

Section 1 • Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer's Name: LPS Laboratories

Trade Name: LPS Cold Galvanize

Part Numbers: 05128

Address: 4647 Hugh Howell Road Tucker, GA USA 30085-5052 Chemical Family: Blended Compound

Telephone Number: 770-243-8800

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec; Outside U.S.: (703) 527-3887

Website: http://www.lpslabs.com

PLAIN LANGUAGE HAZARD SUMMARY

Material Safety Data Sheets can be confusing. Federal and State laws require us to include a great deal of technical information that probably wonthe help the non-professional. LPS includes this % LAIN LANGUAGE HAZARD SUMMARY+to address the questions and concerns of the average worker. If you have additional health, safety or product questions, donthe hesitate to call us at 800/241-8334.

Worker Toxicity

LPS Cold Galvanize is a zinc rich industrial maintenance coating. It is gray and opaque in color, and has a solvent odor. It is designed to prevent and repair rust and corrosion on the exterior of metal structures, metal parts, and metal structural components. It contains acetone and zinc metal that can be irritating to skin. Avoid extended exposure to unprotected skin. Donq get it in your eyes (it stings), or breath the vapor. Vapors from Cold Galvanize can make you dizzy or drowsy. For more exposure and first aid information, refer to MSDS Sections 2, 8 and 11.

Flammability

LPS Cold Galvanize is extremely flammable having a flash point less than 30°C and an auto ignition temperature over 525°C. Avoid sparks or open flame. See Handling and storage precautions.

Disposal

LPS Cold Galvanize must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. See section 13 for more details.



Section 2 • Hazards Identification

This preparation is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Emergency Overview: DANGER: Extremely Flammable. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed. Highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Primary route(s) of entry: Skin and Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential Acute Health Effects:

- Eyes: Can cause eye irritation.
- Skin: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Inhalation: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, dizziness or headache.
- **Ingestion:** Swallowing/Ingesting this material can cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Minute amounts aspirated into lungs during ingestion may cause pulmonary injury.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Carcinogenic Effects: See Section 11

Mutagenic Effects: None

Teratogenic Effects: None

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Persons with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, neurological conditions, skin disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired liver or kidney function should avoid exposure.

Signs and Symptoms:

Eyes and Skin Irritation: Symptoms include, stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause skin dryness or cracking.

Inhalation: Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause headaches, stupor, irritation of throat and eyes, drowsiness, dizziness and kidney effects.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this material may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. As a result of vomiting, inhalation into the lungs may cause pulmonary injury.



Section 3 • Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Percent by Weight (%)
Zinc Metallic	7440-66-6	50.70
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	5.10
Acetone	67-64-1	1.5
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	1.5
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.5
n-Butanol	71-36-3	0.1 . 1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1

*All remaining materials are not classified as "hazardous" per 29 CFR 1900.1200 Subpart Z

Section 4 • First Aid Measures

- **Eyes:** Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.
- **Skin:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Do not use ointments. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
- **Inhalation:** Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Get medical attention. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention immediately.
- **Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victims head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Section 5 • Fire Fighting Measures

Products of Combustion: Hydrocarbons

Firefighting media:

Small Fire: Use DRY chemical powder. **Large Fire:** Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide. Avoid water.

Sensitivity to Impact: None Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Yes

Protection Clothing (Fire): Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure selfcontained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Zinc dust in contact with water evolves hydrogen. An explosive condition may develop if this should happen in a confined space.



Section 6 • Accidental Release Measures

Methods for Clean-up:

Small Spill and Leak: Eliminate ignition sources. Absorb with an inert material and dispose of properly.

Large Spill and Leak: Eliminate ignition sources. For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Pick up free liquid for disposal using absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal.

Section 7 • Handling and Storage

Handling: Eliminate ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded when fluid temperature exceeds 80°F. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mists.

Storage: Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Avoid all sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store below 120°F.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage:

Store all materials in dry, well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors.

Section 8 • Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines:

Components	CASRN	OSHA		ACGIH		NIOSH
Components	CACIAN	TWA/PEL	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA/REL
Acetone	67-64-1	1000 ppm	NE	500 ppm	750 ppm	250 ppm
Zinc Metal	7440-66-6	5 mg/m ^{3*}	NE	5 mg/m ^{3*}	NE	NE
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	68476-85-7	500 ppm	NE	100 ppm	NE	300 mg/m ³
Zinc Oxide	8052-41-3	5 mg/m ^{3*}	NE	2 mg/m ^{3*}	10 mg/m ^{3*}	5 mg/m ^{3*}
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm	NE	100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm
n-Butanol	71-36-3	100 ppm	NE	20 ppm	NE	NE
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm	NE	100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm

NE- Not Established, * nuisance dust

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Personal Protection:

Wear chemical splash glasses/goggles/face shield when eye and/or face contact is Eyes: possible due to splashing or spraying of material.

Respiratory: Use appropriate respirator if ventilation is inadequate.

Hands: Use solvent resistant gloves.

General Hygiene Considerations: Avoid breathing mist. Avoid eye and skin contact. Have eye-wash facilities immediately available. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking.



Section 9 • Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Light gray opaque liquid	Color:	Light gray
Odour/Taste:	Mild/sweet	Vapour Pressure:	102.8 mmHg
Solubility Description:	Soluble in water	Evaporation Rate:	9
Boiling Point:	138 °C/280 °F	Flash Point (°C):	<27 °C/81 °F
Specific Gravity: (Water=1)	2.3	Flash Point Method:	тсс
Vapour Density: (air=1)	>2	Auto Ignition Temperature (°C):	527 °C/ 980 °F
V.O.C. Content: (Calculated)	287 g/L	Partition Coefficient (octanol/water):	Not available
Flammable limits: (estimated)	LEL:1.2% UEL: 7.0%	Viscosity:	6500 cgs
pH:	Not available	% Volatility volume:	36%



Section 10 • Stability and Reactivity

Stability and Reactivity: The product is stable.

Incompatibility with Various Substances: Extremely reactive or incompatible with oxidizing agents. Avoid water. Hazardous decomposition products: These products are hydrocarbons.

Hazardous polymerization: None

Section 11 • Toxicological Information

Acute and Chronic Toxicity

General Product Information

Following exposure to vapors, this material can produce central nervous system depression. High atmospheric concentrations can result in eye, nasal and respiratory tract irritation. <u>However, if handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice, this product will not present a significant hazard in the workplace.</u>

Components	CASRN	LC-50	LD-50
Acetone	67-64-1	44 g/m ³ inhalation/4H/rat	5340 mg/kg oral/ rabbit
Zinc Metallic	7440-66-6	Not Available	Not Available
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	>6.1 mg/L inhalation/rat	>5 g/kg oral/ rat
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	2500 mg/m ³ inhalation/rat	7950 mg/kg oral/rat
Xylene	1330-20-7	5000 ppm inhalation/4H/ rat	2119 mg/kg oral/rat
n-Butanol	71-36-3	8000 ppm inhalation/4H/rat	3484 mg/kg oral/rabbit
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	35500 mg/m ³ inhalation/2H/rat	3500 mg/kg oral/rat

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research and Cancer (IARC) has classified Ethylbenzene as a possible carcinogen to humans.



Section 12 • Ecological Information

Component Data: Acute Aquatic Toxicity

Component	CASRN	Test	Species	Results
Acetone	67-64-1	96 h LC ₅₀	Albumus Albumus	11,000 mg/L
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	96 h LC ₅₀	Oncorhynchus mykiss	1100 ug/L
Zinc Metallic	7440-66-6	96 h LC ₅₀	Cypris subglobosa	8352 ug/L
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	8052-41-3	96 h LC ₅₀	Pimephales Promelas	2200 mg/L
Xylene	1330-20-7	96 h LC ₅₀	Carassius Auratus	36810 ug/L
n-Butanol	71-36-3	96 h LC ₅₀	Pimephales Promelas	1,950 mg/L
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	96 h LC ₅₀	Carassius Auratus	94400 ug/L

Section 13 • Disposal Considerations

Waste Status: This product is a RCRA hazardous waste.

Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information inaccurate, incomplete, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations.

Section 14 • Transport Information

Mode	Shipping Name	Hazard Class	Subclass	UN Number	Technical Name	Hazard Label	Packing Group	Emergency Response Guide
D.O.T. Ground	Paint	3	NA	1263	NA	Flammable Liquid	111	NA
ΙΑΤΑ	Paint	3	NA	1263	NA	Flammable Liquid	111	NA
IMDG (Regular)	Paint	3	NA	1263	NA	Flammable Liquid	111	NA
IMDG (Special)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 - 05

Section 15 • Regulatory information

U.S. Federal TSCA 8(b) inventory: All of the ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste No.: D001

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR part 302) Reportable Quantity: Zinc (7440-66-6)1000 lbs.; Acetone (67-64-1) 5000 lbs.; n-Butanol (71-36-3) 5000 lbs.; Xylene (1330-20-7) 100 lbs.; Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) 1000 lbs.

SARA TITLE III Sections 311/312 hazardous Categorization (40 CFR part 370): Fire Hazard, Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard, Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard.



Section 15 • Regulatory information, continued

SARA TITLE III Section 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372: Xylene (< 1%), n-Butanol (m1%), Ethylbenzene (< 0.5%)

StateNew Jersey RTK: Acetone 67-64-1 "Zinc 7440-66-6" Petroleum Distillates 8052-41-3Regulations:"Zinc Oxide 1314-13-2" Xylene 1330-20-7" n-Butanol 71-36-3" Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

California Proposition 65: This product may contain the following chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

California and OTC States: This product conforms to consumer regulations.

Section 16 • Other Information

HMIS 1996		HMIS III		NFPA
Health:	2	Health:	[/]2	Flammability
Flammability:	3	Flammability:	3	Health 2 0 Reactivity
Reactivity:	0	Physical Haza	rd: 0	
	HMIS 199 Health: Flammability: Reactivity:	HMIS 1996Health:2Flammability:3Reactivity:0	HMIS 1996HMIS IIHealth:2Health:Flammability:3Flammability:Reactivity:0Physical Haza	HMIS 1996HMIS IIIHealth:2Health:[/]2Flammability:3Flammability:3Reactivity:0Physical Hazard:0

Notice to Reader:

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Clea L Johnson, Regulatory Affairs Coordinator LPS Laboratories A division of Illinois Tool Works Form #3539