

**Symptoms and Effects of Exposure to Selected Individual Components (continued)****ZINC and ZINC OXIDE**

**Inhalation hazards** – Exposure to zinc oxide can cause a flu-like illness called metal fume fever, with symptoms of metallic taste in the mouth, headaches, cough, shortness of breath, aches and chills, upset stomach and chest pain.

**Other hazards** – Zinc oxide may be absorbed through the skin to produce the above symptoms. Repeated high exposure may cause ulcer symptoms and affect liver function.

**ZIRCONIUM COMPOUNDS**

**Inhalation hazards** – Avoid inhalation of zirconium containing aerosols, which can cause lung granulomas.

**Other hazards** – Most zirconium compounds in common use are insoluble and are considered inert. Can cause damage to outer eye surface.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Ingestion:** Seek medical attention.  
**Inhalation:** Move to fresh air. Seek medical attention.  
**Eye Contact:** Flush with water to remove particulate. Seek medical attention.  
**Skin Contact:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If persistent irritation develops, seek medical attention.

**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flashpoint:** N/A      **LEL:** N/A      **UEL:** N/A      **Autoignition Temperature:** This product is inherently flame resistant, but may ignite at temperatures exceeding 1,112°F (600°C) in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use media suitable for surrounding fire.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** None

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Heating to very high temperatures may result in toxic decomposition products (See Section 10).

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

If a release of dust occurs during machining, abrading, or riveting, remove dust by vacuuming or wet mopping. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters. Do not use compressed air to blow dust in the workplace.