



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): PREACT[®] GALVANIZING FLUX - DRY HA, HA-F, DB, BG, BG-F, BG-NW Soldering Flux100, PREACT[®] EV-F, and PREACT BG-FV

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Inorganic Salt Mixture

TECHNICAL BULLETINS: PREACT[®] GALVANIZING FLUXES
DB (Nuggets)
DB (Granular)
HA and HA-F (Nuggets)
HA and HF-F (Granular)
BG and BG-F (Granular)

PRODUCT USE: Various Industrial Applications

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CSI/Mineral Research Corp.

ADDRESS: 200 East Woodlawn Road
Charlotte, NC 28217

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

BUSINESS PHONE: 704-522-0825

MSDS REVISION DATE: 2/17/2006

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER
			TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³		
Zinc Chloride The following exposure limits are for "Zinc Chloride Fume"	7646-85-7	29-86	1	2	1	2 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	50	NIOSH RELS: TWA = 1 STEL: 2 Carcinogen: EPA-D
Ammonium Chloride The following exposure limits are for "Ammonium Chloride Fume"	12125-02-9	Balance	10	20	10 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	20 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	NIOSH RELS: TWA = 10 STEL: 20
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	0-7%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	0-7%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established C = Ceiling Limit See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used
NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a white, odorless, granular solid. The primary health hazard associated with this material is related to its corrosivity; contact with the product (or fumes, mists, sprays or liquid from solutions containing this substance) can burn eyes, skin, and other contaminated tissue. Zinc Chloride is not flammable or reactive. Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The primary routes of overexposure for the solution are via inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of overexposure to this material.

INHALATION: If this product's dusts (or fumes, vapors, mists, or sprays of solutions containing this substance) are inhaled, they may irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Damage to the tissues of the respiratory system may occur, such as burns and ulcers, especially after prolonged overexposures or overexposures to high concentrations of Zinc Chloride. Additional inhalation symptoms may include the following: choking, coughing, and difficulty breathing. Severe inhalation overexposures can lead to pulmonary edema, pneumonitis, and death.

There are reports of workers developing asthmatic symptoms after performing soldering work with fluxes which contain ammonium and zinc chlorides; however, there is no definitive evidence that this mixture is a human respiratory sensitizer. Inhalation of Zinc Chloride fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms include headache, fever, rapid breathing, sweating, pains in legs or chest. Extreme overexposures to fumes can cause liver and kidney disorders and may be fatal.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Depending on the duration of overexposure, contact with the eyes will cause irritation, pain, reddening, and blindness. Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin overexposures will cause reddening, discomfort, irritation, ulceration, and chemical burns. Chemical burns can result in blistering of the skin and scarring. Repeated skin overexposures can result in dermatitis (inflammation and reddening of the skin).




SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not a significant route of overexposure for the components of this product.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, irritation and burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system will occur immediately upon contact. Symptoms of such overexposure can include drowsiness, confusion, difficulty swallowing, burning sensation in the esophagus and stomach, intense thirst, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, hypertension, convulsions, and collapse. A dose of 6 grams of Zinc Chloride (a component of this product) has been reported as being fatal to humans. Additionally, ingestion of Ammonium Chloride (a component of this product) has resulted in severe metabolic acidosis in humans; symptoms of such overexposures include headache, drowsiness, vomiting, and confusion. Ingestion of large volumes of this product may be fatal.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object may cause pain and irritation in addition to the wound.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in **Lay Terms.** In the event of overexposure, the following symptoms may be observed: **ACUTE:** This product is corrosive. Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can irritate or burn the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing and difficulty breathing. Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. Skin contact can cause blisters and scars. Eye contact can cause blindness. Severe inhalation and ingestion overexposures may be fatal. **CHRONIC:** Stomach pains, metallic taste, vomiting, diarrhea, lung irritation, chest pains, and edema can occur after prolonged or repeated overexposures via inhalation of high concentrations of sprays or mists. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can lead to dermatitis. There is some evidence that repeated overexposures to fluxes consisting of this product may lead to asthma and other allergy-like respiratory reactions. Animal studies indicate that there are potentially adverse effects on the reproductive system and developing fetuses. See Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional data.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: All Forms: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. CHRONIC: All Forms: Skin, respiratory system, reproductive system. Fumes: Liver and kidneys.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	3
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	0
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			H
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		

For routine industrial applications

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product's dusts (or fumes, vapors, mists, or sprays of solutions containing this substance) enter the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If this product's dusts (or fumes, vapors, mists, or sprays of solutions containing this substance) are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Victim should drink milk, egg whites, or large quantities of water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing dermatitis, other skin disorders, and respiratory diseases may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Be observant for signs of pulmonary edema in the event of severe inhalation overexposures.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not flammable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is corrosive, and presents a severe contact hazard to fire-fighters. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce zinc compounds, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, and acidic vapors.

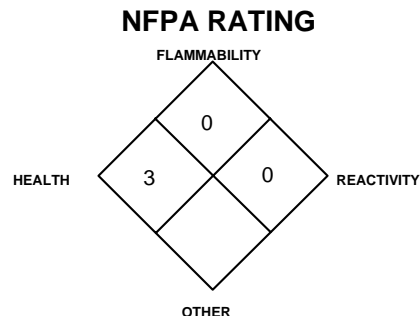
Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if they have not been exposed to heat and if it can be done without risk to personnel. If this product is involved in a fire, fire run-off water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a large spill, clear the affected area, and protect people. In the event of a non-incident release, minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves, over latex gloves), chemically resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus).** Sweep-up or vacuum area, minimizing the generation of dusts. If necessary, neutralize remaining residue with sodium bicarbonate or other acid neutralizing agent and triple rinse area with water. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to ensure than neutralization is complete. Place all spill residue in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations, or those of Canada and its Provinces (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).



**See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings**

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetics while handling this product. All work practices should minimize the generation this product's dusts (or fumes, vapors, mists, or sprays of solutions containing this substance). Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Sweep-up area periodically to prevent accumulation of dusts.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing this product's dusts (or fumes, vapors, mists, or sprays of solutions containing this substance). Use in a well-ventilated location. Open containers slowly, on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Empty containers may contain residual material; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Use corrosion-resistant structural materials, lighting, and ventilation systems in the storage area. Floors should be sealed to prevent absorption of this material. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Decontaminate equipment using acid neutralizing agent, followed by a triple-rinse with water, before maintenance begins. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients), if applicable. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside. Use local exhaust ventilation, and process enclosure, if necessary, to control dust or mist formation. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by system. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is (e.g., air-purifying respirator with dust, mist, and fume-filters), use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. Use supplied air respiration protection during response procedures to non-incident releases and if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown. The following are NIOSH recommendations for Zinc Chloride (Fume) concentrations in air:

CONCENTRATION

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Up to 10 mg/m³

Dust, mist, and fume respirator; or Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).

Up to 25 mg/m³

Powered air-purifying respirator with dust, mist, and fume-filter(s); or SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Up to 50 mg/m³

Full-facepiece respirator with high-efficiency filter(s); or powered air-purifying respirator with tight-fitting facepiece and high-efficiency particulate filter(s); or full-facepiece SCBA; or full-facepiece SAR.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape:

Full-facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter(s); or escape-type SCBA.

NOTE:

The IDLH concentration for zinc chloride fume is 50 mg/m³.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face shields recommended when using quantities of this product in excess of 1 lb.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear Neoprene or Rubber gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. An apron, or other impermeable body protection is suggested. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Zinc Chloride, the main component of this product:

VAPOR DENSITY: < 1.0

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 15°C (59°F): 2.907

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Completely

VAPOR PRESSURE: Practically zero.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

LOG WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT: Not available.

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Not applicable.

FREEZING POINT or RANGE: 290°C (554°F)

BOILING POINT: 732°C (1350°F)

pH: < 2 (concentrated solutions); 4.0 (10% solution)

The following information is for this product:

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is an odorless, white, granular solid.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): Litmus paper will turn red upon contact with concentrated solutions.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Zinc compounds, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, and chlorine.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, alkali metals and their carbonates, lead and silver salts. Corrosive to metals.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Extreme heat and contact with incompatible chemicals.

PART IV

Is there any other useful information about this material?

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Toxicology data for the components of this product specifically listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and greater than 1 percent in concentration are provided below.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE:

Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 500 mg/24 hours

Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 100 mg Severe irritation effects

Cytogenetic Analysis-Hamster: fibroblast 400 mg/L

Oral-Rat LD₅₀: 1650 mg/kg

Intramuscular-Rat LD₅₀: 30 mg/kg

Oral-Mouse LD₅₀: 1300 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD₅₀: 1439 mg/

Subcutaneous-Mouse LDLo: 500 mg/kg

Oral-Dog, adult LDLo: 600 mg/kg

Oral-Rabbit, adult LDLo: 1000 mg/kg

Intravenous-Rabbit, adult LDLo: 78 mg/kg

Subcutaneous-Guinea Pig, adult LDLo: 72 mg/kg

Intravenous-Guinea Pig, adult LDLo: 220 mg/kg

SODIUM CHLORIDE:

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat) > 42 g/m³/1 hour

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 3000 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, mouse) = 4000 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (skin, rabbit) > 10 g/kg

SODIUM CHLORIDE (continued):

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 6614 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (subcutaneous, mouse) = 3 g/kg

LD₅₀ (intravenous, mouse) = 645 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (intracervical, mouse) = 131 mg/kg

LDLo (oral, rabbit) = 8 g/kg

LDLo (subcutaneous, rat) = 3500 mg/kg

LDLo (subcutaneous, guinea pig) = 2160 mg/kg

LDLo (intraperitoneal, dog) = 364 mg/kg

LDLo (intravenous, dog) = 2 g/kg

LDLo (intravenous, rabbit) = 1100 mg/kg

LDLo (intravenous, guinea pig) = 2910 mg/kg

LDLo (parenteral, guinea pig) = 300 mg/kg

LDLo (intraarterial, guinea pig) = 300 mg/kg

TDLo (subcutaneous, mouse) = 1900

mg/kg/female 10–11 days after conception;

Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus:

fetal death, Specific Developmental

Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

ZINC CHLORIDE:

Microsomal Mutagenicity Assay-Salmonella typhimurium 90 mmol/L

ZINC CHLORIDE (continued):

DNA Inhibition-Human: lymphocyte 360 mmol/L

Intraperitoneal-Rat TDLo: 30 g/kg (female 7-8 days post): Teratogenic

Intravaginal-Rabbit, adult TDLo: 29,184 mg/kg (female 1 day pre): Reproductive effects

Parenteral-Hamster TDLo: 17 mg/kg: Equivocal tumorigenic agent

Parenteral-Chicken, adult TDLo: 15 mg/kg: Equivocal tumorigenic agent, Reproductive effects

Inhalation-Man TCLo: 4800 mg/m³/30 minutes: Pulmonary system effects

Inhalation-Human TCLo: 4800 mg/m³/3 hours

Inhalation-Rat LCLo: 1960 mg/m³/10 minutes

Intraperitoneal-Rat LD₅₀: 58 mg/kg

Intravenous-Rat LDLo: 30 mg/kg

Oral-Mouse LD₅₀: 350 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD₅₀: 24 mg/kg

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE

orl-rat LD₅₀: 2600mg/kg

ivn-rat LD₅₀: 39 mg/kg

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer causing agents by these agencies. Zinc Chloride is listed as follows: EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity).

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is severely irritating and corrosive to contaminated tissue, especially after prolonged contact.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: There are reports of workers developing asthmatic symptoms after performing soldering work with fluxes containing ammonium and zinc chlorides; however, there is currently no definitive evidence that this mixture is a human respiratory sensitizer.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Human mutation data are available for Zinc Chloride and Sodium Chloride (components of this product); these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific human tissues exposed to high doses of this compound. Mutation data are available also for Ammonium Chloride (a component of this product); these data were obtained in studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of this compound. **Embryotoxicity:** This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of Zinc Chloride (a component of this product) indicate teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive toxicity effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of Zinc Chloride and Sodium Chloride (components of this product) indicate adverse reproductive effects. Large doses of zinc chloride caused decreased testes size and infertility.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with the components of this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product are relatively stable under ambient, environmental conditions. Additional environmental data are available as follows:

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE: Water solubility: 29.7 g/ 100 mL (0°C), 37.2 g/ 100 mL (20°C), 28.3 g/ 100 mL (25°C), 75.8 g/ 100 mL (100°C). Ammonium will be attacked by bacteria and converted to nitrate. Ammonium may destroy food chain organisms.

ZINC CHLORIDE: Water solubility: 432 g/ 100 mL (25°C), 614 g/ 100 mL (100°C). Zinc can persist indefinitely as a cation. Radioactive zinc (⁶⁵Zn) has been found to concentrate in plants, milk, and aquatic life. Acute Hazard Level Threshold: For vegetables and other crops - 750 ppm (Zn).

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS: Plants contaminated with this product may be adversely affected or destroyed. Animals contaminated with this material can be severely injured or killed. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for clinical data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: Due to the acidic nature of this product, a release of this product in a river or other body of water (especially in large volumes) will kill fish and other aquatic life. Additional aquatic toxicity data are available as follows:

SODIUM CHLORIDE:

LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus* goldfish) 240 hours = 11,764.3 mg/L (@ 23.5°C, tap water, static bioassay)

ZINC CHLORIDE:

Acute Hazard Level Threshold: For fish - 0.1 ppm (Zn)

ZINC CHLORIDE (continued):

Odorless zinc poisoning causes inflamed gills in fish.

Laboratory studies of Atlantic salmon, rainbow trout, carp, and goldfish have shown avoidance reactions by these fish to zinc in water.

Radioactive zinc (⁶⁵Zn) has been found to concentrate in aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Zinc Chloride, Ammonium Chloride)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 8 (Corrosive)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3260

PACKING GROUP: III

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Corrosive

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE NUMBER (1996): 154

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

MARINE POLLUTANT: This product does not contain any components which are designated by the Department of Transportation to be Marine Pollutants (per 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. Refer to information above for Canadian Shipments.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act., as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	NO	YES	NO
ZINC CHLORIDE	NO	YES	YES (as a Zinc Compound)

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Ammonium Chloride = 5000 lb (2270 kg); Zinc Chloride = 1000 lb (454 kg).

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this material are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Ammonium Chloride and Zinc Chloride are designated as hazardous substances under Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this product are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Ammonium Chloride (fume); Zinc Chloride (fume).

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

Florida - Substance List: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Ammonium Chloride (vapor); Zinc Chloride (fume).

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: Zinc Chloride (fume).

Massachusetts - Substance List: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Ammonium Chloride; Zinc Chloride (fume).

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Zinc Chloride.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Ammonium Chloride (fume); Zinc Chloride (fume).

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Zinc Chloride (fume).

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Zinc Chloride (fume).

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Zinc Chloride (fume).

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

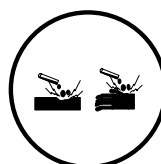
LABELING (Precautionary Statements): **DANGER! CORROSIVE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES SKIN AND EYE BURNS. HARMFUL IF INHALED.** Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing dusts. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, face-shield, suitable body protection, and NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator as necessary. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Sweep-up or vacuum spilled solid. If necessary, use neutralizing agent for acids. Place residue in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL INVENTORY: The components of this material are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:

Class D1B: Materials Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects
Class E: Corrosive



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS (continued):

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: The Pest Control Products Act.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (**TWA**), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (**C**). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (*Federal Register*: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs)**. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard: **0** (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]. Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally stable); **1** (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure causes death or major residual injury).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (Continued): Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: **EC** is the effect concentration in water.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations.