



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

Section 1: Identification of the Substance/Mixture and the Company/Undertaking

Product Name: Zinc (Zn)

Trade Names and Synonyms: High Grade Zinc; Special High Grade Zinc; Zinc, Zn, CGG Alloy <1% Aluminum

Manufacturer:

Materials Science International, Inc.

1660 Georgesville Road

Columbus, OH 43228-3620, USA

Phn# 1-614-870-0400

Fax# 1-614-878-6000

Chemtrec: (800)424-9300 or Poison Center: (800)562-8236

Product Use:

Zinc metal is used to coat steel for corrosion protection (galvanizing, electroplating, electro-galvanizing), as an alloying element in bronze, brass, aluminum and other metal alloys, for zinc die casting alloys, for zinc dry cell and zinc/air batteries, for the production of zinc sheet for architectural and coinage applications, as a reducing agent in organic chemistry and for other chemical applications.

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification

In the form in which it is sold this product is not regulated as a Hazardous Product in the U.S. or Canada.

Health		Physical	Environmental
Acute Toxicity (Oral, Inhalation) –	Does not meet criteria	Does not meet criteria for any Physical Hazard	Aquatic Toxicity – (Short Term/Long Term) Does not meet any criteria
Skin Corrosion/Irritation –	Does not meet criteria		
Eye Damage/Eye Irritation –	Does not meet criteria		
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization –	Does not meet criteria		
Mutagenicity –	Does not meet criteria		
Carcinogenicity –	Does not meet criteria		
Reproductive Toxicity –	Does not meet criteria		
Specific Target Organ Toxicity:			
Acute Exposure –	Does not meet criteria		
Chronic Exposure –	Does not meet criteria		

Label

Symbols:	None required	Signal Word:	None required
Hazard Statements	None required	Precautionary Statements:	None required

Emergency Overview:

A lustrous bluish-silver metal that does not burn in bulk but may form explosive mixtures if dispersed in air as a fine powder. Zinc oxide fume is formed when zinc metal is heated to or near the boiling point, or is burned. Contact with acids or alkalis generates flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Do NOT use water or foam on burning zinc metal. Apply dry chemical, sand or special powder extinguishing media. Zinc is relatively non-toxic and poses little immediate hazard to the health of emergency response personnel or to the environment in an emergency situation.

Potential Health Effects:

Zinc is essentially non-toxic to humans. However, zinc oxide fumes may cause mild local irritation to eyes, nose, throat and upper airways. Acute over-exposure to zinc oxide fume may cause metal fume fever, characterized by flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting which may be delayed 3 – 10 hours in onset. In most cases, dermal exposure to zinc or zinc compounds does not result in any noticeable toxic effects. Zinc is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, NTP, IARC, ACGIH or the EU (see Toxicological Information, Section 11).

Potential Environmental Effects:

Zinc metal has relatively low bioavailability and poses no immediate ecological risks. Depending on physico-chemical characteristics (e.g., pH, water hardness), compounds of zinc metal can be toxic, particularly in the aquatic environment. Zinc also has the potential to bioaccumulate in plants and animals in both aquatic and terrestrial environments (see Ecological Information, Section 12).

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredient

Material / Component	Concentration % by Wt.	CAS #
Zinc	99+%	7440-66-6

Note: See Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Symptoms: Mild eye irritation, redness. Do not rub eye(s). Let the eye(s) water naturally for a few minutes. Look right and left, then up and down. If particle/dust does not come out, cautiously rinse eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until particle/dust is removed, while holding eyelid(s) open. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. DO NOT attempt to manually remove anything from the eye.

Skin Contact:

Symptoms: Soiling of skin. No health effects expected. If irritation does occur, rinse with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell, get medical advice/attention.

Molten Metal: Flush contact area to solidify and cool but do not attempt to remove encrusted material or clothing. Cover burns and seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:

Symptoms: Coughing and irritation in heavy dust clouds. If symptoms are experienced remove source of contamination or move victim from exposure area to fresh air immediately and obtain medical advice. NOTE: Metal fume fever may develop 3-10 hours after exposure to zinc oxide fumes. If symptoms of metal fume fever (flu-like symptoms) develop, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion:

Symptoms: Stomach upset, nausea, diarrhea. If swallowed, no specific intervention is indicated as this material is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However, if you are concerned or you feel unwell, obtain medical advice.

Section 5: Fire / Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Massive metal is difficult to ignite and is not considered a serious fire hazard. However, finely divided metallic dust may form flammable or explosive dust clouds when dispersed in the air at high concentrations and exposed to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. Bulk dust in a damp state may heat spontaneously and ignite on exposure to air.

Contact with acids and alkali hydroxides results in evolution of hydrogen gas which is potentially explosive. Mixtures with potassium chlorate or fused ammonium nitrate may explode on impact.

Extinguishing Media:

Apply dry chemical, dry sand, or special powder extinguishing (Class D) media. Do NOT use water, carbon dioxide or foam on molten metals. Water may be ineffective for extinguishing a fire but should be used to keep fire exposed billets, ingots and castings cool.

Fire Fighting:

If possible, move material not yet involved in the fire from the fire area. If this is not possible, cool fire-exposed zinc by applying hose streams or fogs. Apply only dry chemical, sand, or special powder extinguishing media to any molten or burning zinc metal. Take extreme caution to prevent contact of water with molten or burning zinc. Zinc foil in particular may ignite in the presence of water. Zinc oxide fumes may evolve in fires. Fire fighters should be fully trained and wear full protective clothing including an approved, self-contained breathing apparatus which supplies a positive air pressure within a full face-piece mask.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Procedures for Cleanup:

Control source of release if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately observing precautions in Section 8, Personal Protection. Molten metal should be allowed to cool and harden before cleanup. Once solidified wear gloves, pick up and return to process. Powder or dust should be cleaned up by sweeping/shoveling, etc. Solid

metal is recyclable. Return uncontaminated spilled material to the process if possible. Place contaminated material in clean, dry, suitably labeled containers for later recovery or disposal. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements.

Personal Precautions:

Protective clothing, gloves, and a respirator are recommended for persons responding to an accidental release (see also Section 8). Close-fitting safety goggles may be necessary in some circumstances to prevent eye contact with zinc dust and fume. Where molten metal is involved, wear heat-resistant gloves and suitable clothing for protection from hot-metal splash.

Environmental Precautions:

Zinc metal has relatively low bioavailability and poses no immediate ecological risks. Depending on physico-chemical characteristics (e.g., pH, water hardness), compounds of zinc metal can be toxic, particularly in the aquatic environment. Zinc also has the potential to bioaccumulate in plants and animals in both aquatic and terrestrial environments. Releases of the product to water and soil should be prevented.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Store zinc in a DRY covered area, separate from incompatible materials. Zinc ingots suspected of containing moisture should be THOROUGHLY DRIED before being added to a molten bath. Ingots may contain cavities that collect moisture. Entrained moisture will expand explosively when immersed in a molten bath.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control parameters - Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL
Zinc 7440-66-6	None established **	None established **	None established **

NOTE: OEGs for individual jurisdictions may differ from those given above. Check with local authorities for the applicable OEGs in your jurisdiction.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; **OSHA** - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; **NIOSH** - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. **TLV** – Threshold Limit Value, **PEL** – Permissible Exposure Limit, **REL** – Recommended Exposure Limit.

** NOTE: While there is no established OEL for zinc as such, there are OELs for zinc oxide which may be formed during burning, welding or other fuming processes.

The OSHA PEL final rule limits for zinc oxide dust are 10 mg/m³ (total) and 5 mg/m³ (respirable); the OSHA PEL final rule limit for zinc oxide fume is 5 mg/m³. Note that the OSHA PEL final rule limits are currently non-enforceable due to a court decision.

The OSHA PEL transitional limits therefore remain in force at present. They are 15 mg/m³ (total) and 5 mg/m³ (respirable) while the transitional PEL for zinc oxide fume is 5 mg/m³. The ACGIH TLV for zinc oxide is 2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) with a Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 10 mg/m³ (respirable fraction).

The NIOSH REL for zinc oxide (dust or fume) is 5 mg/m³ 10 hr TWA with a 15 mg/m³ ceiling limit (15 minute sample) for zinc oxide dust and a 10 mg/m³ STEL for zinc oxide fume (15 minute sample).

NOTE: The selection of the necessary level of engineering controls and personal protective equipment will vary depending upon the conditions of use and the potential for exposure. The following are therefore only general guidelines that may not fit all circumstances. Control measures to consider include:

Ventilation:

Use adequate local or general ventilation to maintain the concentration of zinc oxide fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system. Where metallic particles of zinc are being collected and transported by a ventilation system, use a non sparking, grounded ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Locate dust collectors and fans outdoors if possible and provide dust collectors with explosion vents or blow out panels. Refer to appropriate NFPA Standards 484, 654, and/or 68 for specific guidance.

Protective Clothing:

Gloves and coveralls, shop coat or other work clothing are recommended to prevent prolonged or repeated direct skin contact when zinc is processed. Eye protection should be worn where fume or dust is generated. Respiratory protection may be required where zinc oxide fume is generated. Where hot or molten metal is handled, heat-resistant gloves, face shield, and clothing to protect from hot metal splash should be worn. Safety type boots are recommended.

Respirators:

Where zinc oxide dust or fumes are generated and cannot be controlled to within acceptable levels, use appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protection equipment (a 42CFR84 Class N, R or P-95 particulate filter cartridge).

General Hygiene Considerations:

Always practice good personal hygiene. Refrain from eating, drinking, or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking in appropriate designated areas. No special packaging materials are required.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection: Protective clothing is required if exposure exceeds the PEL or TLV or where possibility of skin or eye irritation exists. Full body cotton or disposable coveralls and disposable gloves should be worn during use and handling. Clothing should be left at work site and be properly disposed of or laundered after use. The wash water should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Personal clothing should be protected from contamination.

Respiratory protection: If engineering controls cannot maintain airborne concentrations below exposure limits, use appropriate, approved respiratory protection (a 42 CFR 84 class N, R, or P-100 particulate filter cartridge). When exposure levels are unknown, a self-contained breathing apparatus which supplies a positive air pressure within a full face-piece mask should be worn. Utilization of respiratory equipment should be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1025 and 29 CFR 1910.134

General Hygiene Considerations: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear disposable gloves and eye/face protection. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Bluish-silver lustrous metal	Odour: None	Odour Threshold: None	pH: Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure: 1 mm at 487°C Negligible at 20°C	Vapour Density: Not Applicable	Melting Point/Range: 420° C	Boiling Point/Range: 908° C
Relative Density: (Water = 1) 7.1	Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable	Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution: Log P (oct) = - 0.47 (estimated)	Solubility: Insoluble in Water (0.2 mg/l @ pH 7)

Flash Point: Not Applicable.	Flammable Limits (LEL/UEL): LEL (Zinc Dust): 500 g/m ³ ; UEL Not Determined.	Auto-ignition Temperature: Approx 680°C (dust cloud in air), Approx 460°C (dust layer).	Decomposition Temperature: Oxidation starts approx 450°C
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Section 10: Physical and Chemical Properties

Stability & Reactivity:

Massive metal is stable and not considered reactive under normal temperatures and pressures. Hazardous polymerization or runaway reactions will not occur. Zinc metal slowly becomes covered with a white coating of a hydrated basic zinc carbonate on exposure to moist air. Fine, condensed zinc dust or powder may heat spontaneously and ignite on exposure to air when damp. Zinc metal will react with acids and strong alkalis to generate hydrogen gas. A violent, explosive reaction may occur when powdered zinc is heated with sulphur. Powdered zinc will become incandescent or ignite in the presence of fluorine, chlorine, bromine or interhalogens (e.g., chlorine trifluoride). Powdered zinc can also react explosively with halogenated hydrocarbons if heated. Mixtures with potassium chlorate or fused ammonium nitrate may explode on impact.

Incompatibilities:

Contact with acids and alkalis will generate highly flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with acidic solutions of arsenic and antimony compounds may evolve highly toxic ARSINE or STIBINE gas. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents such as chlorine, fluorine, bromine, sodium, potassium or barium peroxide, sodium or potassium chlorate, chromium trioxide and fused ammonium nitrate. Also incompatible with elemental sulphur dust, halogenated hydrocarbons or chlorinated solvents, chlorinated rubber, and ammonium sulphide or calcium disulphide.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

High temperature operations such as oxy-acetylene cutting, electric arc welding or overheating a molten bath will generate zinc oxide fume which, on inhalation in sufficient quantity, can produce metal fume fever, a transient influenza-like illness.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

General:

Zinc, especially in the metal form, is relatively non-toxic. However, it can react with other materials, such as oxygen or acids, to form compounds that can be potentially toxic. The primary route of exposure would be through the generation and inhalation of zinc oxide fume.

Acute:

Skin/Eye: In most cases, dermal exposure to zinc or zinc compounds does not result in any noticeable toxic effects. Zinc metal is not chemically irritating to the eyes.

Inhalation: If excessive quantities of zinc oxide fume are inhaled, it can result in the condition called metal fume fever. The symptoms of metal fume fever will occur within 3 to 10 hours, and include immediate dryness and irritation of the throat, tightness of the chest and coughing, which may later be followed by flu-like symptoms of fever, malaise, perspiration, frontal headache, muscle cramps, low back pain, occasionally blurred vision, nausea, and vomiting. The

symptoms are temporary and generally disappear, without medical intervention, within 24 to 48 hours of onset. There are no recognized complications, after effects, or chronic effects that result from this condition.

Ingestion: Zinc is not expected to be harmful if ingested. When ingested in excessive quantities, zinc can irritate the stomach resulting in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

Chronic:

There is no chronic form of metal fume fever but in rare instances an acute incident may be followed by complaints such as bronchitis or pneumonia. Some workers may develop a short-term immunity (resistance) so that repeated exposure to zinc oxide fumes does not cause metal fume fever. This immunity (resistance) however is quickly lost after short absences from work (weekends or vacations). Workers exposed to finely-divided metallic zinc for up to 35 years revealed no acute or chronic illnesses attributable to zinc. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with zinc dust or powder may cause dryness, irritation and cracking (dermatitis) since zinc is astringent and may tend to draw moisture from the skin. Zinc is not listed as a human carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) or the European Union (EU).

Chemical Name	Acute Oral Toxicity	Acute Dermal Toxicity	Acute Inhalation Toxicity
Zinc, CAS # 7440-66-6	>5,000 mg/kg **	No Data	No Data

** LD50, Mouse, Oral

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms: Not available

Section 12: Ecological Information

Zinc metal is relatively insoluble; however, processing of the product or extended exposure in aquatic and terrestrial environments may lead to the release of zinc compounds in bio-available forms. Zinc is highly mobile, and can be toxic in the aquatic environment with water hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon content being major regulating factors. Zinc also has the potential to bio-accumulate in plants and animals in both aquatic and terrestrial environments. In soils, zinc is moderately mobile in accordance with soil properties (e.g., cation exchange capacity, pH, redox potential, chemical species); these properties also influence its bioavailability to terrestrial plants.

Section 13: Ecological Information

Waste Treatment Methods

Disposal of wastes:

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Contaminated packaging:

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

Note: This product is not regulated for domestic transport by land, air or rail.

Under 49 CFR 171.8, individual packages that contain lead metal (<100 micrometers) below the reportable quantity (RQ) are not regulated.

Under 49 CFR 171.4, except when transporting aboard a vessel, the requirements of this subchapter specific to marine pollutants do not apply to non-bulk packaging transported by motor vehicles, rail cars and aircrafts.

DOT

Proper shipping name	Not applicable
Hazard Class Packing Group	Not applicable
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	Not applicable
Marine pollutant	Soluble lead compounds are listed as a marine pollutant according to DOT.
Emergency Response Guide	Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory Information

<u>International Inventories:</u>	
TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
AICS	Complies
<u>Legend:</u>	
TSCA	United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL	Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS	European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of

	Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS	Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC	China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL	Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS	Australia Inventory of Chemicals and Substances
US Federal Regulations SARA 313	Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical Name	CWA – Reportable Quantities	CWA – Priority Pollutants	CWA – Hazardous Substances
Zinc, CAS 7440-66-6	none	none	none

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302).

US State Regulations California Proposition 65

This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Zinc, CAS 7440-66-6	Not listed

US State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Zinc, CAS 7440-66-6	X	-	X	-	-

US EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide Registration Number: Not available

Please be advised that N/A can either mean Not Applicable or No Data Has Been Established

Section 16: Other Information

Issue Date	November 17, 2015
Revision Date	N / A
Revision Note	N / A

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the following references:

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2004, Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 7th Edition plus updates.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2015, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2015, Guide to Occupational Exposure Values.
- Bretherick's Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 20th Anniversary Edition (P. G. Urban, Ed), 1995.
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) Hamilton, ON, CHEMINFO Record No. 239 – Zinc Metal.
- European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).
- Health Canada, SOR/2015-17, Hazardous Products Regulations, 30 January 2015.
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man, 1972 – present, (multi-volume work), World Health Organization, Geneva.
- Merck & Co., Inc., 2001, The Merck Index, An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals, 13th Edition.
- National Library of Medicine, National Toxicology Information Program, Hazardous Substance Data Bank (on-line version).
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee – Toxicity Summary for Zinc and Zinc Compounds, April 1992.
- Patty's Toxicology, 5th Edition, 2001 E. Bingham, B. Cohnsen & CH Powell (Eds.).
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Toxicology Program (NTP), 13th Report on Carcinogens, October 2014.
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (on-line edition).
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Toxicological Profile for Zinc - August 2005.
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), CCOHS on-line version.
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1989, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910.

DISCLAIMER

This information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and is not to be considered a warranty or quality Specification.

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