SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identity: Zinc Metal

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

Manufacturer: Teck Metals Ltd.
Trail Operations
Trail, British Columbia
V1R 4L8
Emergency Telephone: 250-364-4214

Supplier: Teck American Metal Sales Incorporated
501 North Riverpoint Blvd, Suite 300
Spokane, WA
USA, 99202

Preparer: Teck Metals Ltd.
Suite 3300 – 550 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 0B3

Other than U.S.: Teck Metals Ltd.
#1700 – 11 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 4C7

Date of Last Review: August 14, 2018.

Date of Last Edit: August 14, 2018.

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

NOTE: In the form in which it is sold this product is not regulated as a Hazardous Product in the U.S. or Canada. This Safety Data Sheet is provided for information purposes only.

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

LABEL:

Symbols: None required
Signal Word: None required

Hazard Statements: None required
Precautionary Statements: None required

Emergency Overview: A lustrous bluish-silver metal that does not burn in bulk but may form explosive mixtures if dispersed in air as a fine powder. Zinc oxide fume is formed when zinc metal is heated to or near the boiling point, or is burned. Contact with acids or alkalis generates flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. DO NOT use water or foam on burning zinc metal. Apply dry chemical, sand or special powder extinguishing media. Zinc is relatively non-toxic and poses little immediate hazard to the health of emergency response personnel or to the environment in an emergency situation.
**Potential Health Effects:** Zinc is essentially non-toxic to humans. However, zinc oxide fumes may cause mild local irritation to eyes, nose, throat and upper airways. Acute over-exposure to zinc oxide fumes may cause metal fume fever, characterized by flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting which may be delayed 3 – 10 hours in onset. In most cases, dermal exposure to zinc or zinc compounds does not result in any noticeable toxic effects. Zinc is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, NTP, IARC, ACGIH or the EU (see Toxicological Information, Section 11).

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

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>CAS Registry No.</th>
<th>CONCENTRATION (% wt./wt.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>99+%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

**Skin Contact:** Symptoms: Soiling of skin. No health effects expected. Rinse with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell, get medical advice/attention. *Molten Metal:* Flush contact area to solidify and cool but do not attempt to remove encrusted material or clothing. Cover burns and seek medical attention immediately.

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

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

### SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Massive metal is difficult to ignite and is not considered a fire hazard. However, finely-divided metallic dust may form flammable or explosive dust clouds when dispersed in the air at high concentrations and exposed to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. Bulk dust in a damp state may heat spontaneously and ignite on exposure to air. Contact with acids and alkali hydroxides results in evolution of hydrogen gas which is potentially explosive. Mixtures with potassium chlorate or fused ammonium nitrate may explode on impact.

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

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

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Procedures for Cleanup:** Control source of release if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately observing precautions in Section 8, Personal Protection. Molten metal should be allowed to cool and harden before cleanup. Once solidified wear gloves, pick up and return to process. Powder or dust should be cleaned up by sweeping/shoveling, etc. Solid metal is recyclable. Return uncontaminated spilled material to the process if possible. Place contaminated material in clean, dry, suitably labelled containers for later recovery or disposal. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements.
**Personal Precautions:** Protective clothing, gloves, and a respirator are recommended for persons responding to an accidental release (see also Section 8). Close-fitting safety goggles may be necessary in some circumstances to prevent eye contact with zinc dust and fume. Where molten metal is involved, wear heat-resistant gloves and suitable clothing for protection from hot-metal splash.

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

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Zinc ingots suspected of containing moisture should be **THOROUGHLY DRIED** before being added to a molten bath. Ingots may contain cavities that collect moisture. Entrained moisture will expand explosively when immersed in a molten bath.

**Conditions for Safe Storage:** Store zinc in a **DRY** covered area, separate from incompatible materials. No special packaging materials are required.

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Occupational Exposure Guidelines:** *(Time-Weighted Average (TWA) concentration over 8 hr unless otherwise indicated)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH REL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>None established†</td>
<td>None established†</td>
<td>None established†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

The OSHA PEL final rule limits for zinc oxide dust are 10 mg/m³ (total) and 5 mg/m³ (respirable); the OSHA PEL final rule limit for zinc oxide fume is 5 mg/m³. Note that the OSHA PEL final rule limits are currently non-enforceable due to a court decision. The OSHA PEL transitional limits therefore remain in force at present. They are 15 mg/m³ (total) and 5 mg/m³ (respirable) while the transitional PEL for zinc oxide fume is 5 mg/m³. The ACGIH TLV for zinc oxide is 2 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) with a Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 10 mg/m³ (respirable fraction). The NIOSH REL for zinc oxide (dust or fume) is 5 mg/m³ 10 hr TWA with a 15 mg/m³ ceiling limit (15 minute sample) for zinc oxide dust and a 10 mg/m³ STEL for zinc oxide fume (15 minute sample).

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

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

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

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

**General Hygiene Considerations:** Always practice good personal hygiene. Refrain from eating, drinking, or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking in appropriate designated areas.
### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Bluish-silver lustrous metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>1 mm at 487°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point/Range</td>
<td>420°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point/Range</td>
<td>908°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coefficient of Water/Oil</td>
<td>Log P (oct) = -0.47 (estimated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Insoluble in Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.2 mg/l @ pH 7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Non-combustible solid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits (LEL/UEL)</td>
<td>LEL (Zinc Dust): 500 g/m³; UEL: Not Determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition Temperature</td>
<td>Approx 680°C (dust cloud in air), Approx 460°C (dust layer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Oxidation starts approx 450°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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

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

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**Acute:**

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

**Inhalation:** If excessive quantities of zinc oxide fume are inhaled, it can result in the condition called metal fume fever. The symptoms of metal fume fever will occur within 3 to 10 hours, and include immediate dryness and irritation of the throat, tightness of the chest and coughing, which may later be followed by flu-like symptoms of fever, malaise, perspiration, frontal headache, muscle cramps, low back pain, occasionally blurred vision, nausea, and vomiting. The symptoms are temporary and generally disappear, without medical intervention, within 24 to 48 hours of onset. There are no recognized complications, after affects, or chronic affects that result from this condition.

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

**Chronic:** There is no chronic form of metal fume fever but in rare instances an acute incident may be followed by complaints such as bronchitis or pneumonia. Some workers may develop a short-term immunity (resistance) so that repeated exposure to zinc oxide fumes does not cause metal fume fever. This immunity (resistance) however is quickly lost after short absences from work.
Zinc metal is relatively insoluble; however, processing of the product or extended exposure in aquatic and terrestrial environments may lead to the release of zinc compounds in bioavailable forms. Zinc is highly mobile, and can be toxic in the aquatic environment with water hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon content being major regulating factors. Zinc also has the potential to bioaccumulate in plants and animals in both aquatic and terrestrial environments. In soils, zinc is moderately mobile in accordance with soil properties (e.g., cation exchange capacity, pH, redox potential, chemical species); these properties also influence its bioavailability to terrestrial plants.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

If material cannot be returned to process or salvage, dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME ................................................................. Not applicable – not regulated.
U.S. DOT AND TRANSPORT CANADA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION ... Not applicable
U.S. DOT AND TRANSPORT CANADA PID ......................................... Not applicable
MARINE POLLUTANT ................................................................. No
IMO CLASSIFICATION ................................................................. Not regulated

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S.
INGREDIENT LISTED ON TSCA INVENTORY ................................. Yes
HAZARDOUS UNDER HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD ....... No
CERCLA SECTION 103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ........................... Zinc ...... Yes ...... RQ: 1,000 lb. (454 kg.)*
* reporting not required when diameter of the pieces of solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 100 micrometers (0.004 inches).
EPCRA SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ...... No
EPCRA SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES ............................. No Hazard Categories Apply
EPCRA SECTION 313 TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: ...................... This product does not contain any toxic chemicals subject to the Toxic Release reporting requirements. However, potential by-products from working with this product - "Zinc (Fume or Dust)" CAS 7440-66-6 are reportable.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Original Issue: July 23, 1997 Version: 01 (First edition)
Date of Latest Revision: August 14, 2018 Version: 15

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the following references:
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2004, Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 7th Edition plus updates.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2018, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2018, Guide to Occupational Exposure Values.
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) Hamilton, ON, CHEMINFO Record No. 239 – Zinc Metal.
- National Library of Medicine, National Toxicology Information Program, Hazardous Substance Data Bank (on-line version).
- Patty’s Toxicology, 5th Edition, 2001 E. Bingham, B. Cohrssen & CH Powell (Eds.).
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Toxicology Program (NTP), 14th Report on Carcinogens, November 2016.
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), CCOHS on-line version.

**Acronyms not spelled out elsewhere in the SDS:**
- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- DOT: Department of Transportation
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LD50, LC50: Lethal Dose 50%, Lethal Concentration 50%
- OEGs: Occupational Exposure Guidelines
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- Wt.: Weight

**Notice to Reader**
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