

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
May be used to comply with  
OSHA's Hazard Communication  
Standard, 29CFR 1910.2100.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Occupational Safety and  
Health Administration  
(Non-Mandatory Form)

008-ZINC GALVANIZING(AEROSOL) (OKI BERING PT# 0-109-16)

KCI, INC  
3710 N. DAVIDSON STREET  
CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28205

CHEMTREC (24-HOUR) 800-424-9300  
INFORMATION 704-372-8435  
DATE PREPARED: JANUARY 10, 2011

SECTION II-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous components	CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER (%)
*TOLUENE	108-88-3	200	50	150 STEL 1-10
*ACETONE	67-64-1	1000	750	1000 STEL 10-20
*DIACETONE ALCOHOL	123-42-2	50	50	----- 1-10
*ALIPHATIC DISTILLATES	8052-41-3	100	100	----- 1-10
*XYLENE	1330-20-7	100	100	150 STEL 1-10
*PROPANE, ISOBUTANE, N-BUTANE	74-98-6	1000	1000	20-30
ZINC COMPOUNDS	7440-66-6	100	100	30-40

\*SEE ATTACHED SHEET FOR SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATION/INFORMATION.

SECTION III-PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: -40F to 383F	Specific Gravity(H <sub>2</sub> O=1): 1.0
Vapor Pressure(mm Hg.): 63	Melting Point: N/A
Vapor Density(AIR=1) 4.0	Evaporation Rate: <1 (Butyl Acetate=1)

Solubility in Water: NONE

Appearance and Odor: GRAY/SOLVENT ODOR.

SECTION IV-FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point(Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
-142F(TCC)	%BY VOLUME	1.8	9.5

Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, CO<sub>2</sub>, or dry chemical.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Heated cans may burst.

# MSDS00698



## SECTION V-REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Unstable:	Conditions to Avoid
		N/A
	Stable :X	

Incompatibility(Materials to Avoid)  
Avoid strong oxidizers. Not compatible with active metals.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts  
In fire will decompose H<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, halogen acids & phosgene.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur:	Conditions to Avoid N/A
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Will Not Occur: X

## SECTION VI-HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation: Yes Skin: Yes Ingestion: Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)  
May cause dizziness or narcosis in high vapor concentrations.  
Will cause defatting of the skin. Long term exposure may cause lung, liver or kidney damage. The solvents listed have been reported to affect the central nervous system.

Carcinogenicity: No NTP N/A IARC Monographs N/A OSHA N/A  
Presently not on any list.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: May cause irritation to skin and eyes. Ingestion-vomiting.

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Eyes:flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Skin:wash with soap & water. Inhalation : remove to fresh air. Call physician. Ingestion: drink water. Never induce vomiting.

## SECTION VII-PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

## Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled:

Small spills: add absorbent,  
sweep up and discard. Dispose  
of absorbent as hazardous  
material.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose as hazardous in accordance  
with EPA & RCRA regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in  
Handling and Storing:

Keep away from heat, sparks, open  
flame. Store at temperatures  
below 120F.

## Other Precautions:

N/A

## SECTION VIII-CONTROL MEASURES

## Respiratory Protection(Specify type)

Self contained breathing apparatus if TLV limit is exceeded.

Ventilation: Local Exhaust-Yes

Special-None

Mechanical- None

Other-None

Protective Gloves-None,if spraying.

Eye Protection-Yes

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment-Long sleeves &amp; long pants

## Work/Hygienic Practices:

Do not smoke while using. Wash  
hands after use.

## SECTION VI-HEALTH HAZARD DATA(ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: ACUTE: Eye-can cause severe irritation tearing, blurred vision. Skin-Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis. Breathing- Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause some nasal & respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation. Swallowing-may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. CHRONIC: Overexposure has been found to cause anemia and kidney damage in laboratory animals. Also, reports have associated permanent brain damage with any repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents among persons engaged in the painting trade.

## STATEMENT FOR ZINC GALVANIZING(AEROSOL)

The acceptable ceiling concentration for toluene is 300 ppm. Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8 hour shift is 500 ppm for 10 minutes for toluene.

\*All chemical compounds marked with an asterisk(\*) are toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act(SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. You must notify each person to whom this mixture or trade name product is sold. This statement must remain a part of this Material Safety Data Sheet. This statement must not be detached. Any copy or redistribution of this Material Safety Data Sheet shall include this statement.

## CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 INFORMATION

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

## NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW INFORMATION (HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS)

PROPANE	CAS#74-98-6
ACETONE	CAS#67-64-1
ZINC	CAS#7440-66-6
ISOBUTANE	CAS#75-28-5
BUTANE	CAS#106-97-8

HMIS-RATING	NFPA-RATING	4-SEVERE HAZARD
HEALTH-1	HEALTH-2	3-SERIOUS HAZARD
FLAMMABILITY-4	FLAMMABILITY-4	2-MODERATE HAZARD
REACTIVITY-0	REACTIVITY-0	1-SLIGHT HAZARD
OTHER-0	OTHER-0	0-MINIMAL HAZARD

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) 44.63% 3.45 lbs/gal. 413 grams/ltr.