

Guangdong Sanvo Chemical Industry Technology Limited

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Chemicals and Manufacturer

English name of chemical: Beauty Grout Epoxy Sealant

Manufacturer: Guangdong Sanvo Chemical Industry Technology Limited

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Recommended use: Suitable for bonding metal, plastic, ceramic and other materials.

2. Hazards Identification

Physical and chemical hazards

Contact with open fire, high heat, etc. will cause combustion and explosion. It reacts violently with strong oxidant.

Health effects

Steam can irritate the eyes, respiratory system and nose; it will stick to the mouth if eaten carelessly.

Environmental impact

Volatile components can pollute the air, and residues can pollute the soil and then permeate the polluted water.

GHS risk category

Flash point flammable liquids in Category 2.1.

Label elements

Warning

Danger.

Hazard Information

Flammable and irritating.

Pictograms



Preventive instructions

Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open fires and hot surfaces. Use tools that do not spark. Keep the container airtight. Take measures to prevent static electricity. Use explosion-proof electrical appliances. Wear protective gloves, glasses and masks. After operation, thoroughly clean the penetrating contact area. No food, drinking water or smoking is allowed in the workplace. No discharge into the environment.

Main symptoms

Steam stimulates eyes, skin and mucosa and has anesthetic effect. Long-term exposure to high concentration steam can cause excessive fatigue, dyspnea, burning eyes, nausea, headache, tachycardia and other phenomena.

Emergency review

Move to fresh air, rinse or shower with water, seek medical attention.

3. Component/ Composition Information

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Chemical Entity	CAS No.	Proportion (%)
Methyl methacrylate	50-70%	80-62-6
Methacrylic acid	5-8%	79-41-4
NBR	0-20%	no data
ABS resin	10-30%	no data
Isopropyl peroxide	5-10%	80-15-9
Diphenylthiourea	2-5%	no data

4. First aid measures

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Special risk	Flammable liquid and flammable gas.
Extinguishing agent	Use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide or sand to extinguish fire. Water is not effective in extinguishing fire.
Extinguishing method	First cut off the fuel source and evacuate the personnel. Spray water can keep the container cool, use extinguishing agent from the wind direction downward.
Special protective equipment for fire personnel	Wear a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and a protective suit to protect the whole face.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure

For non-emergency personnel	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe the mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
For emergency responders	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or

onto the ground.

Clean-up methods and materials and containment measures

Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Prevent product from entering drains. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Keep the working area well ventilated, away from flammable substances, and avoid touching eyes and skin. Operators must be specially trained to strictly follow operating procedures. Operators are advised to wear ventilation or gas masks, chemical safety protective glasses, anti-static work clothes and anti-gas gloves. Smoking is prohibited in the workplace. Use explosion-proof ventilation systems and equipment. Prevent steam from escaping into the air in the workplace. Avoid contact with oxides, strong acids and strong bases. Equipped with the corresponding variety and quantity of fire equipment and emergency treatment equipment. Empty containers may be contaminated and should be fireproof.

Storage

Store in a cool and dry place, the environment is well ventilated, keep away from fire and prevent skin contact. Should be stored separately with oxide, strong acid, strong alkali, do not mix storage. Explosion-proof lighting and ventilation are adopted. Prohibit the use of spark-prone mechanical equipment and tools. The storage area should be equipped with emergency leakage treatment equipment and appropriate shelter materials.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Maximum permissible concentration in China: MAC(mg/m³) : 450 [solvent oil]; 300 [ethyl acetate]; 100 [toluene].

Engineering control: Keep airtight during production Keep the environment ventilated . Provide safe shower and eyewash equipment.

Respiratory protection: When the concentration in the air exceeds the limit, you should wear a filter respirator. It is recommended to wear air respirator during emergency rescue or evacuation.

Hand protection: Wear rubber oil resistant gloves.

Eye protection: Wear chemical safety goggles.

Skin and body protection:Wear protective overalls.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form / Colour / Odour	Light yellow or yellow mucus with ester-stimulating odor.
Melting/freezing point (°C)	5.5°C
Boiling point (°C)	64.9°C
Vapor density (air = 1)	0.91

Relative Vapor density (air = 1)	2.77
Heat of combustion (kJ/mol)	3264.4
Critical temperature (°C)	289.5
Critical Pressure (MPa)	4.92
Ignition temperature (°C)	562
Solubility	Insoluble in water, miscible with most organic solvents such as lipids, aromatics, chloroform, etc.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
Banned substance:	Oxidants, alkalis, acids.
Conditions to avoid contact:	Open fire, high heat. Direct sunlight and mechanical or thermal shock.
Decomposition products:	Hydrogen chloride gas is produced in case of fire.

11. Toxicological information

Inhalation	Stimulation to the respiratory system. Inhalation at high concentrations or for long periods of time can cause nausea, headache, excessive fatigue or intense excitement.
Skin contact	Irritation to the skin, repeated or long-term contact may lead to allergies, dermatitis.
Eye contact	It stimulates the eyes.
Swallowing	Irritation of digestive system, headache, vomiting, gastroenteritis.
Long-term exposure	Repeated high levels of exposure in animals can cause functional changes in the nervous system and reduce physical activity. At the same time, it is easy to cause changes in hematopoietic system and substantive organs, resulting in embryotoxicity and abnormal muscle development. If exposed to low levels, these effects are unlikely to occur in humans in the short term.

12. Ecological information

Environmental destruction and distribution: It is a medium volatile liquid, more insoluble in water and less dense than water. It has low biochemical potential to prevent the growth of organisms and microorganisms. Mobility in soil may cause pollution to air and water environment. Do not pour this product into sewers, soil or surface water.

Persistence and degradation: It takes a long time for the polymer contained in this product to decompose.

Toxicity: Low toxicity to fish and mammals.

13. Disposal considerations

Residual waste: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging: Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not re-use empty containers.

Local disposal regulations: Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

14. Transport information

Dangerous Goods Class:	32100
Identification number:	UN 1133
Packing group:	Type II
Packing Mark:	Flammable Liquids with Flash Point in Category 3.2
Transport notice:	The transport vehicle should be equipped with the corresponding variety and quantity of fire-fighting equipment and leakage emergency treatment equipment. It is best to transport in the morning and evening in summer. It is strictly prohibited to mix with oxidizer, strong acid, strong alkali and edible chemicals. Protect against exposure and rain during transportation, avoid high temperatures. Stay away from fire, heat and high temperature area. Discharge of mechanical equipment and tools that are capable of producing sparks is prohibited. Do not stop in residential areas or densely populated areas. Slipping is prohibited in railway transportation. It is strictly prohibited to transport in bulk by wooden boat or cement boat.

15. Regulatory Information

Regulatory information:

Regulations on the safety management of hazardous chemicals (order 344 of the state council)

Measures for the administration of hazardous chemicals registration (order No. 35 of the state economic and trade commission)

Regulations on the registration and administration of hazardous chemicals in Guangdong province (Guangdong economic and trade security [2003] No. 80)

Regulations on the safe use of chemicals in the workplace ([1996] No. 423 issued by the department of labor)

Relevant provisions are made for the production, operation, storage, transportation, use and disposal of hazardous chemicals.

16. Other information

Literary reference

1. Global uniform classification and labelling of chemicals (second revision), 2007
2. Model regulations for the transport of dangerous goods ,2015
3. International maritime dangerous goods (edition 34-08)
4. Technical manual for hazardous chemical safety, Chemical industry press, 1997
5. Regulations on the safety management of hazardous chemicals, 2011
6. Dangerous goods list (GB12268-2012)
7. Classification and code of dangerous goods (GB6944-2012)
8. Compilation of technical specification for hazardous chemical safety (GB16483-2000)
9. Classification and marking of common hazardous chemicals (GB13690-92)



Professional training: personnel engaged in the handling or transportation of dangerous goods must receive training on the content of requirements related to the handling or transportation of dangerous goods, general knowledge or familiarity training, specific functional training and safety training, etc.

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