



Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Code: **B920HT3**
Product name: **ZINTECH PRIMER T-RUST PLUS**

1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

1.3 Company identification

Name: **ARSONSISI S.p.A.**
Full address: **Via dell'Elettronica, 15**
District and Country: **28924 Verbania Fondotoce (VB) Italia**
Tel.: **+39 0323 / 58.90.674**
Fax: **+39 0323 / 58.90.684**
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **lab@arsonsis.com**

Product distribution by: **ARSONSISI S.p.A.**

1.4 Emergency telephone

For urgent inquiries refer to: **+39 0323 / 58.90.674**

2. Hazards Identification.

2.1 Substance/Preparation Classification.

This product is dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and subsequent amendments. Therefore, this product requires a safety data sheet according to the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Danger Symbols: **Xi-N**

R phrases: **43-50/53**

2.2 Danger Identification.

MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION BY SKIN CONTACT.
VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

3. Composition / Information on ingredients.

Contains:

Name.	Concentration % (C).	Classification.
1-O-TOLILBIGUANIDINE	1<= C <5	Xi R 36
C.A.S. number	93-69-6	Xi R 43
EC number	202-268-6	
ZINC POWDER - ZINC DUST	50<= C <75	N R 50/53
C.A.S. number	7440-66-6	
EC number	231-175-3	
INDEX number	030-002-00-7	



ARSONSISI S.p.A.

B920HT3 - ZINTECH PRIMER T-RUST PLUS

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EN

ZINC OXIDE

C.A.S. number 1314-13-2
EC number 215-222-5
INDEX number 030-013-00-7

2,5<= C <6,5

N R 50/53

The complete text of -R- phrases is specified in section 16.

4. First aid measures.

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. Fire-fighting measures.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), a depressurised mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

6. Accidental release measures.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the area in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP

For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal. For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired.

Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

7. Handling and storage.

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place. Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation.

Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and bright flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.

Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

8. Exposure control / personal protection.

8.1 Exposure limit values.

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
ZINC OXIDE	TLV-ACGIH		2	0,6	10	3	
	OEL	IRL	5		10		

8.2 Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitril or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear an FFP3 (ref. standard EN 141) type half mask.

The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	solid
Solubility	immiscible with water
Viscosity	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Reactive Properties	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Explosion limits (mix air/powder)	35 - 90 g/mc
Ignition temperature (mix air/powder)	450-600°C
Softening temperature	>50°C
pH.	Not available.
Boiling point.	Not available.
Flash point.	Not available.
Explosive properties.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Specific gravity.	Not available.
Solid content:	100,00 %

10. Stability and reactivity.

The product is stable even if the powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

Zn powder: it reacts with strong acids and alkalis, forming hydrogen which is explosive; likewise it reacts with water, but less violently. Thus water is contra-indicated to extinguish the fires.

11. Toxicological information.

Upon contact with skin, this product causes sensitization (dermatitis). Dermatitis derives from skin irritation on the areas which repeatedly come into contact with the sensitizing agent. Cutaneous lesions may include: erythemas, edemas, papules, vesicles, pustules, scurries, ulcerations and exudative phenomena, whose intensity varies according to illness seriousness and affected areas. Erythemas, edemas and exudative phenomena prevail during the acute phase. Scurfy skin, dryness, ulcerations and skin thickening prevail during the chronic phase.

12. Ecological information.

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it may even have negative effects on aquatic environment.

ZINC POWDER - ZINC DUST

EC50 (48h): 2,8 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
IC50 (72h): 0,015 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
LC50 (96h): 7,1 mg/l/96h Nothobranchius guentheri

ZINC OXIDE

EC50 (48h): 1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
LC50 (96h): 1,1 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

13. Disposal consideration.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

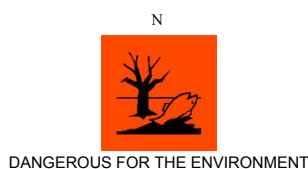
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. Transport information.

This product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

15. Regulatory information.



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|----------------|--|
| R 43 | MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION BY SKIN CONTACT. |
| R 50/53 | VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT. |
| S 24 | AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN. |
| S 29 | DO NOT EMPTY INTO DRAINS. |
| S 37 | WEAR SUITABLE GLOVES. |
| S 60 | THIS MATERIAL AND ITS CONTAINER MUST BE DISPOSED OF AS HAZARDOUS WASTE. |
| S 61 | AVOID RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT. REFER TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/SAFETY DATA SHEETS. |

Contains: 1-O-TOLILBIGUANIDINE

Danger labelling under directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and following amendments and adjustments.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

16. Other information.

Text of -R- phrases quoted in section 3 of the sheet.

R 36	IRRITATING TO EYES.
R 43	MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION BY SKIN CONTACT.
R 50/53	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments;
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXIX);
3. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament;
4. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament;
5. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
6. Handling Chemical Safety;
7. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
8. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
9. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
10. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition;

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product .

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Changes to previous review.

The following sections were modified:

01 / 09