

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product identifier:

Product name: ZINC SULPHATE MONOHYDRATE
REACH Registration number: 01-2119474684-27
REACH Registration notes: According to REACH Annex V, paragraph 6; the hydrates of a substance are covered by the registration of the anhydrous material.
CAS-No.: 7446-19-7
EU Index No.: 030-006-00-9
EC No.: 231-793-3

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against: Identified uses Fertilisers. Intermediates. Laboratory chemicals. Chemical Processing Aids. Pharmaceutical substance. Surface active agents (surfactants). Sealant. Lubricants and lubricant additives. A complete list of uses are provided in the annex to this SDS. Some grades of this substance are available for feed/food use; (E6) Feed additive. Food additive.

Uses advised against: None.

Company name: Nexchem Ltd
Unit 3 Barshaw Park
Leycroft Road
Leicester
LE4 1ET
Tel: 0116 2311130
24/7 Emergency Tel: 0800 246 1274
Email: sales@nexchem.co.uk

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Classification (EC 1272/2008): Physical and Chemical Hazards Not classified.
Human health Acute Tox. 4 - H302; Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environment Aquatic Acute 1 - H400; Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

Classification (67/548/EEC): Xn; R22. Xi; R41. N; R50/53.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

Environment

M-factor = 1

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Label elements:

EC No.: 231-793-3

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with regional regulations.

Supplementary Precautionary Statements: P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P391 Collect spillage.

Other hazards: This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB substances.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

Product name: ZINC SULPHATE MONOHYDRATE
REACH Registration number: 01-2119474684-27
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CAS-No.: 7446-19-7
EU Index No.: 030-006-00-9
EC No.: 231-793-3
Composition Comments: Purity >90, <100% w/w

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures:

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.

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- Ingestion:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS! Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Drink plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately! Provide rest, warmth and fresh air.
- Skin contact:** Remove affected person from source of contamination. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.
- Eye contact:** Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention immediately. Continue to rinse.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**
- Inhalation:** Sore throat. May cause an asthma-like shortness of breath. Coughing.
- Ingestion:** May cause stomach pain or vomiting. Diarrhoea. Nausea, vomiting.
- Skin contact:** Slightly Irritating.
- Eye contact:** May cause blurred vision and serious eye damage. Visual disturbances including blurred vision
- Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:** No recommendation given, but first aid may still be required in case of accidental exposure, inhalation or ingestion of this chemical. If in doubt, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION PROMPTLY!

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Extinguishing media:** Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
- Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:**
- Hazardous combustion products:** Sulphurous gases (SO_x).
- Specific hazards:** The product is non-combustible. If heated, corrosive and toxic vapours/gases may be formed. Containers can burst violently when heated, due to excess pressure build-up.
- Advice for firefighters:**
- Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control.
- Protective equipment for fire-fighters:** 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:** Avoid inhalation of dust. Provide adequate ventilation. For personal protection, see section 8.

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Environmental precautions: Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Wear necessary protective equipment. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Remove spillage with vacuum cleaner. If not possible, collect spillage with shovel, broom or the like. Ensure that waste and contaminated materials are collected and removed from the work area as soon as possible in a suitably labelled container. For waste disposal, see section 13.

Reference to other sections: Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Use mechanical ventilation in case of handling which causes formation of dust. Avoid inhalation of dust.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in original container.

Specific end use(s): The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. For further information see attached Exposure Scenario.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters:

DNEL

Industry	Inhalation.	Long Term	Systemic Effects	1 mg/m ³
Industry	Dermal	Long Term	Systemic Effects	8.3 mg/kg/day
Consumer	Oral	Long Term	Systemic Effects	0.83 mg/kg/day
Professional	Inhalation.	Long Term	Systemic Effects	1.3 mg/m ³
Consumer	Dermal	Long Term	Systemic Effects	8.3 mg/kg/day

The units are expressed in 'mg/μg' of: Zinc.

PNEC

Freshwater	0.0206	mg/l
Marinewater	0.0061	mg/l
Sediment (Freshwater)	235.6*	mg/kg
Sediment (Marinewater)	113*	mg/kg
Soil	106.8**	mg/kg
STP	0.0052***	mg/l

The units are expressed in 'mg/μg' of: Zinc. These PNECs are added value PNECs- they are to be added to the natural background levels of: Zinc. - in the appropriate compartments (e.g. soils, sediments). (*) A generic bioavailability factor of 0.5 is applied by default, according to the EU risk assessment (ECB 2008). (**) by default this value was multiplied by '3' to take into account "lab-to-field" differences in toxicity. (STP) The PNEC for STP was derived by applying an assessment factor to the lowest relevant toxicity value (5.2mg Zn/L). (Dutka et al., 1983).

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Exposure controls:

Process conditions: The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material.

Engineering measures: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Respiratory equipment: Wear respirator if there is dust formation. Particle filter device (EN 143). Dust filter P2 (for fine dust). Dust filter P3 (for especially fine dust/powder).

Hand protection: Use protective gloves. The glove material must be sufficiently impermeable and resistant to the substance. Check the tightness before wear. Gloves should be well cleaned before being removed, then stored in a well ventilated location. Pay attention to skin care. Textile or leather gloves are completely unsuitable.

The following information is valid for aqueous, saturated solutions of the substance.

Suitable materials for gloves are (breakthrough time \geq 8 hours):

NR (Natural rubber (Caoutchouc), Natural latex) - NR (0, 5 mm); CR (polychloroprenes, Chloroprene rubber) - CR (0, 5 mm); NBR (Nitrile rubber)- NBR (0, 35 mm); Butyl rubber - Butyl (0, 5 mm); FKM (fluororubber) - FKM (0, 4 mm); PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)- PVC (0, 5 mm);

The times listed are suggested by measurements taken at 22 degree C and constant contact. Temperatures raised by warmed substances, body heat, etc. and a weakening of the effective layer thickness caused by expansion can lead to a significantly shorter breakthrough time. In case of doubt contact the gloves' manufacturer. A 1.5-times increase / decrease in the layer thickness doubles / halves the breakthrough time. This data only applies to the pure substance. Transferred to mixtures of substances, these figures should only be taken as an aid to orientation.

Eye protection: Wear approved safety goggles. Wear tight-fitting goggles or face shield.

Other Protection: Provide eyewash, quick drench.

Hygiene measures: DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Skin protection: Wear appropriate clothing to prevent reasonably probable skin contact. Chemical resistant safety shoes. Protective clothing: DIN EN 13034 (liquid), EN ISO 13982-1 (solid).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance: Powder, dust

Colour: White.

Odour: Odourless.

Solubility: Soluble in water.

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C): Not relevant

Will decompose at temperatures exceeding 200°C.

Melting point (°C): 229°C / 231 °C

Air. / Nitrogen.

Relative density: 3.35 20°C

Vapour density (air=1): Not relevant

Vapour pressure: Not relevant

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Evaporation rate:	Not relevant
pH-Value, Conc. Solution:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	Not relevant
Solubility Value (G/100G H₂O@20°C):	21.0
Decomposition temperature (°C):	229°C / 231°C Nitrogen. / Air.
Flash point (°C):	Not relevant Not Applicable - Inorganic chemical.
Auto Ignition Temperature (°C):	Not relevant The product has no flammability, explosive or self-inflammability properties.
Flammability Limit - Lower(%):	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit - Upper(%):	Not applicable.
Partition Coefficient (N-Octanol/Water):	Not Applicable - Inorganic chemical. Inorganic salts.
Explosive properties:	The product has no flammability, explosive or self-inflammability properties.
Oxidising properties:	Does not meet the criteria for oxidising.
Other information:	Mol. Weight 161.4716 (H ₂ O ₄ S.Zn)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reactions with water yield: Sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄).
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Not known.
Hazardous Polymerisation:	Will not polymerise.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid heat.
Incompatible materials:	
Materials To Avoid:	Alkalis, carbonates and hydroxides. Borax. Silver protein and tannins. Strontium salts. Lead. Calcium.
Hazardous decomposition products:	In case of fire, toxic gases may be formed. Oxides of: Zinc. Sulphur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects:

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD₅₀):	> 574 mg/kg Rat Very soluble zinc sulphate (monohydrate, hexahydrate and heptahydrate) has LD ₅₀ oral values ranging from 574 to 2, 949 mg/kg bw, 862 to 4, 429 mg/kg bw and 920 to 4, 725 mg/kg bw, respectively for the three forms of zinc sulphate. Tests conducted to standard protocols Litton (Bionetics, 1974, Courtois et al., 1978.)
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Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50): > 2000 mg/kg Rat
Test method(s): OECD 402. (Van Huygevoort 1999)

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50): Rat 4 hours
Effects of inhalation exposure to zinc sulphate were limited to pulmonary effects only.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Dose Rabbit
Dose
Rabbit
Primary dermal irritation index (PDI) 0
Erythema/scar score
No erythema (0).
Oedema score
No oedema (0).
Not classified. Test method(s): OECD 404. (Van Huygevoort 1999)
Not irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Irritating. Test method(s): OECD 405. (Van Huygevoort 1999)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Skin sensitisation

Patch Test: Mouse
(Van Huygevoort, 1999 i, Ikarashi et al, 1992)
Not Sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity Genotoxicity - In Vitro

Gene Mutation: In vitro genotoxicity studies indicate that zinc compounds do not have genotoxic activity [Zinc CSR(s), 2010]. This conclusion is in line with those achieved by other regulatory reviews of the genotoxicity of zinc compounds (WHO, 2001; EU RAR, 2004, MAK, 2009).
Negative.
Genotoxicity - In Vivo

Chromosome aberration: In vivo genotoxicity studies indicate that zinc compounds do not have genotoxic activity [Zinc CSR(s), 2010]. This conclusion is in line with those achieved by other regulatory reviews of the genotoxicity of zinc compounds (WHO, 2001; EU RAR, 2004, MAK, 2009).
Negative.

Carcinogenicity: No experimental or epidemiological evidence exists to justify classification of zinc compounds for carcinogenic activity (based on cross-reading between Zn compounds; no classification for carcinogenicity required) (Chemical Safety report (CSR) zinc oxide. 2010).

Reproductive Toxicity:

Reproductive Toxicity – Fertility: No experimental or epidemiological evidence exists to justify classification of zinc compounds for reproductive or developmental toxicity (based on cross-reading between Zn compounds; no classification for reproductive toxicity required) (Chemical Safety Report (CSR) for zinc compounds. 2010)

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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

STOT - Single exposure: No experimental or epidemiological sufficient evidence for specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) (based on cross-reading from ZnO; no classification for target organ toxicity (single exposure: STOT-SE) required) (Heydon and Kagan, 1990; Gordon et al., 1992; Mueller and Seger, 1985 [Cited in Chemical Safety report (CSR) zinc sulphate. 2010])).

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

STOT - Repeated exposure: No experimental or epidemiological sufficient evidence for specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) (no classification for specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure: STOT-RE) required) (Lam et al, 1985, 1988; Conner et al. , 1988 [Cited in Chemical Safety report (CSR) for zinc(s). 2010])).

Aspiration hazard: Viscosity
No data available.

Health Warnings:

INHALATION: Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

SKIN CONTACT: Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema.
Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause severe irritation.

EYE CONTACT: May cause severe irritation to eyes.

INGESTION: The product causes irritation of mucous membranes and may cause abdominal discomfort if swallowed.

Target Organs: Skin Eyes Respiratory system, lungs

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Toxicity: The Acute aquatic toxicity database on zinc contains data on 11 standard species obtained under standard testing conditions at different pH and hardness. The full analysis of these data is given in the CSR.

The reference values for acute aquatic toxicity, based on the lowest observed EC50 values of the corresponding databases at different pH and expressed as Zn⁺⁺ ion concentration are:

For pH <7: 0.413 mg Zn⁺⁺/l (48 hr - Ceriodaphnia dubia test according to US EPA 821-R-02-012 standard test protocol; reference: Hyne et al 2005).

For pH >7-8.5: 0.136 mg Zn⁺⁺/l (72 hr - Selenastrum capricornutum (=Pseudokirchorniella subcapitata) test according to OECD 201 standard protocol; reference: Van Ginneken, 1994).

After applying the molecular weight correction (transformation/dissolution testing is not relevant since this zinc compound is readily soluble), the specific reference values for acute aquatic toxicity of the different zinc sulphates are:

For zinc monohydrate (a ZnSO₄.H₂O/Zn molecular weight ratio of 2.74):

For pH <7: 1.13 mg Zn/l (based on 48 hr Ceriodaphnia dubia test cfr above)

For pH >7-8.5: 3.73 mg Zn/l (based on 72 hr Selenastrum capricornutum test cfr above)

For zinc hexahydrate (a ZnSO₄.6H₂O/Zn molecular weight ratio of 4.12):

For pH <7: 1.70 mg Zn/l (based on 48 hr Ceriodaphnia dubia test cfr above)

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For pH >7-8.5: 0.56 mg Zn/l (based on 72 hr Selenastrum capricornutum test cfr above)

For zinc heptahydrate (a ZnSO₄.7H₂O/Zn molecular weight ratio of 4.4):

For pH <7: 1.82 mg Zn/l (based on 48 hr Ceriodaphnia dubia test cfr above)

For pH >7-8.5: 0.60 mg Zn/l (based on 72 hr Selenastrum capricornutum test cfr above)

M-factor: 1

CHRONIC AQUATIC TOXICITY: The chronic freshwater aquatic toxicity database on zinc contains high quality chronic NOEC/EC10 values on 23 species (8 taxonomic groups) obtained under a variety of conditions. The chronic marine-water aquatic toxicity database on zinc contains high quality chronic NOEC/EC10 values on 39 species (9 taxonomic groups) obtained under a variety of conditions. These data, outlined in the CSR, were compiled in a species sensitivity distribution, from which the PNECs for freshwater and marine-water were derived (expressed as Zn⁺²ion concentration).

SEDIMENT TOXICITY: The chronic toxicity of zinc to sediment organisms in the freshwater was assessed based on a database containing high quality chronic NOEC/EC10 values on 7 benthic species obtained under a variety of conditions. These data, outlined in the CSR, were compiled in a species sensitivity distribution, from which the PNEC was derived (expressed as total Zn contained in the sediment). For marine sediments, a PNEC was derived using the equilibrium partitioning approach.

SOIL TOXICITY: The chronic toxicity of zinc to soil organisms was assessed based on a database containing high quality chronic NOEC/EC10 values on 18 plant species, 8 invertebrate species and 17 microbial processes, obtained under a variety of conditions. These data, outlined in the CSR, were compiled in a species sensitivity distribution, from which the PNEC was derived (expressed as total Zn contained in the soil).

Persistence and degradability:

Degradability: Zinc is an element, and as such the criterion "persistence" is not relevant for the metal and its inorganic compounds in a way as it is applied to organic substances. An analysis on the removal of zinc from the water column has been presented as a surrogate for persistence. The rapid removal of zinc from the water column is documented in the CSR. So, zinc and zinc compounds do not meet this criterion, neither.

Biodegradation: Not Applicable - Inorganic chemical.

Bioaccumulative potential: The product is not bioaccumulating. Zinc is a natural, essential element, which is needed for the optimal growth and development of all living organisms, including man. All living organisms have homeostasis mechanisms that actively regulate zinc uptake and absorption/excretion from the body; due to this regulation, zinc and zinc compounds do not bio-accumulate or bio-magnify.

Partition coefficient: Not Applicable - Inorganic chemical.
Inorganic salts.

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Mobility in soil:

Mobility:

For zinc (like for other metals) the transport and distribution over the different environmental compartments e.g. the water (dissolved fraction, fraction bound to suspended matter), soil (fraction bound or complexed to the soil particles, fraction in the soil pore water, ...) is described and quantified by the metal partition coefficients between these different fractions. In the CSR, a solids-water partitioning coefficient of 158.5 l/kg (log value 2.2) was applied for zinc in soils (CSR zinc 2010).

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB substances.

Other adverse effects: None known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information:

Waste to be treated as controlled waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with local Waste Disposal Authority.

Waste treatment methods:

Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions. Waste catalogue number and code must be decided by the end user based on the actual use of the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number:

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN): 3077

UN No. (IMDG): 3077

UN No. (ICAO): 3077

UN proper shipping name:

Proper Shipping Name: UN 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Zinc Sulphate) 9, III, (E)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es):

ADR/RID/ADN Class: 9

ADR/RID/ADN Class: Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles.

ADR Label No.: 9

IMDG Class: 9

ICAO Class/Division: 9

Transport Labels:



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Packing group:

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group: III

IMDG Packing group: III

ICAO Packing group: III

Environmental hazards:

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant:



Special precautions for user:

EMS: F-A, S-F

Emergency Action Code: 2Z

Hazard No. (ADR): 90

Tunnel Restriction Code: (E)

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

Guidance Notes: Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37.

EU Legislation:

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments.

Chemical Safety Assessment: A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Note: The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically applicable to the product described in the safety data sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Phrases In Full: R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Hazard Statements In Full: H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Legal disclaimer: The information contained in this SDS does not constitute a risk assessment, and should not replace the user's own assessment of risks as required by other health and safety legislation. This advice is given by Nexchem Ltd who accept no legal liability for it except otherwise provided by law. The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge and is intended to describe our products from the point of view of safety requirements. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.

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