



## Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1: Identification

Trade Name: Zinc Oxide

Synonyms: Zinc White, Chinese white

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CAS Registry Number: 1314-13-2

EINECS Number: 215-222-5

### Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

#### Emergency Overview

Zinc oxide is a fine white odorless powder that is not flammable or combustible under normal conditions of transport and storage. It is insoluble in water. Inhalation of zinc oxide dust may cause coughing, choking or irritation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of freshly formed zinc oxide can lead to metal fume fever. The dust may cause eye and skin irritation. Zinc oxide is not carcinogen. OSHA Regulatory Status This material is not hazardous. Please refer to Section 15, "Regulatory Information" for status with respect to various regulations.

#### Potential Health Effects

Zinc Oxide dust is primarily a nuisance dust, but exposures to high concentrations can result in respiratory system effects in humans. Volunteers inhaling 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup> zinc oxide dust for 10 minutes exhibited persistent rales, decrease vital capacity, coughing, upper respiratory tract irritation and substernal pain. Studies have reported that exposures to concentrations up to 430 mg/m<sup>3</sup> zinc oxide resulted in chest pain. Inhalation of zinc oxide fume can result in metal fume fever with symptoms of chills, mild fever and aching muscles and joints lasting 24 hours or less.

#### Eye contact

Zinc oxide can cause irritation, tearing and mild temporary pain.

#### Ingestion

Zinc oxide may cause vomiting, nausea, thirst, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

#### Inhalation

Zinc oxide dust is non-toxic if inhaled, except of a few reported cases of metal fume fever. Some workers develop a tolerance after repeated daily exposure to zinc oxide fume. This tolerance is lost after short periods away from work

#### Skin Contact

Zinc oxide may cause irritation to the skin.

#### Potential Environmental Effects

Zinc Oxide has very low solubility in water and generally has no direct bioavailability. Refer to SECTION 15- REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No	% Content	
Zinc Oxide	CAS No. 1314-13-2	99 - 100%	

### Section 4: First-Aid Measures

#### Eye Contact

Flush with warm running water for at least 15 minutes, including the eyelids to remove dust particle(s). If irritation persists seek medical attention.

#### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and warm water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

#### Inhalation

Remove victim from exposure area to fresh air immediately . If breathing is difficult, medical oxygen may be administered, if available. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention.

#### Ingestion

If irritation or discomfort occurs, obtain medical advice

### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

#### Fire and Explosion Hazards

This material is not flammable.

#### Extinguishing Media

Use any means of extinction appropriate for surrounding fire conditions such as water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

#### Fire Fighting

Zinc oxide fumes may be released in a fire involving zinc oxide. Fire fighters must be fully trained and wear full protective clothing including an approved, self- contained breathing apparatus which supplies a positive air pressure within a full face piece mask.

Flash Point And Method	Not Applicable
Upper And Lower	
Explosive Limit	Not Applicable
Auto Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Fire Extinguishing Agents	None; Material will not burn
NFPA Ratings:	Health: 1, Fire: 0 & Reactivity:0

Hazard scale: 0 = Minimum, 1= Slight, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Serious & 4 = Severe

### **Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

Personal Precautions	Remove soiled clothing and launder before reuse. Avoid all skin contact with the spilled material. Use protective clothing, safety glasses, gloves and a respirator.
Environmental Precautions	Waste zinc oxide should be handled and disposed of in a manner which complies with local, state/provincial and federal regulations. Zinc oxide may cause adverse long-term effects in the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers, ditches or drains.
Clean- Up Procedures	Small Spill - sweep up material for disposal or recovery. Large spills - Shovel material into containers. Thoroughly sweep area of spill to clean up any residual material. In case of large spills, follow the facility emergency response procedures.
Spill Kit Information	No specific spill kit required for this product
Evacuation procedures	Isolate the spill area to prevent people from entering it until the clean up is complete.

### **Section 7: Handling and Storage**

Handling Procedures	All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Do not breathe dust. Avoid all contact with skin and eyes. Use this product only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Storage Procedures	Zinc oxide gradually absorbs carbon dioxide upon exposure to air. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals

(refer to Section 10, Stability & Reactivity). Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area. Empty containers may contain residual particles; therefore, empty container should be handle d with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers, which held this product. Do not store this material in open or unlabeled containers.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Exposure Guidelines

Component: Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)

ACGIH TWA	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> -total dust
ACGIH STEL	10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> -total dust
OSHA PEL	5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> – TWA respirable fraction
OSHA PEL	15.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> – TWA total dust
OSHA PEL	5.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - TWA fume
OSHA PEL	10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - STEL fume
NIOSH REL	5.0 mg/m(3) – TWA total dust
NIOSH REL	15.0 mg/m(3) - 15 minute ceiling

Engineering Controls: Use mechanical ventilation such as dilution and local exhaust. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system and exhaust directly to the outside. Supply ample air replacement. Provide dust collectors with explosion vents.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes/Face	Wear safety glasses or goggles
Skin	Wear impervious gloves, boots and coveralls to avoid skin contact.
Respiratory	If airborne concentrations are above the applicable exposure limits, use NIOSH- approved respiratory protection.

General hygiene consideration      Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking.  
 Have an eyewash fountain and safety shower available in the work area. Change work clothing after use.

#### Protective Clothing Pictogram



## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

PH	Not Applicable
Odor	No odour
Color	White
Appearance	Fine white solid powder
Solubility	0.00016 g / 100 ml cold water; soluble in acids and bases
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable
Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Sublimes at 1975degC
Vapor pressure	Not Applicable
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	5.61
Molecular Weight	81.38
Percent Volatile (20degC)	Nil

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions. Avoid heat & incompatible material
Incompatibility	Zinc oxide and chlorinated rubber reacts violently @ 215 deg C. Contact with magnesium and linseed oil can cause violent reaction. Contact with strong acids may cause vigorous reaction. Contact with strong bases will form water and soluble zincates. Contact between zinc oxide and hydrogen fluoride, aluminum + hexachloroethane, zinc chloride or phosphoric acid, and water should be avoided.
Hazardous	
Decomposition	None
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

Zinc Oxide dust is generally considered a nuisance dust and is not bio-accumulative. Dust can cause mild mechanical irritation to the eye. No skin irritation is expected from a single short-term exposure to this product. Ingestion of large doses may cause gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting. Inhalation of zinc oxide fume may cause metal fume fever, an illness that lasts less than 48 hours; the "no effect level" for induction of metal fume fever is in the range of 5 to 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Carcinogenicity	Not classified as to human carcinogenicity
Epidemiology	Not available
Sensitization	Not available
Mutagenicity	Zinc components have not been active in genetics assays
Teratogenicity	Zinc oxide at 2 to 38 mg/day had no effect on reproduction
Corrosivity	Not available
Repeated dose effects	Not available

### Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	It is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Since it takes very long time for zinc oxide to break down, it may cause adverse long-term effects in the aquatic environment.
Degradability	The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

The material does not have an EPA waste number and is not a listed waste. Keep out of sewers, ditches or drains. All wastes must be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

### Section 14: Transport Information

US HM-181	Not regulated
DOT Classification	Hazard class: XCP; NOT REGULATED FOR DOMESTIC TRANSPORT
TDG Classification	Not regulated
IMO/IMDG	Not regulated
ICAO/IATA	Not regulated

EU ADR/ RID,  
AND/ADNR ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.  
(Zinc Oxide) UN 3077, Class 9, PG III, Classification Code M7



Above markings are applicable to EU ADR/ RID and AND/ADNR only.

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

### U.S Federal Regulation:

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) Status  
TSCA (United States) the international ingredients of this product are listed  
CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(a): Not Listed  
SARA 302 Components – 40 CFR 355 Appendix A: None  
RCRA 261: TCLP Determination Pb, Cd  
DOT 172: Not Regulated  
FCC: Listed  
Color: 73.1991, 2991  
SARA 311/312: Yes (Acute)  
SARA 313: Compounds: Zn, Pb  
U.S. EPA Reg. No. 71645-3  
U.S. EPA PC Code: 088502  
U.S. TRI Reproductive Toxin – Yes  
U.S. TRI Development Toxin – Yes

### Canada

WHMIS Classification - not controlled  
Domestic substance list (DSL) – listed

### European Union

EC # 215-222-5  
Zinc oxide is not considered environmentally hazardous outside of the EU.  
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.  
(Zinc Oxide) UN 3077, Class 9, PG III.  
Ingredients listed on the European inventory of existing commercial Chemical substances (EINECS).....  
Yes, on inventory  
WARNING. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P391: Collect spillage.  
P501: Disposal of contents/ container as hazardous or special waste in accordance with applicable law.



## Section 16: Other Information

### Legend for abbreviations

1. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
2. PEL – permissible exposure limit
3. NIOSH - The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
4. REL - recommended exposure limits
5. ACGIH - The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
6. TLV - threshold limit value
7. TWA – time waited average
8. STEL – short term exposure limit

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