WTH22H07144907C

Safety Data Sheet
(SDS)

Xiamen Jings Eyewear Co., Ltd.

Client Address: Building 1-614, Xinchang Rd, Haicang, Xiamen, China

Sample Name: Grinding Stone (Resin Abrasive)

Shenzhen Hongcai Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
深圳市虹彩检测技术有限公司报告专用章

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Prepared in accordance with GHS

Part 1 Identification of the Chemical and Enterprise

1.1 Product Identification

Product Name	Grinding Stone (Resin Abrasive)
Common or Trade Name	Resin Abrasive
Product Nature	Abrasive Medium

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Relevant Identified Uses	Auxiliary Grinding Material

1.3 Details of the Supplier

Company Name	Xiamen Jings Eyewear Co., Ltd.
Address	Building 1-614, Xinchang Rd, Haicang, Xiamen, China
Telephone:	18959231841
Fax:	--
E-mail	info@jingseyewear.com
Exporting Country	Global
Transport Mode	Air, sea, rail, road

1.4 Emergency Consultation Telephone

Emergency Consultation Telephone	18959231841

Part 2 Hazard Overview

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Solid. Not miscible with water; will sink in water. Non-combustible.

Hazard Category	Not applicable

2.2 Label Elements

GHS Pictogram	Not applicable

Signal Word	Warning

Hazard Statements

H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H333	May be harmful if inhaled

Precautionary Statements: Prevention

Not applicable

Precautionary Statements: Response

P312	If you feel unwell, call a POISON CENTER / doctor / first-aider
P304+P312	IF INHALED: If you feel unwell, call a POISON CENTER / doctor / first-aider

Precautionary Statements: Storage

Not applicable

Precautionary Statements: Disposal

Not applicable

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Solid. Not miscible with water; will sink in water. Non-combustible.

Toxic fumes are produced in fire.

Health Hazards

Inhalation	The substance is not considered to irritate the respiratory system (defined through animal tests under EU directives).
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of this substance may cause harm to individual health. Only the more soluble aluminium compounds cause acute toxic reactions.
Skin Contact	No adverse health effects or skin irritation are considered to result from contact with the substance (using animal test models according to EU regulations; model).
Eyes	Although the substance is not considered to have irritant properties (per EU Directive classification), direct eye contact may cause transient discomfort, lacrimation or reddening of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-chapped skin). It may cause slight injury; the substance may produce foreign-body irritation reactions in some individuals.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Environmental Hazards

See Part 12.

2.3 Other Hazards

Not applicable

Part 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Content (%)

Unsaturated polyester resin 191	100-42-5	202-851-5	50
Accelerator	56-81-5	200-289-5	1
Curing agent	9016-45-9	500-024-6	1
Alumina 800#~1000#	1344-28-1	215-691-6	48

Part 4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes into contact with the eyes: Flush immediately with flowing clean water. Lift the upper and lower eyelids from time to time to ensure the eyes are completely flushed. Seek medical attention immediately if pain persists or recurs. After eye injury, contact lenses may only be removed by specially trained personnel.
Skin Contact	If contact occurs with skin or hair: Wash skin and hair with flowing clean water (with soap if possible). Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, move the patient out of the contaminated area. Lay the patient flat; keep them warm and at rest. Remove dentures and other prostheses before beginning first aid where possible, to prevent airway obstruction. If breathing stops, perform artificial respiration, preferably using a respirator with a cut-off valve, bag-valve mask, or pocket mask type artificial respirator. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if necessary. Transfer to hospital or seek medical attention.
Ingestion	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If the patient vomits, keep the patient leaning forward or lying on the left side (head-low position if possible) to maintain an open airway, and prevent aspiration of vomitus. Observe the patient closely. It is strictly forbidden to feed liquids to patients showing signs of drowsiness or impaired consciousness (i.e., unconscious). Have the patient rinse the mouth with water, then slowly give plenty of liquids (an amount the patient can comfortably drink). Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

The product is not classified as harmful to human health.

4.3 Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical attention.

Part 5 Firefighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media

No restrictions on the type of extinguishing agent used.

Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding environment.

5.2 Special Hazards: Toxic Fumes Released in Fire Situations

Fire Hazards to Avoid	No data available.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters

Firefighting measures	Notify the fire brigade and inform them of the incident location and the hazard characteristics. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves only in case of fire. Take all possible measures to prevent spillage from entering sewers or watercourses. Use firefighting procedures appropriate to the surrounding environment. Do not approach containers that may be hot. Spray water from a protected position to cool containers exposed to fire. Move containers from the fire scene if it is safe to do so. Thoroughly clean equipment after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazards	Decomposition may produce toxic fumes: Metal oxides Toxic fumes may be released. Non-combustible. No significant fire risk; however, containers may burn.

Part 6 Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

See Part 8

Measures to prevent secondary hazards

See the sections above

6.2 Environmental Precautions

See Part 12

6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up of Leaked Chemicals

Small Spills	Clean up all spillage.
Large Spills	Clean up all spillage.

Recommendations for personal protective equipment are located in Part 8 of this SDS.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections:

For information on safe handling, see Part 7.

For information on personal protective equipment, see Part 8.

Part 7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe operation	Prevent all contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when there is a risk of contact. Use in well-ventilated areas. Prevent the product from accumulating in low-lying areas. Entering confined spaces without air testing is prohibited. Avoid contact with the human body, foodstuffs or food containers. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. No eating, drinking or smoking while handling. Keep containers safely sealed when not in use. Protect containers from physical damage. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothing should be washed separately. Contaminated clothing must be washed before reuse. Follow good occupational work practices. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for storage and handling. Regularly test the concentration of hazardous substances in the workplace and comply with the relevant standards to ensure workplace safety.
Other information	Store in the original container. Keep containers safely sealed. Store in a cool, dry place, isolated from severe environmental changes. Protect containers from damage and inspect them regularly for leakage. Follow the manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations in this SDS. For major engineering quantities: Consider storage within bunded areas - ensure the storage area is isolated from community water sources (including rainwater, groundwater, lakes and streams) . Ensure accidental release to air or water is the subject of an emergency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities: Store in a cool, dry, sealed container

Suitable containers	Polyethylene or polypropylene containers. Check all containers to ensure clear labelling and no leakage.
Storage incompatibilities	Metals and their corresponding oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride. Chlorine trifluoride is a pyrophoric oxidizer. It can ignite upon contact with generally recognised fuels without an external heat or ignition source. Upon contact with these substances, under conditions of the surrounding environment or slightly elevated temperatures, it usually becomes extremely reactive, leading to ignition. The state of separation affects its reaction.

7.3 Specific End Use(s)

No data available.

Part 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Component data

Source	Component	Substance name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Remarks
Chinese workplace hazardous substances occupational exposure limit -dust	δ-alumina	Other dust	8 mg/m^3	No data	No data	(Name (a - dust with free SiO2 lower than 10 %, containing no asbestos and toxic substances, for which no occupational exposure limit has been dust has been established.))
Chinese workplace hazardous factors occupational exposure limit	Vinylbenzene	Styrene	50 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	No data	Skin, G2B
Chinese workplace hazardous substances occupational exposure limit -dust	p-tert-Butylcatechol	Other dust	8 mg/m3	No data	No data	(Name (a - dust with free SiO2 lower than 10 %, containing no asbestos and toxic substances, for which no occupational exposure limit has been established for the dust.))

Emergency limits

Component	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
δ-alumina	15 mg/m^3	170 mg/m^3	990 mg/m^3
Vinylbenzene	No data	No data	No data
p-tert-Butylcatechol	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	560 mg/m3

Component	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
δ-alumina	No data	No data
Vinylbenzene	700 ppm	No data
p-tert-Butylcatechol	No data	No data

8.2 Exposure Controls

Engineering controls

Use engineering controls to eliminate hazards or to place a barrier between workers and hazards. Well-designed engineering controls can protect workers very effectively and, usually, raise the protection level without being affected by interactions between workers. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls that reduce risk by changing the way of work activities or process flows.

Enclose and/or isolate emission sources so that the target hazard is physically separated from workers, and can strategically provide the workplace with ventilation systems that "supply fresh air" and "remove stale air". If designed properly, ventilation can remove or reduce air contamination. The ventilation system design must suit the specific process and the chemicals or contaminants used. Employers may need to use multiple types of control measures to prevent over-exposure of employees.

Local exhaust ventilation is generally required. If there is a risk of over-exposure, wear a suitable respirator. The respirator must be properly sized to provide adequate protection. Under special circumstances, an air-supplied respirator may be required. Respirators must be properly sized to provide adequate protection.

Under certain circumstances, a suitable self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required. Provide sufficient ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace have different "escape" velocities, which in turn determine the "capture velocity" of fresh circulating air that effectively removes the contaminants.

Contaminant type:	Air velocity
Solvents, vapours and degreasers etc. evaporating from storage tanks (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100f/min)
Pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low-speed conveyor transfer, welding, spraying, electroplating aerosols and mists from acid mist, pickling (slow release), etc.	0.5-1 m/s (100-200f/min)
Direct spraying, painting in small booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crushers (200— gas emission (fast release into spaces with rapid air movement)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
Dust from grinding, sandblasting, drum polishing, high-speed wheels (at higher initial velocity, released into areas with very high air movement)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)

Within each of the above ranges, the appropriate value depends on the following conditions:

Range low value	Range high value
1. Low indoor air movement or suitable for capture	1. Indoor air movement causes interference

	2. Low or non-toxic contaminants / 2. Highly toxic contaminants 3. Intermittent, small quantity / 3. Large quantity, frequent use 4. Large ceiling, or large moving air mass / 4. Small ceiling, local control only Simple theory demonstrates that, as the distance from the opening of a simple exhaust duct increases, the air velocity drops rapidly. Air velocity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the opening (in simple cases). Therefore, after referring to the distance from the contaminant source, the air velocity at the extraction point should be adjusted appropriately. For example, when extracting solvent from a tank 2 metres from the extraction point, the fan air velocity should be at least 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min). Other mechanical problems can cause a decline in exhaust equipment performance, so when equipment or exhaust systems are used, the theoretical air velocity must be increased to 10 times or higher.
Personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may cause special hazards; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Every workplace or workstation should establish a written policy on contact lens wear or use restrictions. It should include an assessment of the absorption and adsorption of such chemicals when the lenses are worn, as well as an injury history report. Medical and emergency personnel should be trained in first aid for removal of contact lenses, and the relevant first aid equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical contact, begin irrigating the eyes immediately and remove the contact lenses as soon as possible. If the eyes become red or irritated, the contact lenses should be removed - only after the worker has thoroughly washed both hands and is in a clean environment.
Skin protection	See hand protection: below
Hand/foot protection	Choosing a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on the quality of the material; different manufacturers differ. If the chemical reagent is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and must be checked before application. The exact breakthrough time must be obtained from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed when making the final choice. Personal hygiene is a key factor in effective hand care. Gloves must be worn on clean hands. After use, hands should be thoroughly washed and dried. Use fragrance-free hand cream recommended. The suitability and durability of glove types depend on the application. Important factors for glove selection: · Frequency and duration of contact; · Chemical resistance of the glove material · Glove thickness · Dexterity Select gloves complying with relevant standards (e.g., European EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or corresponding national standards).

	· When prolonged or frequent repeated contact is possible, it is recommended to use gloves of protection class 5 or higher (per EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent standards, breakthrough time exceeding 240 minutes). · For brief contact only, gloves of protection class 3 or higher are recommended (per EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent standards, breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes). · Some polymer gloves are less affected by movement; this should be considered when long-term use of gloves is considered. · Replace contaminated gloves. According to ASTM F-739-96 definitions, glove grades are: · Breakthrough time > 480 minutes: excellent · Breakthrough time > 20 minutes: good · Breakthrough time < 20 minutes: fair · Glove material degradation: poor For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm are recommended. It must be emphasised that glove thickness is not a good predictor of resistance to a specific chemical, because the permeation efficiency of the glove depends on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection must also consider the task requirements and the understanding of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also differ between glove manufacturers, glove types and glove models. Therefore, always consider the manufacturer's technical data to ensure the most suitable glove is selected for the task. Note: Depending on the activity performed, a specific task may require gloves of different thickness. For example: · If a high degree of manual dexterity is required, thinner gloves (0.1 mm or less) may be needed. However, these gloves may only provide brief protection and are usually for single use, then disposed of. · If mechanical (as well as chemical) risks exist, i.e., the possibility of abrasion or puncture, thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be needed Gloves must be worn on clean hands. After use, hands should be thoroughly washed and dried. Use fragrance-free hand cream recommended. Experience shows that the following polymers are suitable glove materials for undissolved dry solids, where abrasive particles do not present protection hazards: neoprene, nitrile, butyl, fluoroelastomer, PVC. Gloves should be checked for wear and/or deterioration constantly.
Body protection	See other protection: below
Other protection	Work clothing. PVC apron. Protective cream. Skin cleaning cream. Eye wash device.

Respiratory protection

Particulate filters with adequate capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, ANSI Z88, EN 143:2000 and 149:001, or national equivalents)

Protection factor	Half-mask respirator	Full-face mask respirator	Powered air-purifying respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* Requires negative pressure type; ** - continuous flow

When engineering and administrative controls cannot effectively prevent exposure, use of a respirator may be necessary.

Whether respiratory protection is needed should depend on professional advice and judgement, including toxicological information, exposure measurement data, frequency and the likelihood of worker exposure - ensure the user is not subjected to high heat load that may cause heat stress or heat fatigue due to PPE (power-assisted, positive-pressure, full-face filtering equipment may be selected).

If published occupational exposure limits exist, they help determine whether the selected respiratory protection equipment is adequate. These limits may be government-mandated or vendor-recommended.

When selected correctly and tested as part of a complete respiratory protection programme, certified respirators can effectively protect workers from particulate inhalation.

When there is a significant amount of dust in the air, use an approved positive-pressure breathing mask.

Avoid conditions that generate dust as far as possible.

Part 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

General description	
Colour	Green
Shape	Cone
Odour	Odourless
Appearance	White cone
Melting point (ºC)	No data
Boiling range (ºC)	No data
Flash point (ºC)	No data
Decomposition temperature (ºC)	No data
Auto-ignition temperature (ºC)	No data

Upper explosion limit (%)	No data
Lower explosion limit (%)	No data
Volatile content (% vol)	No data
Molecular weight	No data
Viscosity	No data
Solubility in water (g/L)	No data
pH (1% solution)	No data
pH (as supplied)	No data
Vapour pressure (kPa)	No data
Specific gravity (water=1)	No data
Relative vapour density (air=1)	No data
Evaporation rate	No data

9.2 Other Information

No data available.

Part 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See Part 7.
Chemical stability	The substance is considered to be stable; no hazardous polymerisation reaction will occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See Part 7.
Conditions to avoid	See Part 7.
Incompatible materials	See Part 7.
Hazardous decomposition products	See Part 5.

Part 11 Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute toxicity	
Values relevant to classification: **LD/LC50 values**	No data available.
Primary irritant effects	
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data available.
Eye damage/irritation	No data available.

Inhalation	No data available.
Sensitization:	No known sensitizing effects.
Further toxicity data	According to the calculation methods of the general EU classification guidelines for preparations (latest version published), the product is not subject to classification restrictions. There is no obvious acute toxicity data to confirm the literature search.

11.2 Other Hazard Information

No data available.

Part 12 Ecological Information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

δ-alumina

Endpoint	Test duration (hours)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	1.5mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.024mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2

Vinylbenzene

Endpoint	Test duration (hours)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	4.7mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.063mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	4.02mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.72mg/l	1

p-tert-Butylcatechol

Endpoint	Test duration (hours)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.065mg/l	2

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	10.17mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustaceans	0.48mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.12mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from: 1. IUCLID toxicity data. 2. European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) registered substances - ecotoxicological information, - aquatic toxicity. 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - aquatic toxicity data (estimated). 4. US EPA Ecotoxicology Database - aquatic toxicity data. 5. ECETOC aquatic hazard assessment data. 6. NITE (Japan) - bioaccumulation data. 7. METI (Japan) - bioaccumulation data. 8. supplier data.				

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Component	**Persistence: Water/Soil**	Persistence: Air
δ-alumina	No data available for all components	No data available for all components
Vinylbenzene	High (half-life = 210 days)	Low (half-life = 0.3 days)
p-tert-Butylcatechol	High	High

12.3 Potential Bioaccumulation

Component	Bioaccumulation
δ-alumina	No data available for all components
Vinylbenzene	Low (BCF = 77)
p-tert-Butylcatechol	Low (LogKOW = 2.9421)

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Component	Mobility
δ-alumina	No data available for all components
Vinylbenzene	Low (KOC = 517.8)
p-tert-Butylcatechol	Low (KOC = 3162)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

No data available.

12.6 Endocrine Disrupting Properties

No data available.

12.7 Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Part 13 Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Waste chemicals:	Laws on waste treatment requirements may differ between countries, states or regions. The user of the product must refer to local regulatory procedures. In some places, certain wastes must be tracked. The control hierarchy is basically consistent - the product user must investigate: Minimise waste generation Reuse waste where possible (when the waste itself still has a use) Recycle waste where possible If the waste cannot be reused or recycled, dispose of or destroy it If the material has not been used and is not contaminated to the extent of being unsuitable for its intended use, it can be recycled. When making this decision, the product shelf life should also be considered. Note that the properties of the product may change during use, and reuse/recycling is not always feasible. In general, the supplier of this product should be consulted. Never allow water from cleaning or process equipment to enter sewers. Before disposal, all cleaning water must be collected for treatment. Under any circumstances, discharge of waste liquids to sewers shall comply with local laws and regulations; this is a primary consideration. If in any doubt, contact the competent authorities.
Contaminated packaging:	See the sections above
Transport notes:	See the sections above

Part 14 Transport Information

14.1 UN Number or ID Number

Not applicable.

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

Not applicable.

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Not applicable.

14.4 Packing Group

Not applicable.

14.5 Environmental Hazards

Not applicable.

14.6 Special Precautions for User

Not applicable.

14.7 Maritime Transport in Bulk According to IMO Instruments

Not applicable.

Part 15 Regulatory Information

15.1 Specific Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation for the Substance or Mixture

The product should comply with the relevant provisions of EU directives/hazardous substances regulations.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

Part 16 Other Information

This information is based on our current knowledge. However, it does not constitute a guarantee of any specific product characteristics, nor a legally binding contractual relationship.

The SDS is intended to assist risk assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported hazards are risks in the workplace or other environments. Risks can be determined with reference to exposure scenarios. The scale and frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Under the regulations, this product is likely to be classified as an article, beyond the scope of the SDS required by the regulations. This report is for reference only.

Statement:

1. The report is invalid without its special seal;
2. The information in Sections 1, 3 and 9 was provided by the client, who shall be responsible for its authenticity; HCT has not verified its authenticity;
3. This report is valid only for the sample entrusted for testing;
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