# ZINC STEARATE

#### 1. Chemical Product And Company Identification

Company's Name: REAGENTS, INC. Company's Name: REAGENTS, INC. Company's P. O. Box: 240746 Company's City: CHARLOTTE Company's State: NC Company's Country: US Company's Zip Code: 28224 Company's Info Ph #: 704/554-7474, 800/732-8484 Emergencies, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 Date MSDS Prepared: April 29, 2003 Synonyms: Dibasic zinc stearate; stearic acid zinc salt; octadecanoic acid zinc salt, zinc distearate. CAS No.: 557-05-1 Molecular Weight: 632.2 Chemical Formula: Zn(C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> Product Codes: 2-35350

#### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Zinc Stearate		 90 - 100%	Yes
Line Stear are	557 05 1	<i>J0</i> 10070	105

The exact product composition depends on the source and purity of the fatty acid used.

# 3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

WARNING! MAY FORM COMBUSTIBLE DUST CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR.

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Health Rating: 2 - Moderate Flammability Rating: 0 - None Reactivity Rating: 0 - None Contact Rating: 1 - Slight Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES; LAB COAT Storage Color Code: Green (General Storage)

#### Potential Health Effects

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*Inhalation:* Symptoms from excessive inhalation of dust may include coughing and difficult breathing. *Ingestion:* Large dose may cause abdominal spasms and diarrhea.

*Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. Constant exposure to excessive amounts may cause eczema. Eye Contact: May cause redness, pain.* 

*Chronic Exposure:* Grossly excessive and chronic inhalation of the dust may cause a progressive chemical pneumonitis, cyanosis, and pulmonary edema.

**Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, impaired respiratory function, or a history of pulmonary disease should not be exposed to dusts.

### 4. First Aid Measures

*Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty. Ingestion: Give several glasses of water to drink to dilute. If large amounts were swallowed, get medical advice.* 

*Skin Contact:* Wash exposed area with soap and water. Get medical advice if irritation develops. *Eye Contact:* Wash thoroughly with running water. Get medical advice if irritation develops.

# 5. Fire Fighting Measures

#### Fire:

Flash point: 279°C (534°F) CC

Autoignition temperature:  $790^{\circ}C(1454^{\circ}F)$ 

Minimum dust cloud ignition temperature is  $690^{\circ}C$  ( $1274^{\circ}F$ ). Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire.

**Explosion:** Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Minimum explosible concentration: 0.02 g/l (air) (Bureau of Mines, 1968). Maximum explosion pressure: 68 lb./sq. in. @ 0.3 ounces per cubic foot. Sensitive to static discharge.

*Fire Extinguishing Media:* Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing.

**Special Information:** In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved selfcontained breathing apparatus with full-facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Pressure from the extinguishing media may cause severe dusting. Melted fatty acid can give "grease" type fire. Explosion hazards apply only to dusts, not to granular forms of this product. Actual temperatures and concentrations may vary by product composition.

# 6. Accidental Release Measures

Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Spills: Clean up spills in a manner that does not disperse dust into the air. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Reduce airborne dust and prevent scattering by moistening with water. Pick up spill for recovery or disposal and place in a closed container.

# 7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Avoid dust formation and control ignition sources. Employ grounding, venting and explosion relief provisions in accord with accepted engineering practices in any process capable of generating dust and/or static electricity. Empty only into inert or non-flammable atmosphere. Emptying contents into a non-inert atmosphere where flammable vapors may be present could cause a flash fire or explosion due to electrostatic discharge. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

# 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits: -OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total dust, 5 mg/m3 respirable fraction for zinc stearate -ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of total dust for stearates.

**Ventilation System:** A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

**Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):** If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half facepiece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filters) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection: Gloves and lab coat, apron or coveralls. Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles.

# 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Fine, soft white powder, granules, prills or flakes.
Odor: Slight odor of fatty acid.
Solubility: Insoluble in water, alcohol, ether; slightly soluble in benzene.
Density: 1.095
pH: No information found.
% Volatiles by volume @ 21°C (70°F): 0
Boiling Point: Decomposes.
Melting Point: 120 – 130°C (248 – 266°F)
Vapor Density (Air=1): Not applicable.
Vapor Aressure (mm Hg): Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): Not applicable.

#### 10. Stability and Reactivity

*Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.* 

*Hazardous Decomposition Products:* Burning may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and zinc oxides.

*Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur. Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, peroxides, oxygen, and acids. Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.* 

# 11. Toxicological Information

 $LD_{50} \text{ oral, } rat = > 10 \text{ gm/Kg.}$ 

\Cancer Lists\				
	<i>NTP</i>	Carcinogen		
Ingredient	Known	Anticipated	IARC Category	
Zinc Stearate (557-05-1)	No	No	None	

### 12. Ecological Information

*Environmental Fate:* No information found. *Environmental Toxicity:* No information found.

# 13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

# 14. Transport Information

Not regulated.

# 15. Regulatory Information

\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\		
Ingredient	TSCA EC Japan Austral	ia
Zinc Stearate (557-05-1)	Yes Yes Yes Yes	

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----

	Canada	
Ingredient	Korea DSL NDSL Phil.	
Zinc Stearate (557-05-1)	Yes Yes No Yes	

\Federal, State & Interna	onal Regulations - Part 1\ -SARA 302SARA 313	
Ingredient	RQ TPQ List Chemical Catg.	
Zinc Stearate (557-05-1)	No No No Zinc compoun	
\Federal, State & Interna	onal Regulations - Part 2	
Ingredient	-RCRATSCA- CERCLA 261.33 8(d)	
Zinc Stearate (557-05-1)	No No No	
Chemical Weapons Convention	No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No	
SARA 311/312: Acute: No	hronic: No Fire: Yes Pressure: No	
Reactivity: No (Pure / Sol	)	
WHMIS: This MSDS has been	repared according to the hazard criteria of the	Controlled Product
Regulations (CPR) and the MS	S contains all of the information required by th	e CPR.

#### 16. Other Information

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