

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: STAY-CLEAN® Liquid Soldering Flux

ITEM # 54.453, 54.454, 54.455

Other means of identification

SDS number: 200000007464

Recommended use and restriction on use

Recommended use: Metal Soldering

Restrictions on use: Not known. Read this SDS before using this product.

Distributed By:

Company Name: The Grobet File Company Of America, LLC

Address: 750 Washington Avenue
Carlstadt, NJ 07072
USA

Emergency Phone #: ChemTel 800-255-3924

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), Canada's Hazardous Product Regulations and Mexico's Harmonized System for the Identification and Communication of Hazards and Risks from Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace.

Hazard Classification

Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1

Environmental Hazards

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment	Category 1
Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment	Category 1

Label Elements

Hazard Symbol:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary
Statements:**

Prevention: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label). IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Collect spillage.

Storage: Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved facility in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification: Overexposure to fumes and gases from the solder and/or flux material can be hazardous. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product.

Substance(s) formed under the conditions of use: Fumes produced from use of this product may contain the following constituent(s) and/or their complex metallic oxides as well as solid particles or other constituents from the solder, brazing consumable, flux material or base metal, or base metal coating not listed below.

Chemical Identity	CAS-No.
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0
Ozone	10028-15-6

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Reportable Hazardous Ingredients
Mixtures**

Chemical Identity	CAS number	Content in percent (%) [*]
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7	25 - <50%
Ammonium chloride	12125-02-9	5 - <10%
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	3 - <5%
Glycerin	56-81-5	1 - <5%
Methanol	67-56-1	1 - <5%

^{*} All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Composition Comments:

The term "Hazardous Ingredients" should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a welding or allied process hazard. The product may contain additional non-hazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 and 8 for more information.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion:

Avoid hand, clothing, food, and drink contact with fluxes, metal fume or powder which can cause ingestion of particulate during hand to mouth activities such as drinking, eating, smoking, etc. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Contact a poison control center. Unless the poison control center advises otherwise, wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once.

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and obtain medical assistance at once.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, or thermal burns, obtain medical assistance at once.

Eye contact:

Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Short-term (acute) overexposure to fumes and gases from welding and allied processes may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to fumes and gases from welding and allied processes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

Hazards:

The hazards associated with welding and its allied processes such as soldering and brazing are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to electric shock, physical strains, radiation burns (eye flash), thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to fumes, gases or dusts potentially generated during the use of this product. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment:

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General Fire Hazards:

As shipped, this product is nonflammable. However, welding arcs, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces associated with welding, brazing, and soldering can ignite combustible and flammable materials. Implement fire protection measures according to the place of use risk assessment, local regulations, and all relevant safety standards. Read and understand the American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes," and the National Fire Protection Association NFPA 51B, "Standard for Fire Prevention during Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work," before using this product.

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

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

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Special fire-fighting procedures: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Selection of respiratory protection for fire fighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: If airborne dust and/or fume is present, use adequate engineering controls and, if needed, personal protection to prevent overexposure. Refer to recommendations in Section 8.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Dike far ahead of larger spill for later recovery and disposal.

Notification Procedures: Dike for later disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Prevent abrading consumable materials or creating dust. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where fume or dust is formed. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. See ISO/TR 18786:2014, ISO/TR 13392:2014, American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety In Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" published by the American Welding Society, <http://pubs.aws.org> and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S.

Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov. Do not get in eyes. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in closed original container in a dry place. Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits: US

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values		Source
Zinc chloride - Fume.	TWA	1 mg/m3		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	STEL	2 mg/m3		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	REL	1 mg/m3		US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	STEL	2 mg/m3		US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	PEL	1 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Zinc chloride	IDLH	50 mg/m3		US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
Ammonium chloride - Fume.	TWA	10 mg/m3		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	STEL	20 mg/m3		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	REL	10 mg/m3		US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	STEL	20 mg/m3		US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
Ammonium chloride - Total dust.	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Ammonium chloride - Respirable fraction.	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
	TWA	5 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Ammonium chloride - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
Ammonium chloride - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (01 2017)
Ammonium chloride - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (01 2017)
Hydrochloric acid	Ceil_Time	5 ppm	7 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	Ceiling	5 ppm	7 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	IDLH	50 ppm		US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
Glycerin - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Glycerin - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	15 millions of particles per cubic foot of air		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Glycerin - Total dust.	TWA	50 millions of particles per cubic foot of air		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Glycerin - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3		US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)

Glycerin - Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (09 2016)
Methanol	TWA	200 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	STEL	250 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	STEL	250 ppm	325 mg/m3
	REL	200 ppm	260 mg/m3
	PEL	200 ppm	260 mg/m3
	IDLH	6,000 ppm	US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)

Occupational Exposure Limits: Canada

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Zinc chloride - Fume.	STEL	2 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (10 2006)
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (10 2006)
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (12 2007)
	STEL	2 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (12 2007)
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	STEL	2 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	15 MIN ACL	2 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	STEL	2 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	TWA	1 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)
	STEL	2 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (03 2020)
	8 HR ACL	1 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (04 2021)
Ammonium chloride - Fume.	STEL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (10 2006)
	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (10 2006)
	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (12 2007)
	STEL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (12 2007)

			Agents), as amended (12 2007)	
	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)	
	STEL	20 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)	
	15 MIN ACL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)	
	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)	
	STEL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)	
	STEL	20 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)	
	TWA	10 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)	
	8 HR ACL	10 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (04 2021)	
Hydrochloric acid	CEILING	2 ppm	3 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	CEILING	2 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	CEILING	2 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	CEV	2 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (07 2010)
	Ceiling	2 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
Glycerin - Mist.	TWA		10 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (10 2006)
Glycerin - Respirable mist.	TWA		3 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
Glycerin - Mist.	15 MIN ACL		20 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	TWA		10 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)
Glycerin - Respirable fraction.	TWA		3 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (01 2020)
Glycerin - Inhalable fraction.	TWA		10 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (01 2020)
Glycerin - Total mist	TWA		10 mg/m3	Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (06 2021)
Glycerin - Mist.	8 HR ACL		10 mg/m3	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs

				(Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (04 2021)
Methanol	STEL	250 ppm	328 mg/m ³	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	200 ppm	262 mg/m ³	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	STEL	250 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	200 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	200 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	STEL	250 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	STEL	250 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (11 2010)
	TWA	200 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (11 2010)
	15 MIN ACL	250 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	8 HR ACL	200 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	STEL	250 ppm	328 mg/m ³	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)
	TWA	200 ppm	262 mg/m ³	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)

Occupational Exposure Limits: Mexico

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Zinc chloride - Fume.	VLE-CT	2 mg/m ³	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
	VLE-PPT	1 mg/m ³	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
Ammonium chloride	VLE-CT	20 mg/m ³	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
	VLE-PPT	10 mg/m ³	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
Hydrochloric acid	VLE-P	2 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
Glycerin	VLE-PPT	10 mg/m ³	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended

			(04 2014)
Methanol	VLE-CT	250 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
	VLE-PPT	200 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)

Biological Limit Values: US

Chemical Identity	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Methanol (methanol: Sampling time: End of shift.)	15 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEI (03 2013)

Biological Limit Values: Mexico

Chemical Identity	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Methanol (methanol: Sampling time: End of shift.)	15 mg/l (Urine)	MX IBE (06 2012)

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: US

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values		Source
Carbon dioxide	TWA	5,000 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	STEL	30,000 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	30,000 ppm	54,000 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	REL	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	IDLH	40,000 ppm		US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
Carbon monoxide	TWA	25 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
	PEL	50 ppm	55 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	REL	35 ppm	40 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	Ceil_Time	200 ppm	229 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	IDLH	1,200 ppm		US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
Nitrogen dioxide	TWA	0.2 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
	Ceiling	5 ppm	9 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	1 ppm	1.8 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	IDLH	20 ppm		US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
	IDLH	13 ppm		US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
Ozone	PEL	0.1 ppm	0.2 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	Ceil_Time	0.1 ppm	0.2 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended (2005)
	TWA	0.05 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)

	TWA	0.10 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	TWA	0.08 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)
	IDLH	5 ppm	US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values (10 2017)
	TWA	0.20 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2020)

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: Canada

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values		Source
Carbon dioxide	STEL	30,000 ppm	54,000 mg/m ³	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m ³	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	5,000 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	STEL	15,000 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	5,000 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	STEL	30,000 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	STEL	30,000 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (11 2010)
	TWA	5,000 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (11 2010)
	8 HR ACL	5,000 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	30,000 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	TWA	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m ³	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)
	STEL	30,000 ppm	54,000 mg/m ³	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (09 2017)
Carbon monoxide	TWA	25 ppm	29 mg/m ³	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	25 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	STEL	100 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	25 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2011)
	TWA	25 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (07 2010)
	8 HR ACL	25 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs

				(Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	190 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	TWA	35 ppm		Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (04 2022)
	STEL	175 ppm		Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (04 2022)
Nitrogen dioxide	STEL	5 ppm	9.4 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	3 ppm	5.6 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	CEILING	1 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	0.2 ppm		Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2012)
	STEL	5 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (11 2010)
	TWA	3 ppm		Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (11 2010)
	8 HR ACL	3 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	15 MIN ACL	5 ppm		Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	TWA	3 ppm	5 mg/m3	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (04 2022)
Ozone	STEL	0.3 ppm	0.6 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	0.1 ppm	0.2 mg/m3	Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended (07 2009)
	TWA	0.05 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	0.1 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	0.08 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	0.2 ppm		Canada. British Columbia OELs: Table of Exposure Limits for Chemical Biological Substances (Workers Compensation Board); as amended (07 2007)
	TWA	0.1 ppm	0.2 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (07 2010)
	STEL	0.3 ppm	0.6 mg/m3	Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended (07 2010)

	15 MIN ACL	0.15 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	8 HR ACL	0.05 ppm	Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended (05 2009)
	CEILING	0.1 ppm	Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety), as amended (12 2008)
	TWA	0.05 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2014)
	TWA	0.08 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2014)
	TWA	0.10 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (03 2014)
	TWA	0.20 ppm	Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended (02 2020)

Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: Mexico

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Carbon dioxide	VLE-CT	30,000 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
	VLE-PPT	5,000 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
Carbon monoxide	VLE-PPT	25 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
Nitrogen dioxide	VLE-PPT	0.2 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)
Ozone	VLE-P	0.1 ppm	Mexico. OELs. (NOM-010-STPS-2014 Chemical Pollutants at the Workplace; Assessment and Control), as amended (04 2014)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use enough ventilation and local exhaust at the arc, flame or heat source to keep the fumes and gases from the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the operator to keep their head out of the fumes. **Keep exposure as low as possible.**

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General information:

Exposure Guidelines: To reduce the potential for overexposure, use controls such as adequate ventilation and personal protective equipment (PPE). Overexposure refers to exceeding applicable local limits, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs). Workplace exposure levels should be established by competent industrial hygiene assessments. Unless exposure levels are confirmed to be below the applicable local limit, TLV or PEL, whichever is lower, respirator use is required. Absent these controls, overexposure to one or more compound constituents, including those in the fume or airborne particles, may occur resulting in potential health hazards. According to the ACGIH, TLVs and

Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) "represent conditions under which ACGIH believes that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects." The ACGIH further states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures. See Section 10 for information on constituents which have some potential to present health hazards. Welding consumables and materials being joined may contain chromium as an unintended trace element. Materials that contain chromium may produce some amount of hexavalent chromium (CrVI) and other chromium compounds as a byproduct in the fume. In 2018, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lowered the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for hexavalent chromium from 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) to $0.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. At these new limits, CrVI exposures at or above the TLV may be possible in cases where adequate ventilation is not provided. CrVI compounds are on the IARC and NTP lists as posing a lung cancer and sinus cancer risk. Workplace conditions are unique and welding fume exposures levels vary. Workplace exposure assessments must be conducted by a qualified professional, such as an industrial hygienist, to determine if exposures are below applicable limits and to make recommendations when necessary for preventing overexposures. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. An eye wash and safety shower must be available in the immediate work area.

Eye/face protection:

Wear helmet, face shield or eye protection with filter lens shade number 2 for torch soldering and 3-4 for torch brazing, and follow the recommendations as specified in ANSI Z49.1, Section 4; ISO/TR 18786:2014, based on your process details. Shield others by providing appropriate screens and eye protection. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed. Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield.

Skin Protection**Hand Protection:**

Wear protective gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other:

Protective Clothing: Wear hand, head, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks and electrical shock. See Z49.1, ISO/TR 18786:2014, ISO/TR 13392:2014. At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield when welding, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing when welding, brazing and soldering. Wear dry gloves free of holes or split seams. Train the operator not to permit electrically live parts or electrodes from contacting the skin . . . or clothing or gloves if they are wet. Insulate yourself from the work piece and ground using dry plywood, rubber mats or other dry insulation.

Respiratory Protection:

Keep your head out of fumes. Use enough ventilation and local exhaust to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. An approved respirator should be used unless exposure assessments are below applicable exposure limits. Workplace exposure levels should be established by competent industrial hygiene assessments. Unless exposure levels are confirmed to be below the applicable local limit, TLV or PEL, whichever is lower, respirator use is required.

Hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits. See ISO 10882-1:2024; ANSI/AWS F1.1, F1.2, F1.3 and F1.5, available from the American Welding Society, www.aws.org. Do not get in eyes. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Soldering flux.
Physical state: Liquid
Form: Liquid
Color: No data available.
Odor: No data available.
Odor threshold: No data available.
pH: 0.9
Melting point/freezing point: No data available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range: No data available.
Flash Point: No data available.
Evaporation rate: No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas): No data available.
Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits
Flammability limit - upper (%): No data available.
Flammability limit - lower (%): No data available.
Explosive limit - upper: No data available.
Explosive limit - lower: No data available.
Vapor pressure: No data available.
Vapor density: No data available.
Density: 1.32 g/cm³
Relative density: No data available.
Solubility(ies)
Solubility in water: No data available.
Solubility (other): No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature: No data available.
Decomposition temperature: No data available.
Viscosity: No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical Stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid heat or contamination.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong acids. Strong oxidizing substances. Strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	<p>Fumes and gases from welding and its allied processes such as brazing and soldering cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal to which the joining or hot work is applied, the process, procedure - and where applicable - the electrode or consumable used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded or worked (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of operators and the volume of the work area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the operator's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities.)</p> <p>In cases where an electrode or other applied material is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above. Reasonably expected fume constituents produced during arc welding and brazing include the oxides of iron, manganese and other metals present in the welding consumable or base metal. Hexavalent chromium compounds may be in the welding or brazing fume of consumables or base metals which contain chromium. Gaseous and particulate fluoride may be in the fume of consumables or flux materials which contain fluoride. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc associated with welding.</p>

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information:	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined welding fumes and ultraviolet radiation from welding are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). According to IARC, welding fumes cause cancer of the lung and positive associations have been observed with cancer of the kidney. Also according to IARC, ultraviolet radiation from welding causes ocular melanoma. IARC identifies gouging, brazing, carbon arc or plasma arc cutting, and soldering as processes closely related to welding. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the precautionary labels before using this product.
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Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation:	Inhalation is the primary route of exposure. In high concentrations, vapors, fumes or mists may irritate nose, throat and mucus membranes.
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Skin Contact:	Causes severe skin burns.
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Eye contact:	Causes serious eye damage. HEAT RAYS (INFRARED RADIATION) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes.
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Ingestion: Avoid ingestion - wear gloves and other appropriate personal protection - wash hands thoroughly following use or handling.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Short-term (acute) overexposure to fumes and gases from brazing and soldering may result in discomfort such as metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (e.g. asthma, emphysema). Long-term (chronic) overexposure to fumes and gases from brazing and soldering can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects. Products which contain lead or cadmium have additional specific health hazards - refer to Sections 2, 8 and 11 of this SDS. Depending on specific product composition, some products may produce hazardous concentrations of airborne oxides of cadmium, lead, zinc or fluoride compounds. Use adequate ventilation and respiratory protection during use. Avoid breathing fumes. Avoid ingestion - wear gloves and other appropriate personal protection - wash hands thoroughly following use or handling. Inhalation of fumes may cause upper respiratory tract irritation and systemic poisoning with early symptoms including headache, coughing, and a metallic taste as well as metal fume fever. Chronic cadmium exposure causes lung and kidney damage. Chronic exposure to lead causes damage to lungs, liver, kidney, nervous system as well as blood and musculoskeletal disorders. Exposures to high levels of cadmium or lead dust or fume may be immediately dangerous to life or health and can cause delayed pneumonitis with fever and chest pain, and pulmonary edema resulting in death.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)

Oral

Product:	ATEmix: 2,260.13 mg/kg
Specified substance(s):	
Zinc chloride	LD 50 (Mouse): 1,260 mg/kg
Ammonium chloride	LD 50 (Rat): 1,650 mg/kg
Methanol	LD 50 (Rat): > 1,187 - 2,769 mg/kg

Dermal

Product:	ATEmix: 10,780 mg/kg
Specified substance(s):	
Methanol	LD 50 (Rabbit): 17,100 mg/kg

Inhalation

Product:	
Specified substance(s):	
Methanol	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 128.2 mg/l

Repeated dose toxicity

Product:	No data available.
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Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product:	No data available.
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Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

Product:	Causes serious eye damage.
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Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Product:	No data available.
Specified substance(s):	

Zinc chloride	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): ambiguous
Ammonium chloride	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not Classified
	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not Classified
Methanol	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not sensitising
	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Not sensitising

Carcinogenicity

Product: No data available.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

No carcinogenic components identified

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

No carcinogenic components identified

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053), as amended:

No carcinogenic components identified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity**In vitro**

Product: No data available.

In vivo

Product: No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

Product: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Product: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Product: No data available.

Aspiration Hazard

Product: No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics under the condition of use**Additional toxicological Information under the conditions of use:****Acute toxicity****Inhalation****Specified substance(s):**

Carbon dioxide	LC Lo (Human, 5 min): 90000 ppm
Carbon monoxide	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1300 ppm
Nitrogen dioxide	LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 88 ppm
Ozone	LC Lo (Human, 30 min): 50 ppm

Other effects:**Specified substance(s):**

Carbon dioxide	Asphyxia
Carbon monoxide	Carboxyhemoglobinemia
Nitrogen dioxide	Lower respiratory tract irritation

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information:	Contains a substance which causes risk of hazardous effects to the environment.
Ecotoxicity	
Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:	
Fish	
Product:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Specified substance(s):	
Zinc chloride	LC 50 (Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>), 96 h): 1.85 - 2.55 mg/l
Ammonium chloride	LC 50 (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , 96 h): 34.6 mg/l
Methanol	LC 50 (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> , 96 h): 15,400 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates	
Product:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Specified substance(s):	
Zinc chloride	LC 50 (<i>Daphnia magna</i> , 48 h): 100 µg/l
Ammonium chloride	EC 50 (<i>Daphnia magna</i> , 96 h): 139 mg/l
Methanol	EC 50 (<i>Daphnia magna</i> , 96 h): 18,260 mg/l
Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:	
Fish	
Product:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Aquatic Invertebrates	
Product:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Specified substance(s):	
Zinc chloride	NOEC (<i>Polychaete (Ophryotrocha diadema)</i>): 50 µg/l NOEC (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 159 µg/l NOEC (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>): 33 µg/l NOEC (<i>Daphnia longispina</i>): 404.8 µg/l NOEC (<i>Gaimardia trapesina</i>): 2,344 µg/l
Ammonium chloride	NOEC (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 14.6 mg/l
Glycerin	NOEC (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 897 mg/l NOEC (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>): 800 mg/l
Methanol	NOEC (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 122 mg/l NOEC (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 208 mg/l NOEC (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 4,380 mg/l
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants	
Product:	No data available.
Persistence and Degradability	
Biodegradation	
Product:	No data available.
Bioaccumulative potential	
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)	
Product:	No data available.
Mobility in soil:	No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

General information:	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. When practical, recycle in an environmentally acceptable, regulatory compliant manner. Dispose of non-recyclable products in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and Local requirements.
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Disposal instructions: Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.

Contaminated Packaging: Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN number or ID number: UN Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive liquids, n.o.s.(Zinc chloride, Hydrochloric acid)
 Transport Hazard Class(es):
 Class: 8
 Label(s): 8
 Packing Group: III
 Marine Pollutant: Yes

IMDG

UN number or ID number: UN Proper Shipping Name: (Zinc chloride, Hydrochloric acid)
 Transport Hazard Class(es):
 Class: 8
 Label(s): 8
 EmS No.: ERG 154,
 Packing Group: III
 Limited quantity: 5.00L
 Excepted quantity: E1
 Marine Pollutant: Yes

IATA

UN number or ID number: Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s.(Zinc chloride, Hydrochloric acid)
 Transport Hazard Class(es):
 Class: 8
 Label(s): 8
 Packing Group: III
 Limited quantity: Y841
 Excepted quantity: E1
 Marine Pollutant: Yes
 Cargo aircraft only: Allowed.

TDG

UN number or ID number: UN Proper Shipping Name: (Zinc chloride, Hydrochloric acid)
 Transport Hazard Class(es):
 Class: 8
 Label(s): 8
 Packing Group: III
 Excepted quantity: E1
 Marine Pollutant: Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053), as amended
None present or none present in regulated quantities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
Zinc chloride	1000lbs.
Ammonium chloride	5000lbs.
Hydrochloric acid	5000lbs.
Methanol	5000lbs.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazards
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>	<u>Threshold Planning Quantity</u>
Hydrochloric acid	5000 lbs.	500 lbs.

SARA 304 Emergency Release Notification

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
Hydrochloric acid	5000 lbs.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Threshold Planning Quantity</u>
Hydrochloric acid	500lbs

SARA 313 (TRI Reporting)

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reporting threshold for other users</u>	<u>Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing</u>
Zinc chloride	10000 lbs	25000 lbs.
Hydrochloric acid		25000 lbs.
Methanol	10000 lbs	25000 lbs.

Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
Zinc chloride	Reportable quantity: 1000 lbs.
Ammonium chloride	Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs.
Hydrochloric acid	Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130):

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
Hydrochloric acid	15000 lbs
Hydrochloric acid	5000 lbs

US State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including, Methanol, which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

WARNING: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)

WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Chemical Identity

Water
Zinc chloride
Ammonium chloride
Hydrochloric acid
Glycerin
Methanol

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Chemical Identity

Zinc chloride
Ammonium chloride
Hydrochloric acid
Glycerin
Methanol

US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances

Chemical Identity

Zinc chloride
Ammonium chloride
Hydrochloric acid
Glycerin
Methanol

US. Rhode Island RTK

Chemical Identity

Zinc chloride
Ammonium chloride
Hydrochloric acid
Glycerin
Methanol

Canada Federal Regulations

List of Toxic Substances (CEPA, Schedule 1)

Chemical Identity

Ammonium chloride
Glycerin

Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)

Not Regulated

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

Canada. National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) Substances, Part 5, VOCs with Additional Reporting Requirements

NPRI PT5 Methanol

Canada. National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) (Schedule 1, Parts 1-4)

Greenhouse Gases

Not Regulated

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

CA CDSI	Not Regulated
CA CDSII	Not Regulated
CA CDSIII	Not Regulated
CA CDSIV	Not Regulated
CA CDSV	Not Regulated
CA CDSVII	Not Regulated
CA CDSVIII	Not Regulated

Precursor Control Regulations

Chemical Identity

Hydrochloric acid

Mexico. Substances subject to reporting for the pollutant release and transfer registry (PRTR): Not applicable

Inventory Status:

Australia Industrial Chem. Act (AIIC):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada NDSL Inventory:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Ontario Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan (ENCS) List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan ISHL Listing:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan Pharmacopoeia Listing:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Mexico INSQ:	On or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Philippines PICCS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Switzerland New Subs	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Notified/Registered:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Thailand Existing Chemical Inv. List:	One or more components are not listed or are exempt from listing.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
EINECS, ELINCS or NLP:	On or in compliance with the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definitions:

Revision Date: 09/11/2025

Further Information: Additional information is available by request.

Disclaimer: Grobet File Company Of America, LLC urges each end user and recipient of this SDS

to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product. This information is believed to be accurate as of the revision date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Because the conditions or methods of use are beyond Grobet USA's control, we assume no liability resulting from the use of this product. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. Compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Provincial, and local laws and regulations remain the responsibility of the user.

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