

ZINC OXIDE**0208**
April 2004CAS No: 1314-13-2
RTECS No: ZH4810000
EC No: 030-013-00-7Zinc white
Zinc monoxide
C.I. Pigment White 4
ZnO
Molecular mass: 81.4

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
Inhalation	Sore throat. Headache. Fever or elevated body temperature. Nausea. Vomiting. Weakness. Chills. Muscular pain. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin		Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes		Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.	N Symbol R: 50/53 S: 60-61

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE

IMPORTANT DATA**Physical State; Appearance**

WHITE POWDER

Chemical dangers

Reacts violently with aluminium and magnesium powders, and with chlorinated rubber on heating causing fire and explosion hazard.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: (as respirable fraction) 2 mg/m³ as TWA; (ACGIH 2004).
TLV: (as respirable fraction) 10 mg/m³ as STEL; (ACGIH 2004).
MAK: (as fume) 1 mg/m³, Respirable fraction; Peak limitation category: I(1); (DFG 2003).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly especially for zinc oxide fume particles.

Effects of short-term exposure

Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The substance as a fume is irritating to the respiratory tract. The effects may be delayed. See Notes.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point: 1975/C
Density: 5.6 g/cm³

Solubility in water: none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**NOTES**

The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until a few hours have passed. Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**LEGAL NOTICE**

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible