

# Safety Data Sheet



# Martrex, Inc.

## Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Information

**Product name:** Zinc Sulfate

**Reference Number:** n/a

**Supplier/ Further Information:** Martrex, Inc.

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**EPA Registration Number:** n/a

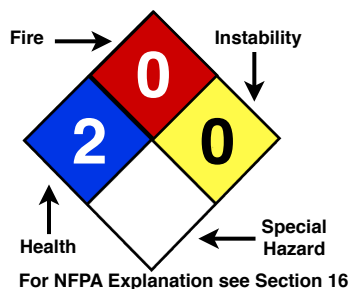
**CAS#:** 7446-19-7

**Chemical Name:** Zinc Sulfate Monohydrate

**Synonyms:** Sulfuric acid zinc salt, monohydrate, White Vitriol, Zinc Vitriol

**Chemical Family:** Inorganic Salt

**SDS Number:** n/a



**24 Hour Emergency Phone - Chemtrec Transport: 1-800-424-9300; Medical: 1-800-441-3637**

## Section 2: Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

**Danger!** Colorless, odorless granules. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Not flammable or explosive, but will decompose in extreme heat to produce toxic sulfur oxide gas and zinc oxide fume. The granular solid is freely soluble in water and can pose a threat to aquatic life and environment.

### GHS Classification

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**      Category 1 (H318)

**Acute toxicity, Oral**      Category 4 (H302)

**Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard**      Category 1 (H410)

### GHS Label, Hazards and Precautionary Statements

**GHS Pictogram:**



(GHS Pictogram Hazards Definitions See Section 16)

**Label Signal Word:** **Danger**

### Hazard Statements:

**Causes serious eye damage.** (H318)

**Harmful if swallowed.** (H302)

**Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.** (H410)

### Precautionary Statements:

#### Prevention:

Wear eye protection, face protection. (P280)\*

Wash skin thoroughly after handling. (P264)

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. (P270)

Avoid release to environment. (P273)

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**Response:**

**IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. (P305+P351+P338)

**IMMEDIATELY call a Poison Center/doctor** (P310)

**IF SWALLOWED:** Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER doctor if you feel unwell. (P301+P330+P312)

**COLLECT SPILLAGE**

**Disposal Considerations:**

Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation. (P501)\*

**NFPA:** Health: **2** Flammability: **0** Reactivity: **0**

**Potential Health Effects:** May irritate eyes, skin and respiratory tract. If dusty it may cause breathing difficulty and irritation of mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause strong stomach cramps and diarrhea and may induce spontaneous vomiting. Chronic health hazards include stomach irritation, abdominal cramps and nausea. Zinc sulfate monohydrate is not considered a carcinogen by OSHA, NTP, IARC, ACGIH or the EU (see Toxicological Information, Section 11).

**Primary Routes of Exposure / Entry:** Inhalation, Skin and Eye Exposure to generated dust and especially generated zinc oxide fume through thermal decomposition.

**Target Organs:** blood, cardiovascular system

**Acute Exposure Symptoms**

**Inhalation (breathing):** May cause irritation of the nasal membranes and upper respiratory tract, possibly severe. Significant exposures may result in difficulty breathing, low blood pressure, dizziness, bluish skin color and lung congestion.

**Eye Contact:** Contact may cause eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness.

**Skin Contact:** May cause irritation, possibly severe.

**Ingestion (swallowing):** May irritate or cause burns to digestive tract. Significant exposures may cause effects such as fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, blood in the stool, inability to urinate, low blood pressure, kidney damage, liver damage and convulsions.

**Chronic Exposure Symptoms:** Continued and prolonged overexposure may result in digestive disorders, kidney and/or liver damage.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated By Long-Term Exposure:** Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.

**Potential Environment Effects:** This product is highly soluble in water and has the potential to be toxic to fish and other aquatic life. It also has the potential to be toxic to plant life and other terrestrial organisms at elevated concentrations in soils (see Ecological Information, Section 12).

**Carcinogenicity Data:**

**OSHA:** not listed **NTP:** not listed **IARC Monograph:** not listed **ACGIH:** not listed **EU:** not listed

**Also See:** Section 11 for more Toxicological information

**Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Component	SARA Listed Hazardous?	CAS#	%	RTECS#	Other Limits	
1. Zinc Sulfate Monohydrate	Yes	7446-19-7	100%	ZH5270000	See Sections 11,12,15	
Comp.	OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. (above)	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8-hr TWA (total); 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8-hr TWA (respirable)	no data	no data	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate); 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)	no data	no data

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#### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:** Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be administered by a qualified operator. Keep person warm and at rest. **Get medical attention for irritation or any other symptom.**

**Eye Exposure:** Do not allow victim to rub eye(s). Flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until particle/dust is removed, while holding eyelid(s) open. **DO NOT attempt to manually remove anything stuck to the eye. Get medical attention immediately.**

**Skin Exposure:** Remove contaminated clothing, shoes, watches and belts immediately. Flush with lukewarm gently flowing water for 5 minutes. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. **Obtain medical advice.** Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or else discard. **Get medical assistance for irritation, burns or any other symptom.**

**Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. **Do Not Induce Vomiting.** Have victim drink 2 – 8 oz. (60 ml – 240 ml) of water. Zinc sulfate is an emetic and may cause vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim rinse mouth with water again. **Get medical attention immediately and bring a copy of this SDS.**

**NOTE TO THE PHYSICIAN:**The decision as to whether the severity of poisoning requires administration of any antidote and actual dose required should be made by qualified medical personnel.

#### Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

**Flammability Classification:** Zinc sulfate does not burn or support combustion.

**Flash Point:** none

**Auto-ignition Temperature:** not determined

**Lower explosion limit (LEL):** no data

**Upper explosion limit (UEL):** no data

**Extinguishing Media:** Use any standard agent suitable for surrounding structural fire or for other chemicals that may be involved.

**Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards:** Product burns only with great difficulty but will decompose in the heat of a fire. Containers involved in a fire may rupture (possibly explosively) releasing decomposition products.

**Hazardous Decomposition Materials:** Thermal decomposition may include toxic and hazardous oxides of zinc and sulfur.

**Fire-Fighting Instructions:** When involved in an intense fire this product may thermally decompose at temperatures above about 600°C (1200°F), producing toxic fumes of sulfur dioxide gas. As with any fire, 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. Do not use water directly on material as it is highly water soluble. Do not allow water run-off to enter sewers or watercourses.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** 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. Contain any liquid runoff.

#### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Procedure to be Followed in Case of Leak or Spill:**

**Spill and Leak Personal Procedures:** Gloves and coveralls or other protective clothing 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.

**Containment of Spill:** Prevent product spillage from entering drinking water supplies or streams.

**Cleanup and Disposal of Spill:** Control source of release if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately observing precautions in Section 8, Personal Protection. Powder or dust should be cleaned up using methods that will minimize dust generation (e.g., vacuum solids or dampen material and wet sweep/shovel, etc.). Return uncontaminated spilled material to the process if possible. Place contaminated material

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in suitable containers for later recovery or disposal. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements.

**Environmental and Regulatory Reporting:** This product can pose a threat to the environment. Contamination of soil and water should be prevented. Keep spillage and runoff from storage areas from entering soil, streams or sewers.

### Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Handling and storage:** Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Protect from physical damage. It is good practice to keep container closed when not in use. Avoid generating dust and the release of dust into the workplace. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulations of dust. Always practice good personal hygiene. Refrain from eating, drinking, or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands after handling and before eating, drinking, or smoking in appropriate, designated areas.

**REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:** See Section 3 and 8 for employee exposure controls and Section 15 for other regulatory requirements.

### Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Ventilation Protection:** Use adequate local or general ventilation where necessary to maintain the concentrations of zinc sulfate dust well below the recommended occupational exposure limits for general Particulates, Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS).

**Respiratory Protection (specify type):** Where dust or fumes are generated and cannot be controlled to within acceptable levels by engineering means, use appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protection equipment (a 42CFR84 Class N, R or P-95 particulate filter cartridge).

**Eye Protection:** Eye protection should be worn. When dust is generated, there is a potential that eye contact may occur.

**Skin Protection:** Gloves and long sleeved work clothes should be worn; Disposable coveralls are necessary when there is large scale use of this product.

**Hygienic Work Practices:** Clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash after handling. Wash clothing and clean shoes before reuse. Disposable coveralls may be necessary.

### Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

**Chemical Name:** Zinc Sulfate Monohydrate

**Percent Equivalent:**  $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ : 100%

**Physical State:** Solid

**Color and Appearance:** White powder or granules

**Odor:** no odor

**Odor Threshold:** no data

**pH:** ~ 4.5 @ saturated solution

**Specific Gravity:** (water=1): 3.28

**Vapor Pressure:** negligible @ 20°C (68° F)

**Vapor Density:** not applicable

**Density:** no data

**Bulk Density:** no data

**Volatiles by Volume:** no data

**Boiling Point:** no data

**Melting/Freezing Point:** Loses water at 238°C (460°F); Decomposes at 680°C (1256°F)

**Crystallization Point:** 21°C (70° F)

**Evaporation Rate:** no data

**Solubility in water:** 53.8 g/100 ml at 20°C (68°F); 89.5 g/100 ml at 100°C (212°F)

**Viscosity:** no data

**Other Solubilities:** no data

**Chemical Formula:**  $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**Formula Wt:** 179.5

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## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Chemical Stability** (under normal conditions of storage, handling, use): Stable X Unstable \_\_\_\_\_

**Hazardous Polymerization:** May Occur \_\_\_\_\_

Will Not Occur X

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid excessive heating that may lead to decomposition of the material.

**Chemical Incompatibility and Materials to Avoid:** None have been identified to date.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** High temperature operations such as oxyacetylene cutting, electric arc welding or severe overheating will generate zinc oxide fume which, on inhalation in sufficient quantity, can produce metal fume fever. Under such conditions, sulfur dioxide will also be generated and can cause respiratory distress.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

**Acute Data:** The major route of exposure would be through the generation and inhalation of airborne dust and especially the generation of zinc oxide fume through thermal decomposition.

**Eye and Skin Effects:** Direct contact may cause local irritation of the eyes or skin. Eye contact with solutions (>1%) may cause the appearance of white flecks on the lens of the eye. Dust or fume from burning or welding operations may also cause local irritation.

**Inhalation:** Acute inhalation may result in irritation but is not expected to cause significant harmful effects. Symptoms may include discomfort, coughing, tingling sensation, sneezing and/or shortness of breath and wheezing. Extreme heating of zinc sulfate monohydrate will generate zinc oxide fume. If inhaled, this fume can result in the condition called metal fume fever. The symptoms of metal fume fever will occur within 3 to 10 hours of exposure, 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:** Ingestion of large doses can cause anemia and stomach symptoms. Zinc sulfate is very astringent, and when ingested in excessive quantities, can irritate the stomach, resulting in abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea and spontaneous vomiting.

**Acute Oral LD50 / LC50:** Rat, oral LD50 – 1,538 mg/kg (for anhydrous/)

### Chronic Data

**Potential Chronic Effects:** Continued and prolonged overexposure may result in digestive disorders, kidney and/or liver damage.

**Carcinogenicity Data:**

**NTP:** Not listed **OSHA:** Not listed **IARC Monograph:** Not listed **ACGIH:** Not listed **EU:** Not listed

**Other Effects on Humans:** no data

## Section 12: Ecological Information

### Eco-acute Toxicity:

**EPA Ecological Toxicity rating:** no data

**Acute Toxicity to Fish:** no data

**Aquatic Organism Toxicity:** Zinc, in particular, may be toxic to aquatic organisms, especially fish, at elevated concentrations; water hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon concentrations are significant regulating factors in zinc toxicity.

**Chronic Toxicity to Fish:** Zinc may be toxic to fish, at elevated concentrations

**Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:** no data

**Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:** no data

**Toxicity to Bacteria:** no data

**Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms:** no data

**Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants:** no data

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**Environmental Fate:**

**Stability in Water:** This product is highly soluble in water. Its zinc contents are directly bioavailable.

**Stability in Soil:** In terrestrial environments, the mobility of both zinc and manganese in soil, and their degree of bioaccumulation in organisms depends on the chemical characteristics of the soil.

**Toxicity:** no data

**Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal Procedures:** Do not wash down drain. Put uncontaminated material back into the process if at all possible. Place contaminated material in suitable, labeled containers for disposal. Dispose of waste material consistent with the requirements of waste disposal authorities.

**RCRA Hazardous Waste Number:** no data

**Best demonstrated available treatment:** no data

**Container Cleaning And Disposal:** no data

**Disposal Regulatory Requirements:** Consult local or state environmental regulatory agencies for acceptable disposal procedures and locations.

**Section 14: Transport Information**

**Transport Canada Classification:** Not regulated

**US DOT Hazard Classification:** Class 9, Packing Group III (RQ)

(Regulated only if transported in containers containing 1,000 (RQ) or more lbs. of zinc sulfate.)

**Shipping Name U.S. DOT:** Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, n.o.s. (contains Zinc Sulfate)

**DOT Reportable Quantity:** 1000 lbs. per container

**US DOT Product Identification Number:** UN3077

**Marine Pollutant (US):** No

**IMO Classification:** Not regulated

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

**TSCA Listed?:** Yes

**DSL (Canadian):** Yes

**WHMIS Classification** not a controlled product.

**EPA Regulations:**

**TSCA 8(b) inventory:** Zinc Sulfate Monohydrate

**RCRA Hazardous Waste Number:** no data

**CERCLA Hazardous Substance:** Zinc Sulfate

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity:** 1,000 lbs.

**SARA 311/312 Codes:** None

**SARA (Hazard Categories Title III rules):** User should contact local and state regulatory agencies for information on additional or more stringent reporting requirements.

**SARA 313 Toxic Chemical:** Zinc Compounds (Zinc Sulfate)  
CAS No. 7446-19-7  
Percent by Weight ..... 100%

**SARA 302 EHS:** no ingredients qualify.

**SARA 302 EHS Threshold Planning Quantity:** no data

**OSHA Regulations:** This material is considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**OSHA: PEL** = 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8-hr TWA (total); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8-hr TWA (respirable)

**ACGIH: TLV** = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate); 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)

**State Regulations:** Since state and local laws vary, consult your attorney or appropriate regulatory officials for information relating to spill reporting.




**Section 16: Other Information**

**Acronyms**

- ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ANSI** - American National Standards Institute
- CAS** - Chemical Abstracts Service
- CERCLA** - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 1980
- CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations
- CHEMTREC** - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
- CPR** - Controlled Products Regulations
- CWC** - Chemical Weapons Convention
- DOT** - U.S. Department of Transportation
- DSL** - Canadian Domestic Substance List
- EHS** - Extremely Hazardous Substance
- EPA** - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- HMIS** - Hazardous Material Identification System
- IARC** - International Agency for Research on Cancer
- LEL/UEL** - Lower and Upper Explosive Limit
- mg/m<sup>3</sup>** - Milligrams per cubic meter
- NAERG** - North American Emergency Response Guidebook
- NIOSH** - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
- NFPA** - National Fire Protection Association
- NTP** - National Toxicology Program
- OSHA** - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit (set by OSHA)
- PPE** - Personal Protective Equipment
- RCRA** - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
- SARA** - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- SDS** - Safety Data Sheet
- STEL** - Concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a **short**

**GHS Pictograms and Hazards**

<p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

 <b>NFPA Rating Explanation Guide</b> 					
Rating Number	Health Hazard	Flamibility Hazard	Instability Hazard	Rating Symbol	Special Hazard
4	Can be lethal	Will vaporize and readily burn at normal temperatures	May explode at normal temperatures and pressures	ALK	Alkaline
3	Can cause serious or permanent injury	Can be ignited under almost all ambient temperatures	May explode at high temperature or shock	ACID	Acidic
2	Can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury	Must be heated or high ambient temperature to burn	Violent chemical change at high temperatures or pressures	BIO	BioHazard
1	Can cause significant irritation	Must be preheated before ignition can occur	Normally stable. High temperatures make unstable	COR	Strong Corrosive
0	No Hazard	Will not burn	Stable	CRYO	Cryogenic
				OXY	Oxidizer
					Radioactive
				W	Reacts violently or explosively with water
				W OX	Reacts violently or explosively with water or oxidizer

*This chart for reference only - For complete specifications consult the NFPA Standard*

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period of time without suffering from irritation, irreversible tissue damage or narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.

**TDG** (Canadian): Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations

**TLV** - Threshold Limit Value (set by ACGIH)

**TWA** - 8-hour Time Weighted Average

**TSCA** - US Toxic Substance Control Act

**WHMIS** - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

**SDS Issue Date:** 12-17-2014

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**Supersedes:** 2-11-2010

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