



SAFETY DATA SHEET (Aerosol) Zinc Galva

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name (Aerosol) Zinc Galva
Product number 3855

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Car maintenance product. - Paint.
Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Autosmart International Ltd
 Lynn Lane,
 Shenstone, nr Lichfield
 Staffordshire. WS14 0DH
 England
 www.autosmartinternational.com
 Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
 Fax: +44 (0) 1543 481549 (09:00 - 17:00)
 info@autosmartinternational.com

Contact person Mr. Russell Butler

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Mob: +44 (0) 7808 971321 (24hrs)
 Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
 Fax: +44 (0) 1543 481549 (09:00 - 17:00)

If you urgently need medical help or advice but it's not a life-threatening situation, call 111 free from any phone to speak to an NHS adviser. The 24-hour NHS 111 service can give you healthcare advice or direct you to the local service that can help you best.

The NHS 111 service will also be available via the harmonised European number for medical advice 116 117

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification

Physical hazards Aerosol 1 - H222, H229
Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 STOT RE 2 - H373
Environmental hazards Not Classified

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Xn;R20/21. Xi;R36. F+;R12. N;R51/53. R66.

Human health

Extensive use of the product in areas with inadequate ventilation may result in the accumulation of hazardous vapour concentrations. May cause discomfort. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. Irritation of nose, throat and airway.

Physicochemical

Aerosol containers can explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. The product is extremely flammable. When sprayed on a naked flame or any incandescent material the aerosol vapours can be ignited.

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
 H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
 P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 P260 Do not breathe vapour/spray.
 P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
 P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Supplementary precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

ACETONE 20-30%		
CAS number: 67-64-1	EC number: 200-662-2	REACH registration number: 01-2119471330-49-xxxx
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) F;R11 Xi;R36 R66 R67	
BUTANE 20-30%		
CAS number: 106-97-8	EC number: 203-448-7	
Classification Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Press. Gas	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) F+;R12	
XYLENE 10-15%		
CAS number: 1330-20-7	EC number: 215-535-7	REACH registration number: 01-2119488216-32-xxxx
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Acute Tox. 4 - H312	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) R10 Xn;R20/21 Xi;R38	
PROPANE 5-10%		
CAS number: 74-98-6	EC number: 200-827-9	
Classification Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Press. Gas	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) F+;R12	
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics 5-10%		
CAS number: 64742-48-9	EC number: 919-857-5	REACH registration number: 01-2119463258-33-XXXX
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Xn;R65. R10,R66,R67.	

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

ISOBUTANE		5-10%
CAS number: 75-28-5		EC number: 200-857-2
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)	
Flam. Gas 1 - H220	F+;R12	
Press. Gas		
ETHYLBENZENE		1-2%
CAS number: 100-41-4		EC number: 202-849-4
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)	
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	F;R11 Xn;R20	
Acute Tox. 4 - H332		
BUTYL ACETATE -norm		0.7-1.0%
CAS number: 123-86-4		EC number: 204-658-1
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)	
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	R10 R66 R67	
STOT SE 3 - H336		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

General information	Keep affected person away from heat, sparks and flames.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Eye contact	Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	In case of overexposure, organic solvents may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication, and at very high concentrations unconsciousness and death.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation.
Skin contact	Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation. Prolonged contact may cause redness and/or tearing.

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor No specific recommendations. If in doubt, get medical attention promptly.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with the following media: Powder. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide or dry powder. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. Cool aerosol containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Fire creates: Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Carbon monoxide (CO). Nitrous gases (NO_x). Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. The product is highly flammable.

Hazardous combustion products Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and disperse vapours. Do not scatter spilled material with more water than needed to fight the fire. Risk of re-ignition after fire has been extinguished. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water. Be aware of danger of explosion. Fight advanced or massive fires from safe distance or protected location.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions For personal protection, see Section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above an acceptable level. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Aerosol cans: Must not be exposed to direct sunlight or temperatures above 50°C. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Pressurised container: Must not be exposed to temperatures above 50°C. Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C. Keep container dry.

Storage class Flammable compressed gas storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

ACETONE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 500 ppm 1210 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1500 ppm 3620 mg/m³

BUTANE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 600 ppm 1450 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 750 ppm 1810 mg/m³

XYLENE

Sk

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 441 mg/m³

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 220 mg/m³

PROPANE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): Asphyxiating Asphyxiating. Asphyxiating.

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): Asphyxiating Asphyxiating. Asphyxiating.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL

ISOBUTANE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 800 ppm

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 800 ppm

ETHYLBENZENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm(Sk) 441 mg/m³(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 125 ppm(Sk) 552 mg/m³(Sk)

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 150 ppm 724 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 200 ppm 966 mg/m³

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva**XYLENE (CAS: 1330-20-7)**

DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 442 mg/m ³ Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 221 mg/kg/day Industry - Dermal; Long term : 3182 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 260 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 65.3 mg/m ³ Consumer - Dermal; : 1872 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Long term : 12.5 mg/kg/day
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.327 mg/l - Marine water; 0.327 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 12.46 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 12.46 mg/kg - Soil; 2.31 mg/kg - STP; 6.58 mg/l

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (CAS: 64742-48-9)

DNEL	Industry - Dermal; Long term : 208 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 871 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 125 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 185 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Long term : 125 mg/kg/day
-------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8.2. Exposure controls**Protective equipment****Appropriate engineering controls**

Avoid inhalation of vapours. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. No specific ventilation requirements. This product must not be handled in a confined space without adequate ventilation.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles.

Hand protection

No specific hand protection recommended. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. Neoprene. Nitrile rubber. Polyethylene. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.

Other skin and body protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station. Do not smoke in work area. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated.

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

Respiratory protection No specific recommendations. Respiratory protection must be used if the airborne contamination exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit. Use chemical cartridge protection with appropriate cartridge.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol. Liquid.
Colour	Silver.
Odour	Strong. Solvent.
Odour threshold	Not available. Not available.
pH	Not applicable. Not applicable.
Melting point	~ 0°C
Initial boiling point and range	~ 100°C @°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	< -20°C CC (Closed cup).
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 1.8 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 9.5 %
Vapour pressure	590 - 1760 kPa @ °C
Relative density	1.000 @ (20°C)°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in the following materials: Organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient	: 2.3 - 2.8
Auto-ignition temperature	365°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not determined.
Oxidising properties	Not applicable.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 480 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Avoid the following conditions: Heat, sparks, flames. Shocks and physical damage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Not applicable. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

Conditions to avoid Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong alkalis. Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Fire creates: Vapours/gases/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Nitrous gases (NO_x).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Other health effects There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 15,384.61538462

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (gases ppm) 450,000.0

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 1,100.0

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 10.71428571

Skin corrosion/irritation

Human skin model test Scientifically unjustified.

Extreme pH Scientifically unjustified.

General information Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.

Inhalation Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Harmful by inhalation. Vapour may affect central nervous system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Intoxication. May cause discomfort. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting. Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.

Ingestion May cause stomach pain or vomiting. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. May cause discomfort if swallowed. No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.

Skin contact Harmful in contact with skin. May cause defatting of the skin but is not an irritant.

Eye contact Vapour or spray in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

Acute and chronic health hazards Because of the product's quantity and composition, the health hazard is regarded as low.

Route of entry Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact

Medical symptoms No specific symptoms noted, but this chemical may still have adverse health impact, either in general or on certain individuals.

Medical considerations Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva**ACETONE****Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀) 5,800.0
mg/kg)

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀) 20,000.0
mg/kg)

Species Rabbit

BUTANE

Toxicological effects No data recorded.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity The product contains a substance which is harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecological information on ingredients.**ACETONE**

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

BUTANE

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants Not determined.

Acute toxicity - microorganisms Not determined.

Acute toxicity - terrestrial Not determined.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is biodegradable. Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

Ecological information on ingredients.**ACETONE**

Persistence and degradability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

BUTANE

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

Persistence and degradability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.

Partition coefficient : 2.3 - 2.8

Ecological information on ingredients.

ACETONE

Bioaccumulative potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

BUTANE

Bioaccumulative potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product is insoluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ACETONE

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

BUTANE

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ACETONE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Not applicable.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Do not puncture or incinerate, even when empty. Empty aerosols should be recycled where facilities exist. Full or part full aerosols should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with local authority requirements.

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

Disposal methods Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Packaging: Reuse or recycle products wherever possible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1950
UN No. (IMDG)	1950
UN No. (ICAO)	1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	AEROSOLS, flammable
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	AEROSOLS, flammable
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	AEROSOLS, flammable
Proper shipping name (ADN)	AEROSOLS, flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	2.1
ADR/RID label	2.1
IMDG class	2.1
ICAO class/division	2.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-D, S-U
Tunnel restriction code	(D)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

EU legislation Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

Water hazard classification WGK 1

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

Issued by Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain.
www.autosmartinternational.com
rbutler@autosmart.co.uk
Tel +44 (0)1543 481616

Revision date 24/09/2015

Revision 6

Supersedes date 03/05/2013

SDS number 10623

SDS status Approved.

Risk phrases in full R10 Flammable.
R11 Highly flammable.
R12 Extremely flammable.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

(Aerosol) Zinc Galva

Hazard statements in full

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.