ZINGASOLV
SAFETY DATA SHEET
foll. dir 2001/58/EC

1. Identification of the Substance/Preparation and Company.

Product Name	ZINGASOLV
Code	12001 - 12005 - 12025 - 12200
Product type	Solvent
Supplier	ZINGAMETALL bvba
Address	Industriepark Veneco Rozenstraat 4 9810 Eke - Belgique
Telephone	(32) 9 385.68.81
Fax	(32) 9 385.58.69
Tel. (emergency)	(32) 70 245.245 (Centre Anti-poison)

2. Composition and Information on Ingredients.

Official name	Solvent-naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
Chemical description	Aromatic hydrocarbon
CAS number	64742-95-6

Dangerous components	CAS-n°	EC Hazard-symbols	EC Risk-phrases	Concentration
mesithylene	108-67-8	Xi	R10 - R37	ca. 10% (m/m)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Xn	R10 - R20 - R36/37/38	ca. 35% (m/m)
propylbenzene	103-65-1	Xi	R10 - R37	ca. 4% (m/m)

3. Hazards Identification.

Human health hazards

After swallowing followed by vomiting, the product can enter the lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonitis or suffocation.

Safety hazards

Flammable. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling.

Environmental hazards***

Dangerous for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. First aid measures.

Symptoms and effects

Inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, narcosis, irritation of mucous membranes. Skin contact may cause irritation, dryness of the skin. Eye contact may cause transitory pain.

First aid -inhalation

Remove to fresh air.

First aid - skin

Wash skin with water using soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

First aid - eye

Flush eye with water.

First aid - ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Give nothing by mouth. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Advice to physicians

After swallowing followed by vomiting, the product can enter the lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonitis or suffocation.
Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure.

5. Fire fighting Measures.

Specific hazards

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be re-ignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Extinguishing media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinghuising media

Water in a jet.

Protective equipment

Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other information

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. Accidental release measures.

Personal precautions

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe the vapours. Extinguish naked flames. Remove ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid sparks. Evacuate the area of all non essential personnel. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Shut off leaks, if this is possible without personal risk.

Personal protection

Wear nitrile rubber gloves, gauntlet type, jacket and trousers - nitrile rubber, safety boots - rubber, knee length.
Wear full face-piece respirator with organic vapour canister and built-in particulate filter NPF 400 (gas only).
In a confined space, wear self-contained breathing apparatus open circuit type NPF 2000.

Environmental precautions

Prevent contamination of soil and water. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.

Clean-up methods

Small spillage

Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum. Scrub contaminated surfaces with detergent solution. Retain washings as contaminated waste.

Large spillage

Transfer to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery of safe disposal. Treat residues as for small spillage.

Other information

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters the surface water drains. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. See Section 13 for information on disposal.

7. Handling and Storage.

Handling

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not breathe vapour, spray, mists. Extinguish any naked flames. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Do not smoke. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth all equipment. Do not empty into drains.

Handling temperature

Ambient.

Storage

Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Do not smoke in storage areas.

Storage temperatures

Ambient.

Product transfer

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Earth all equipment. Avoid splash filling. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge. Refer to supplier for further product transfer instructions if required.

Recommended materials

For containers or container linings, use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use zinc silicate, epoxy resins.

Unsuitable materials

Avoid prolonged contact with natural butyl or nitrile rubbers.

8. Exposure controls / Personal protection.

Occupational exposure standards

Aromatic hydrocarbons - TLV (EH40/95)
LV = 100 ppm
LV = 4000 mg/m³
STV = 700 ppm

Trimethylbenzene (all isomers) - LV/Belgium
LV 25 PPM
LV 125 mg/m³

Engineering control measures

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Respiratory protection

If risk of inhalation, wear :
half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridge and built-in particulate filter NPF 20 (gas only).

Hand protection

Nitrile rubber gloves.

Eye protection

Monogoggles.

Body protection

Standard issue work clothes. Safety shoes or boots - chemical resistant.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	aromatic
Boiling point	Typical 167 - 180 ° C (ASTM D-1078)
Flash point	Typical 47 ° C (IP 170)
Auto-ignition temperature	507° C (ASTM E-659)
Explosion / flammability limits in air	lower = 0.8 % (v/v) upper : 6 % (v/v)
Vapour pressure	Typical 300 Pa at 20° C
Solubility in water	insoluble
Density	Typical 876 kg/m³ at 15 ° C (ASTM D-4502)
Cinematic viscosity	Typical 0.9 mm²/s at 25° C (ASTM D-445)
Surface tension	Typical 29 mN/m at 20° C (ASTM D-971)
Electric Conductivity	8 pS/m at 20° C
Relative evaporation rate	0.2 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc = 1)
Molecular weight	122 (weight average - Mw)
n-octanol/water partition coefficient	log Pow : 3.7 to 4.5 [estimated value(s)]

10. Stability and reactivity.

Stability

Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

None known.

Hazardous decomposition products

None known.

11. Toxicological information.

Basis for assessment

The information given is based on product data and on data on the compounds and the toxicology of similar products.

Acute toxicity - Oral

Low toxicity LD 50 > 2000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity - Dermal

Low toxicity, LD 50 > 2000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity - Inhalation

Low toxicity, LC 50 : > 5 mg/l

Skin irritation

Slightly irritant, but not sufficient to trigger an EC label.

Eye irritation

not irritating

Skin sensitisation

Not a skin sensitiser.

Repeated dose toxicity

Repeated exposure does not cause significant toxic effects.

Mutagenicity

Not expected to be mutagenic.

Development toxicity

May cause slight foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic. Not expected to be a developmental toxicant..

Human effects

Prolonged / repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin, which can lead to dermatitis. Irritant to respiratory tract. After swallowing followed by vomiting, the product can enter the lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonitis or suffocation. High exposures can cause drowsiness and dizziness.

12. Ecological information.

Basis for assessment

Incomplete ecotoxicological data only are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Mobility

Disperses rapidly in air. Floats on water. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Adsorbs to soil and is not mobile.

Persistence / degradability

Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Integrated environmental half-life expected to be < 1 day.

Bioaccumulation

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Acute toxicity - fish

Toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 ≤ 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity - invertebrates

Toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 ≤ 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity - algae

Toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 ≤ 10 mg/l

Sewage treatment

Expected to be practically non toxic, LC/EC/IC 50 > 100 mg/l.

Other information

In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

13. Disposal considerations.

Precautions

Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers.

Waste disposal

Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise : Incineration.

Product disposal

Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise : Incineration.

Container disposal

Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cur or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local legislation

The recommendations given are considered appropriate for safe disposal. However, local regulations may be more stringent and these must be complied with.

14. Transport informations ***

Hazard symbol	Flammable
UN Number	1263
Proper shipping name	Paint related material. Special measure 640 E
Class ADR	3 III
Class IMO/IMDG	3 III - marine pollutant
Class IATA/ICAO	3 III
EmS	3-05
N° d'indentification danger	30

15. Regulatory information ***

Contains :	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
EC symbols	(Xn) Harmful (N) Dangerous for the environment
EC Risk Phrases	(R10) Flammable (R37) : Irritating to respiratory system (R51/53) Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. (R65) Harmful : may cause lung damage if swallowed.
EC Safety Phrases	(S2) Keep out of reach of children. (S23) Do not breathe vapour. (S24) Avoid contact with skin. (S29) Do not empty into drains. (S46) If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. (S61) Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheet.
MITI (Japan)	9 - 1694
AICS (Australia)	listed
DSL (Canada)	listed
EINECS (EC)	265-199-0
EC Annex I number	649-356-00-4
TSCA (USA)	listed
TCCL (Korea)	6-7
PICCS (Philippines)	listed
National legislation	Medical control ARAB/ RGPT, art. 124, § 1, 1°, pt. 1.26.1 (homologues of benzene)

16. Other information.

History Safety Data Sheet: First Edition 27.04.1995
Revisions : ***

Recommended uses and restrictions : See Technical data sheet for detailed information.

ZINGASOLV is ZINGAMETALL product.
This information describes the aspects of health, safety and environment for this product, based on our current knowledge.
This information is not construed as technical specification or as guarantee of the product.

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