35.7 mg/m³
 General population - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 300 mg/m³
 General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 6 mg/kg/day
 General population - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 6 mg/kg/day
 General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 2 mg/kg/day
 General population - Oral; Short term systemic effects: 2 mg/kg/day

PNEC

Fresh water; 0.18 mg/l
 marine water; 0.018 mg/l
 Intermittent release; 0.36 mg/l
 STP; 35.6 mg/l
 Sediment (Freshwater); 0.981 mg/kg
 Sediment (Marinewater); 0.0981 mg/kg
 Soil; 0.0903 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 4 hours. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Protective gloves should have a minimum thickness of 0.15 mm. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Neoprene. Nitrile rubber. Rubber (natural, latex).

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Hygiene measures Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Light (or pale). Straw.
Odour	Ammonia.
Odour threshold	Not known.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	180°C
Flash point	< 60°C Setaflash closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Relative density	0.83 @ 25°C
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.

9.2. Other information

Other information	Not determined.
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	The following materials may react with the product: Alcohols, glycols. Water.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts with water. Alcohols. Amines.
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Water, moisture.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Water, moisture.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Carbon monoxide (CO). Nitrous gases (NO _x). Ammonia or amines.
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg)	3,270.32
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Aspiration hazard

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Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Inhalation Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin contact Causes severe burns.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ 15,000.0
mg/kg)

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 15,000.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ 3,400.0
mg/kg)

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 3,400.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation 13.1
(dusts/mists mg/l)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Target organs Central nervous system

n-butyl acetate

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation 23.4
(LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)

ATE inhalation (vapours 23.4
mg/l)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Acute aquatic toxicity

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Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 10 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 10-22 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants IC₅₀, 72 hours: 10 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates , 21 days: 0.28 mg/l, Daphnia magna

n-butyl acetate

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 18 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 44 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hours: 397 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Acute toxicity - microorganisms IC₅₀, 40 hour: 356 mg/l,

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is expected to be biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Exposure to aquatic environment unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility Insoluble in water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment No data available.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Not determined.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

Special Provisions note

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 2920

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UN No. (IMDG) 2920

UN No. (ICAO) 2920

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (organic polysilazane, petroleum distillate)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (organic polysilazane, petroleum distillate)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (organic polysilazane, petroleum distillate)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 8

ADR/RID subsidiary risk 3

ADR/RID classification code CF1

ADR/RID label 8

IMDG class 8

IMDG subsidiary risk 3

ICAO class/division 8

ICAO subsidiary risk 3

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group II

IMDG packing group II

ICAO packing group II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Tunnel restriction code (D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78
and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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National regulations	The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. DNEL: Derived No Effect Level. GHS: Globally Harmonized System. IATA: International Air Transport Association. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. LC ₅₀ : Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD ₅₀ : Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose). PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration. REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative. EC ₅₀ : 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity Asp. Tox. = Aspiration hazard Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Revision date	25/10/2019
Revision	1.3
Supersedes date	20/03/2019
SDS number	28591

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Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

This 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. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.