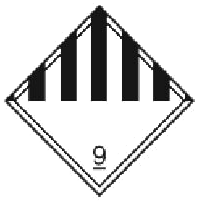
industrias emu s.a.s.
Soluciones Agro-Industriales

EMERGENCY CARD

Zinc oxide



1) Chemical and company identification

Chinese white, zinc white, calamine.
Concentrations: 70% Zn, 72% Zn, 80% Zn, 80.26% Zn.
Class:9
U.N.: 3077
N°. CAS: 1314-13-2

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2) Hazard identification

Overview of the emergencies

White, grey or cream powder that can react violently with hydrogen peroxide and magnesium. Very dangerous for aquatic organisms.

Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 1, H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 1, H410

Elements of the label

Hazard pictograms

Word of warning
Attention

Danger indications
H410 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, with lasting harmful effects.

Precautionary statements
Preventing
P273 Avoid its release to the environment.

Intervention
P391 Collect the spills.
P501 Remove contents/container from

Potential adverse health effects

Inhalation: Inhalation of material can be harmful.

Skin and eyes: Contact can cause skin and eye burns.

Signs and symptoms: irritating effects, conjunctivitis, stomach pain, diarrhea, vomiting, collapse and death. Risk of corneal turbidity.

3) Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Zinc Oxide

CO OEL

Short Exposure Limit (LEB)	10 mg/m3	Form of exposure: respirable fraction.
Time Weighted Average (TWA)	2 mg/m3	Form of exposure: respirable fraction.

Exposure controls

Ventilation system:

A local and/or general exhaust aeration system is recommended to keep employee exposures below exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because emissions of the pollutant at its source can be controlled, preventing its dispersion in the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Best Practice Manual, latest edition, for details.*

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved)

If the exposure limit is exceeded a particulate respirator half dust/fog mask shall be used if it is exposed 10 times above the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator provider, Anything that is lower. A full dust/fog mask particulate respirator shall be used if 50 times above the exposure limit or maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator provider, whichever is lower. For emergencies or cases where exposure levels are not known, use a full positive pressure mask, a self-contained respirator.

WARNING: Self-contained respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Hand protection

Submergence	Material of the glove:	Nitrile rubber
	Thickness of the glove:	0,11 mm
	Time of penetration:	>480 min
Spatter	Material of the glove:	Nitrile rubber
	Thickness of the glove:	0,11 mm
	Time of penetration:	>480 min

Protection of the eyes:

Wear protective chemical goggles. Keep an eye wash fountain and emergency showers in the work area.

4) Stability and reactivity

Materials to avoid: possible violent reactions with hydrogen peroxide and magnesium.
Dangerous decomposition products are not known.
Additional information: stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

E M E R G E N C Y C O N T R O L

5) First aid

After inhalation: fresh air. If the patient is unconscious, but breathing, lay him on his side. Take the doctor.

After skin contact: immediately remove all contaminated garments. Wash with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes.

After eye contact: rinse the affected eye for 10 minutes with running water. Consult the ophthalmologist.

After ingestion: rinse mouth and spit out liquids. Have the patient drink a glass of water immediately. Do not induce vomiting. In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep the patient face down with the head lower than the chest to effectively prevent vomiting from entering the respiratory tract. Take to the doctor

Indication of any medical care and special treatment to be provided immediately

Make sure medical personnel are aware of the materials involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Move the patient to a place where he or she can breathe fresh air. Call emergency medical services. Apply artificial respiration if the victim is not breathing. Supply oxygen if breathing with difficulty. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and footwear. In case of contact with the substance, rinse immediately with running water for at least 20 minutes.

6) Firefighting

Explosive properties: not classified as explosive.
Oxidizing properties: none.

Ignition temperature: not combustible. But it can react by heating and producing toxic fumes. Possibility of dangerous vapors by fire in the environment.

Suitable means of extinction:

Select fire-fighting measures according to the surrounding conditions. Small fire: dry chemical dust, CO2 , water spray or regular foam.

Big Fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not disperse spilled material with high pressure water jets. Move containers from the fire area if you can safely do so. Make a dam for the water that controls the fire for its subsequent disposal.

7) **Spills**

Do not touch or walk on spilled material. Stop the spill, if you can safely do so. Prevent the dust cloud.

Small spill

With a clean shovel place the material in a clean and dry container and cover loosely; remove containers from the spill area.

Big spill

Cover the dust spill with a sheet of plastic or canvas to minimize its spread. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

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