

Guangdong Sanvo Chemical Industry Technology Limited

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Chemicals and Manufacturer

English name of chemical: **Rubber Spray Paint**

Manufacturer: Guangdong Sanvo Chemical Industry Technology Limited

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Recommended use: It is suitable for DIY color change of vehicles, and also used for furniture, metal components, painted surfaces, glass, ceramics and other objects that need to be color changed.

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview: flammable aerosol.

Physical and chemical hazard: it can cause combustion and explosion in case of open fire, high heat, etc.If the flow rate is too fast, it is easy to generate and accumulate static electricity.It reacts violently with oxidant, strong acid and strong base.

Health hazards: through inhalation, skin contact, eye contact and ingestion, it invades the human body and produces stimulation and anesthesia, which is harmful to human health.

Environmental hazards: volatile components can pollute the air, residues can pollute the soil, and then permeate the polluted water.

GHS hazard category: according to the series standards of chemical classification, warning labels and warning instructions, the product belongs to flammable gas, category: 2.1, flammable gas.

Label elements: warning words - danger.

Hazard information: flammable gas, irritant.



Pictogram:

Precautions: keep away from heat source, fire source and high temperature.When using, eliminate static electricity, avoid inhalation of volatile gas and skin contact, wear anti-virus mask and wash with soapy water after use.

Preventive measures: keep away from heat source, spark, open fire and hot surface, and use non sparking tools for operation. Keep container closed. Take measures to prevent static electricity. Use explosion-proof electrical appliances. Wear protective gloves, glasses and mask. Clean the contact area thoroughly.Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace.

Accident response: the leakage source should be cut off first, and the personnel in the leakage pollution area should be quickly evacuated to the safety area, and the isolation should be carried out strictly. Restrict access and eliminate all sources of ignition.

Safe storage: store in a cool and dry place with good ventilation, away from fire and direct sunlight.

Waste disposal: see part 13

Main symptoms: steam irritates eyes, skin and mucous membrane, and has anesthetic effect on central nervous system. Long term exposure to high concentration steam will cause excessive fatigue, dyspnea, nausea, headache, tachycardia and other phenomena. At the same time, it has degreasing effect on skin, causing dryness, desquamation and chaps.

Emergency summary: move to place full of fresh air, wash or shower with water, and ask for medical treatment.

3. Component/ Composition Information

Substance/mixture	Mixture	
Chemical Entity	Proportion (%)	CAS No.
Styrene-butadiene copolymer	10-15%	N/A
Pigment	10-15%	N/A
Solvent oil	30-40%	N/A
Ethyl acetate	25-30%	141-78-6
Xylene	5-10%	1330-20-7
DME	35~45%	115-10-6

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

Extinguishing media	Foam. Powder. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Extinguishing media to avoid	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards	Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may rupture when exposed to heat or flame. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
Special fire fighting procedures	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up.
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 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not use if spray button is missing or defective. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material. Do not smoke while using or until sprayed surface is thoroughly dry. Do not cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Pregnant or breastfeeding women must not handle this product. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
Storage	Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122 °F. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Maximum permissible concentration in China:

MAC (mg/m³): No standard [solvent oil]; 300[ethyl acetate]; 100[xylene];

Engineering measures:

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower should be available when handling this product.

Respiratory protection:

Wear a filter respirator when the air concentration exceeds the standard. It is recommended to wear air respirator when emergency rescue or evacuation.

Hand protection:

Wear rubber and oil-resistant gloves.

Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin and body protection:

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Colored viscous liquid
Form	Aerosol.
Colour	Colorful
Odour:	It has a pungent odor of esters.
pH value:	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	-83.6~13.3
Boiling point (°C)	Not available.
Initial boiling point (°C)	68.7
Boiling range (°C)	68.7~144.43
Flash point (°C)	-23 (closed cup).
Lower Explosive limit [% (V/V)]	1.7 [solvent oil]; 2.0 [ethyl acetate]; 1.09 [xylene]
Upper Explosive limit [% (V/V)]	8.7 [solvent oil]; 11.5 [ethyl acetate]; 6.6 [xylene]
Vapor Pressure (kpa)	Not available.
Relative Vapor density (air = 1)	0.80~0.86
Solubility	insoluble in water, miscible in most organic solvents such as esters, aromatics, and chloroform, with strong solubility.
N - octanol/water distribution coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Fire source, high temperature, direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Oxidant, strong acid, strong base.
Hazardous decomposition products	CO, CO ₂ .

11. Toxicological information

No toxicological information is available. The following are the main hazardous components of this product, for reference only.

Toxicological data of main harmful component xylene:

Acute toxicity: LD50: 5000mg/kg (rat oral); LC50: 19747mg/kg, 4 hours (rat oral);

Irritation: Human eyes: 200 ppm, causing irritation. Rabbit skin: 500mg (24 hours), moderate irritation.

Subacute and chronic toxicity: rats and rabbits inhaled 5000mg/m³, 8 hours/day, 55 days, resulting in eye irritation, exhaustion, ataxia, a slight decrease in the number of RBC and WBC, and 3%-4% of bone marrow hyperplasia Megakaryocytes.

Mutagenicity: cytogenetic analysis, 1mmol/tube of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Reproductive toxicity: rat inhalation minimum toxic concentration (TDL0): 19mg/m³, 24 hours (9-14 days of pregnancy), causing abnormal musculoskeletal development.

Toxicity data of the main harmful component ethyl acetate:

Acute toxicity: LD50: 5620mg/kg (oral for rats), 4940mg/kg (oral for rabbits); LC50: 5760mg/kg, 8 hours (inhaled by rats); human inhalation 2000ppm × 60 minutes, severe toxicity; human If you inhale 800ppm, you have symptoms; if you inhale 400ppm, your eyes, nose, and throat will be irritated for a short time.

Subacute and chronic toxicity: Inhalation of 7200mg/m³ in guinea pigs has no obvious effect. Rabbits inhaled 16000 mg/m³ × 1 hour/day for 40 days, anemia, white blood cell increase, organ edema and steatosis.

Mutagenicity: Cytogenetic analysis: hamster fibroblasts 9g/L; sex chromosome deletion and non-segregation: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 24400ppm.

Reproductive toxicity: the lowest oral dose of rats (TDL0): 7500mg/kg (7 to 19 days of pregnancy), which has an effect on newborn rats. The lowest toxic concentration of rats inhaled (TCL0): 2000ppm (7 hours), (1 to 22 days of pregnancy), causing normal development of the musculoskeletal, cardiovascular system and urinary system.

Toxicity data of main harmful component solvent oil:

Acute toxicity: Acute oral toxicity: low toxicity, LD50: 40mg/kg (mouse intravenous), LC50: 16000mg/m³, 4 hours (rat inhalation)

Higher concentrations of steam can irritate the eyes and inhibit the central nervous system.

12. Ecological information

Environmental destruction and distribution: possible pollution of air and water. Low toxicity to fish and mammals.

Persistence and degradation: volatile components can be photolyzed, and steam residues can be slowly oxidized and degraded by organisms and microorganisms.

Toxicity: it has the potential of low toxicity and biochemical enrichment to prevent the growth of organisms and microorganisms.

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.

Precautions for disposal: Operators should wear appropriate personal protective products.

14. Transport information

CNDG

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

Transport hazard class(es)

Class	2.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	2.1



Packing group -

Special precautions for user: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA

UN number: UN1950

UN proper shipping name : Aerosols, flammable, Limited Quantity

Transport hazard class(es): Aerosols, flammable, Limited Quantity

Class	2.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	2.1

Packing group : Not applicable.

Environmental hazards: No

ERG Code: 10L

Special precautions for user: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft: Allowed with restrictions.

Cargo aircraft only: : Allowed with restrictions.

IMDG

UN number: UN1950

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, Limited Quantity

Transport hazard class(es)
Class 2.1
Subsidiary risk -
Label(s) 2.1

Packing group : Not applicable.

Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant : No

Special precautions for user: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

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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