

## FZCAN: First Zinc Gallon Can (95% Zinc)



### Features:

- 1 Gallon can covers 570 square feet
- 95% Zinc metal in traditional gray color
- Meets or exceeds requirements of ASTM-A780, DOD-P-21035B; MIL-P-46105; MIL-P-26915B; SSPC PS-12; PS-20; PS-22; PS-29 & PS-30
- **Not available for air or ocean shipment**

Part #	Size
FZCAN	1 gallon

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**TYPE** Single pack, ready to apply, organic zinc compound with 70% zinc dust in the dry film.

**FINISH** Reflective metallic sheen

**USAGE** Zinc-rich top coat (or primer) for ferrous and non-ferrous surfaces

**COVERAGE** Gallon: 570 S.F. / Aerosol: 40 S.F. per can at 1 mil dry film thickness

**FLASH POINT** 55 degrees F. (TCC)

**V.O.C. LBS/GAL.** Gallon-5.21 / Aerosol-5.18

**TEMPERATURE** Application: 45° F to 100° / Limits (once applied) – 45° F to 450° F

**CONDUCTIVITY** 73 mille ohms per square at 3 mils dry (resistivity)

**DRY TIME** To touch, 15-30 minutes at 70 degrees F.

**TOPCOATING** After 24-48 hours, depending on atmospheric conditions, may be topcoated with acrylic, enamel, silicones, latex or chlorinated rubber type products. Lacquers or alkyd type should not be used.

**SHELF LIFE** Aerosol-12 months minimum / Gallon-5 years

**PACKAGING** 1-Gallon & 12.5 oz. Aerosol cans

**SPECIFICATIONS** Meets requirements of DOD-P-21035A; ASTM-A780-00; ASTM B117 (1,000 hrs.), MIL-P-26915C; MIL-P-46105, TT-P641, SSPC PS-1, PS-14, PS-20, PS-22, PS-29, and PS-30. California MIR compliance of 1.11

## APPLICATION

- **Brushing:** Use as received in can (stir often)
- **Aerosol** Use as is. Shake well, invert can and clear nozzle after use
- **Spraying:** (*low pressure type*) Atomized air pressure 50 lbs.
  - Fluid pressure:* 15-20 lbs.
  - Orifice of tip:* 80/1000ths
  - Viscosity:* Reduce in ratio of 8 parts Brite Zinc to 1 part xylene or xylol.
- **Spraying:** (*airless type*)
  - Pump:* 30-1, Hose: 1/2" I.D. airless type
  - Orifice of tip:* 60° - 26/1000ths, Type of tip -Tungsten carbide, reversing
  - Filter screens:* Complete removal is recommended. If used, a 30 mesh is minimum.
  - Viscosity:* No reduction required
  - Recommended:* Connect hose directly to pump, without filter assembly, ensuring a hose length of 50 ft. max. Use least pressure possible. Start at 1500 lbs. and increase as required for good spraying properties.

## GENERAL SURFACE PREPARATION

Following are recommended minimum requirements for substrate pre-treatment:

- Grease or Oils Solvent clean (SSPC-SP1)
- Rust scale Power tool (SSPC-SP3)
- Mill scale Sandblast (SSPC-SP6)

## SCOPE

### SURFACE PREPARATION & APPLICATION

Damaged areas caused by cutting, welding, drilling or abrasion. On all areas to be repaired, by brush or spray, apply at least two coats, to achieve a 2.5 to 3.0 mils, dry film thickness. Where feasible, first coat should be applied within two hours of the damage to the galvanized surface, to prevent oxidation of exposed areas. On areas damaged by welding, remove any weld spatter by wire brushing or equivalent, before use of Brite Zinc. Repair material should extend at least three inches beyond edges of damaged areas, to ensure continuity of galvanic action.

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## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

- 1.1 Product Identifier**  
**Trade Name** First Zinc  
**Product Number** FZ-100
- 1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against**  
**Product Use:** Welding Process Aid
- 1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet**  
**Manufacturer:** Weld-Aid Products  
 14650 Dequindre  
 Detroit, Michigan  
**Information Phone Number:** +1 (313) 883-6977  
 +1 (313) 883-4930  
**E-mail** info@weldaid.com
- 1.4 Emergency Telephone Number**  
**Emergency Spill Information** +1 (800) 255-3924

SDS Date of Preparation: August 29, 2014

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### CLP/GHS Classification (1272/2008):

Physical:	Health:	Environmental
Flammable Aerosol Category 1 Gas Under Pressure – Compressed Gas	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeat Exposure Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2A Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure 3	Aquatic Acute Category 2 Aquatic Chronic Category 2

**EU Classification (67/548/EEC):** Extremely Flammable (F+), Harmful (Xn), Irritant (Xi), Dangerous for the Environment (N) (Repr Cat 3), R12, R63, R36, R65, R66, R67, R51/53

### 2.2 Label Elements

DANGER! Contains toluene, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone



#### Hazard Phrases

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to kidneys, liver, nervous system and hearing through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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## Precautionary Phrases

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe mist, vapors and spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not exposure to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

## 2.3 Other Hazards: None

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2 Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS # /	EINECS#	EU Classification (67/548/EEC)	GHS Classification Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	%
Propane/Butane Propellant	106-97-8 74-98-6	203-448-7 200-827-9	F+ R12	Flammable Gas Category 1 (H220) Gas Under Pressure – Compressed Gas (H280)	10-30
Zinc	7440-66-6	231-175-3	N R50/53	Aquatic Acute Category 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic Category 1 (H410)	10-20
VM&P Naphtha	8032-32-4	232-453-7	F, Xn R11, R65	Flammable Liquid Category 2 (H225), Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 (H304)	10-20
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	F, Xi R11, R36, R66, R67	Flammable Liquid Category 2 (H225), Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure 3 (H336)	10-20
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	F, Xi R11, R36, R66, R67	Flammable Liquid Category 2 (H225), Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319), Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure 3 (H336)	10-20
Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	F, Xi, Xn (Repr Cat. 3) R11, R38, R48/20, R63, R65, R67	Flammable Liquid Category 2 (H225), Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 (H361), Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 (304) Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeat Exposure Category 2 (H373) Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315), Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure 3 (H336)	1-<10
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	232-489-3	Xn R10, R65	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 (H304) Flammable Liquid 3 (H226)	<5
Aluminum	7429-90-5	231-072-3	Not dangerous	Not hazardous	<5

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Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-89-8	265-192-2	F, Xn R11, R65	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 (H304) Flammable Liquid 3 (H226)	<5
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See Section 16 for further information on EU and GHS Classification.

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

**Eyes:** Flush eyes immediately with water for several minutes, holding the eyelids apart. If irritation persists, call a physician.

**Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion is an unlikely route of exposure for aerosol products. If ingestion occurs rinse mouth with a small amount of water. Aspiration hazard – DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or drowsy person. Get immediate medical attention.

**Notes to Physicians:** Treat symptomatically.

**4.2 Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** Causes eye and skin irritation. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and unconsciousness. Aspiration Hazard - harmful or fatal if swallowed. Overexposure may cause adverse effects on the nervous system. May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:** Immediate medical treatment is required for ingestion.

## SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing Media:

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam to extinguish fire. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

### 5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Contents under pressure. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low lying area. Combustion products are toxic.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, zinc oxide and other organic materials.

### 5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters:

Firefighters should always wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires involving chemicals or in confined spaces. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Evacuate spill area and keep unprotected personnel away. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in Section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental Precautions:

Avoid contamination of soil, surface water and ground water. Do not flush to sewer! Report releases as required by local, state and federal authorities.

### 6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Contain and collect using an absorbent material and place in an appropriate container for disposal. Leaking cans should be placed in a plastic bag or open pail until the pressure has dissipated.

### 6.4 Reference to Other Sections:

3/8

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Refer to Section 8 for protective equipment and Section 15 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not swallow. Wear protective clothing and equipment as described in Section 8. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not use in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using restroom. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas.

Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on or near containers, even empty containers. Follow all SDS precautions when handling empty containers.

### 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from ignition sources. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store away from oxidizers and other incompatible materials. Do not store above 120°F. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Store away from direct sunlight.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s):

Welding product

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters:

Chemical Name	Exposure Limits
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA ACGIH TLV (inhalable) (as mineral oil) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA OSHA PEL (as oil mist)
Stoddard Solvent	100 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV 500 ppm TWA OSHA PEL
VM&P Naphtha	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA ACGIH TLV (inhalable) (as mineral oil) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA OSHA PEL (as oil mist)
Acetone	500 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV; 750 ppm STEL 1000 ppm TWA OSHA PEL
Toluene	200 ppm TWA OSHA PEL, 300 ppm STEL 20 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV; 300 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA OSHA PEL
Aluminum (as metal)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA OSHA PEL (respirable fraction, 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust) 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA ACGIH TLV (respirable)
Zinc (as metal)	None Established
Butane	1000 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL
Propane	1000 ppm TWA OSHA PEL 1000 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV

### 8.2 Exposure Controls:

**Engineering Controls:** Use with adequate local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposures below the occupational exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment where required.

**Respiratory Protection:** If the exposure limits are exceeded an approved organic vapor respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Selection and use of respiratory equipment must be in accordance with applicable regulations and good industrial hygiene practice.

**Skin Protection:** Wear impervious gloves such as polyvinyl alcohol (PVA).

**Eye Protection:** Chemical safety goggles should be worn if contact is possible.

**Other:** Solvent resistant boots apron and headgear should be used to prevent contact. A safety shower and eye wash should be available in the immediate work area.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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## 9.1 Information on basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Appearance</b> Clear, colorless liquid	<b>Vapor Density:</b> 2.4 (methyl ethyl ketone)
<b>Odor:</b> Solvent odor.	<b>Relative Density:</b> 0.896
<b>Odor Threshold:</b> 0.16 ppm (toluene)	<b>Water Solubility:</b> Insoluble
<b>pH:</b> Not available	<b>Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:</b> Not available
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point:</b> -84.2°F (-64.9°C) (acetone)	<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b> 896°F (480°C)
<b>Boiling Point:</b> 132.9°F (56.05°C) (acetone)	<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b> Not applicable
<b>Flash Point:</b> <25°F (-31.7°C)	<b>Viscosity:</b> Not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b> 7.7 (butyl acetate = 1)	<b>Explosion Properties:</b> Not applicable
<b>Flammability:</b> Not applicable	
<b>Flammable Limits:</b> LEL: 1.1% (toluene) UEL: 12.8% (acetone)	<b>Oxidizing Properties:</b> No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b> 231 mmHg @ 25°C (acetone)	

## 9.2 Other Information:

None

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity:

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

None known.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid:

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Do not store in direct sunlight.

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials:

Avoid oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, zinc oxide and hydrocarbons.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects:

**Eyes:** Vapors or mists may cause irritation, redness and tearing.

**Skin:** Skin contact may cause irritation, defatting of the skin or dermatitis.

**Ingestion:** Not a normal route for exposure in aerosol products. Ingestion of the liquid may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea and central nervous system effects similar to those listed under inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause serious lung damage which may be fatal.

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause mucous membrane and respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression with symptoms of headache, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, drunkenness, stupor, depressed respiration and heart rate, irregular heartbeat, unconsciousness and death

**Chronic Effects:** Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage. Toluene and methyl ethyl ketone have been shown to cause damage to the kidneys, liver, hearing and central nervous system. Toluene has been shown to cause birth defects based on animal data.

### Acute Toxicity Values:

Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates: No toxicity data available

VM&P Naphtha: Oral rat LD50 >5000 mg/L; Inhalation rat LC50 >5610 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; Dermal rabbit LD50 >2000 mg/kg.

Stoddard Solvent: Oral rat LD50 >5000 mg/L; Dermal rabbit LD50 >2000 mg/kg.

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Acetone: Oral rat LD50 5800 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 76 mg/L/4 hr  
 Toluene: LD50 oral rat 5580 mg/kg; LD50 dermal rabbit >5000 mg/kg; LC50 inhalation rat 30 mg/L /4hr.  
 Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Oral rat LD50 2193 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 34,500 mg/m3, dermal rabbit LD50 >10 mL/kg  
 n-Butane: Inhalation rat LC50 >1463 mg/L/15 minutes (structurally similar chemical)  
 Propane: Inhalation rat LC50 >1463 mg/L/15 minutes  
 Zinc: Oral rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg  
 Aluminum: Oral rat LD50 > 15900 mg/kg

**Irritation:** Toluene and methyl ethyl ketone may cause mild irritation in rabbit's eyes. Butane is mildly irritating to rabbit's skin. Acetone has been shown to cause irritation to rabbit eyes.

**Corrosivity:** This is not a corrosive product.

**Sensitization:** This product is not expected to cause sensitization. None of the components are respiratory or skin sensitizers.

**Repeat Dose Toxicity:** In animal studies, toluene has been shown to cause damage to the liver, kidneys, brain and hearing. In animal studies, acetone was shown to cause central nervous system depression and damage to the kidneys and liver. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to petroleum distillates with adverse liver, kidney and bone marrow effects and with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the product may be harmful or fatal. Stoddard solvent and aromatic naphtha have been shown to cause kidney and liver damage in repeat dose animal studies.

**Carcinogen Status:** NTP conducted a two year carcinogenicity study with Stoddard solvent in rats and mice. The studies indicated there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats but none in female rats. In mice there is equivocal evidence in female mice for carcinogenic activity but no evidence in male mice. IARC has classified petroleum solvents "not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans. None of the components are listed as carcinogens by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, OSHA or the EU CLP.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Methyl ethyl ketone was negative in the AMES test, mouse lymphoma assay, unscheduled DNA synthesis and micronucleus test. Acetone was negative in the AMES test and sister chromatid exchange assay and chromosome aberrations assay. Butane tested negative in the AMES test. Stoddard solvent was negative in the AMES test, n a mouse lymphoma assay and in an in vivo bone marrow assay.

**Toxicity for Reproduction:** In animal studies, toluene has been shown to cause fetal lethality and delayed development. Toluene has been detected in maternal milk in humans. It passes through the placental barrier in animals. Methyl ethyl ketone has been shown to cause maternal toxicity and fetotoxicity at 3000 ppm. In a 6 week reproductive study, rats were given 0.5% acetone in their drinking water. At the completion of the study it was determined that acetone did not affect reproductive or testicular activity.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity:

Toluene: 96 hr LC50 Oncorhynchus kisutch 5.5 mg/l; 48 hr LC50 daphnia magna 3.78 mg/L  
 Methyl Ethyl Ketone: 96 hr Pimephales promelas 2993 mg/L; 48 hr LC50 daphnia magna 308 mg/L; 72 hr EC50 Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata 1972 mg/L  
 Acetone: 96 hr LC50 Pimephales promelas 6210 mg/L, 48 hr LC50 daphnia magna 8800 mg/L  
 Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates: 96 hr Oncorhynchus mykiss 9.22 mg/L, 48 hr daphnia magna 6.14 mg/L  
 Stoddard Solvent: 72 hr EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum (algae) 4700 mg/L  
 Zinc: 96 hr LC50 Cottus bairdii 439 µg/L; 48 hr EC50 daphnia magna 1833 µg/L

### 12.2 Persistence and Degradability:

Toluene, acetone, stoddard solvent, VM&P naphtha and aromatic naphtha are readily biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential:

The BCF for toluene is 13-90 which suggests bioaccumulation is low to moderate in aquatic organisms. The BCF for methyl ethyl ketone and acetone is 3 which suggests bioaccumulation is low in aquatic organisms. Stoddard solvent, Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates and VM&P naphtha have a calculated BFC of >3 which indicates there is a potential for bioaccumulation.

### 12.4 Mobility in Soil:



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Toluene is estimated to have a KoC of 37-178 which indicates it will have a moderate to high mobility on soil.  
Acetone and methyl ethyl ketone are expected to have a high mobility in soil.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment:**

Not required.

**12.6 Other Adverse Effects:**

This product is classified as toxic to aquatic organisms based on zinc content.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL INFORMATION**

**13.1 Waste Treatment Methods**

Dispose in accordance with local and national environmental regulations.

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

	41.1 UN Number	41.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	14.3 Transport Hazard Class(s)	14.4 Packing Group	14.5 Environmental Hazards
<b>US DOT</b>	UN1950	Aerosols	2.1	Not applicable	No
<b>EU ADR/RID</b>	UN1950	Aerosols	2.1	Not applicable	Yes
<b>IMDG</b>	UN1950	Aerosols	2.1	Not applicable	Yes

**14.6 Special Precautions for User:**

None

**14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:**

Not applicable – product is transported only in packaged form.

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**International Inventories:**

**US EPA TSCA Inventory:** All of the components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act:** All of the ingredients are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

**U.S. REGULATIONS**

**CERCLA:** This product has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of 5,000 lbs. based on the RQ for zinc of 1,000 lbs. Releases above the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

**EPA SARA 302:** This product does not contain chemicals regulated under SARA Section 302.

**EPA SARA 311 Hazard Classification:** Acute Health, Chronic Health, Fire Hazard, Sudden Release of Pressure

**EPA SARA 313:** This product contains the following chemicals that are regulated under SARA Title III, section 313:

Toluene	108-88-3	1-<10%
Zinc	7440-66-6	10-20%
Aluminum	7429-90-5	<5%

**California Proposition 65:** This product contains the following chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive toxicity or birth defects: Toluene 1-<10%% (developmental).

**INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS**

**WHMIS Classification:** Class B5 (Flammable Aerosol), Class D Division 2 Subdivision A (Very toxic material causing other toxic effects)

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## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment:

Not required

### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

#### SDS Revision History:

12/2/11: Converted US SDS to EU REACH SDS

8/29/14: Section 2.1 GHS Classification; 2.2 Label Elements; 3.1 GHS Classification, 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures, 4.2 Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed, 8.1 Control Parameters, Section 8.2 Skin Protection 9.1

Flammability, 11.1 Acute Toxicity Values, Irritation; 12.1 Toxicity; 14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code, Section 15 US Regulations, SARA 313, California Proposition 65. Section 16 GHS Phrases for Reference

#### GHS Phrases for Reference (See Section 2 and 3):

H220 Extremely flammable gas

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapor.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### EU Classes and Risk Phrases for Reference (See Sections 2 and 3):

F+ Extremely Flammable

F Highly flammable

N Dangerous for the Environment.

Xn Harmful

Xi Irritant

Rep Cat 3 Reproductive Category 3

R12 Extremely flammable

R11 Highly flammable

R36 Irritating to eyes.

R38 Irritating to skin.

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This sheet was compiled from the latest available information and reliable sources. Procedures are based on accepted usage. They are not necessarily all-inclusive and may vary in every circumstance. Weld-Aid provides no warranties either expressed or implied and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data herein.