

Material Safety Data Sheet

ZINC CHROME / ZINC CHROMATE

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE, PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product name : ZINC CHROME / ZINC CHROMATE

COLOURTECH INDUSTRIES

Factory Address:

Colourtech Industries
Plot No. Ex. 12, Opp. CETP, 1st Phase,
GIDC, Vapi - 396 195
Valsad Dist., (Gujarat), INDIA.

2. HAZARD SUMMARY

- Zinc Chromate can affect you when breathed in and may enter the body through the skin.
- Repeated exposure can cause a hole in the bone dividing the inner nose. Nose bleeds and sores are earlier signs.
- Exposure can irritate the skin causing rash or skin ulcers. can also trigger a skin allergy, so that even low exposures cause rash.

3. IDENTIFICATION

Zinc Chromate is a yellow powder. It is used as a rust inhibitor in metal paints

4. HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

- Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer.
- If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

5. WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

- The recommended airborne exposure limit is 0.05 mg/m³ for Chromium VI compounds measured as Chromium averaged over an 8-hour work-shift.
- The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

6. WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

- Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- Wear protective work clothing.
- Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to Zinc Chromate and at the end of the workshift.
- Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of Zinc Chromate to potentially exposed workers.

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7. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to Zinc Chromate:

- Exposure, especially to higher levels, may irritate the throat and air passages.
- Eye contact may cause irritation. Chronic Health Effects The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to Zinc Chromate and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- While Zinc Chromate has not been identified as a carcinogen, certain kinds of Chromium compounds, known as hexavalent Chromium or Chromium VI compounds, have been determined to be human carcinogens. Zinc Chromate is such a compound and should therefore be handled with extreme caution.

Other Long-Term Effects +

- Repeated exposure can cause nose bleeds and sores in the nose. If exposure persists, this can lead to a hole in the bone dividing the inner nose.
- Repeated skin contact can cause rash and even skin ulcers.
- Skin allergy can occur. Once this develops, even low exposure can trigger rash.

8. MEDICAL TESTING

Before beginning employment and at regular times after that, the following are recommended:

- * Urine test for Chromates.

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following may be useful:

- * Evaluation by a qualified allergist, including careful exposure history and special testing, may help diagnose skin allergy. Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

9. WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

Good WORK PRACTICES can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

- Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by Zinc Chromate should change into clean clothing promptly.
- Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to Zinc Chromate.
- Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
- On skin contact with Zinc Chromate, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted Zinc Chromate, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
- Do not eat, smoke, or drink where Zinc Potassium Chromate is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking.
- Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. Do not dry sweep.

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10. CLOTHING

- Avoid skin contact with Zinc Chromate. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/ manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/ clothing material for your operation.
- All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day and put on before work.

11. EYE PROTECTION

- Eye protection is included in the recommended respiratory protection.

12. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS. Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams

13. FIRE HAZARDS

- * Zinc Chromate may burn, but does not readily ignite.
- * Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, or foam extinguishers.

14. FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids.

Skin Contact

- Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

15. PHYSICAL DATA

Water Solubility: Insoluble

16. WATER SOLUBILITY

Zinc exists as a variety of salts, many of which are highly soluble in water.