

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Surclean PT-10LF Sn100 Solder Paint Lead Free

Safety Data Sheet according to the REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006), and the CLP Regulation(EC1272/2008).

1.Identification of the substance/mixture

1.1 Product identifier

PT-10LF Sn100 Solder Paint Lead Free

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advisedagainst Soldering and surface coating at temperatures up to 500°C.

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to the CLP Regulation (EC1272/2008):

Acute toxicity (Category 4), H302

Skin corrosive (Category 1B), H314

Eye effects (Category 1), H318

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure [respiratory tract irritation] (Category 3), H335

Aquatic toxicity, acute (Category 1), H400

Aquatic toxicity, chronic (Category 1), H410

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to CLP Regulation (EC1272/2008)

Pictograms







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Digital Word Danger	Signal	word	Danger
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Hazard statements		
H302	Harmful if swallowed	
H314		
	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage	
H335	May cause respiratory irritation	
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	
Precautionary statements		
P260	Do not breathe fumes	
P273	Avoid release to the environment	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face	
	protection	
P301 + 330 + 331, P310	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	
·	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.	
P303 + 361 + 353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated	
	clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.	
P305 + 351 + 338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes.	
	Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing	
	r	
P391	Collect spillage	
P403 + 233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed	
	F	
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with	
	local/regional/national/international regulations	

2.3 Other hazards

None.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Declarable components



Substance	Weight (%)	EC/CAS No:	Registration No:	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1278/2008
Zinc Chloride	25-50 of liquid fraction	231-592-0 7646-85-7	01-2119472431-44	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 STOT SE 3; H335:C ≥ 5% Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2: H319
Ammonium chloride	<20 of liquid fraction	235-186-4 12125- 02-9	01-2119487950-27	

For H statements, see section 16.

Other components:

Substance	Weight (%)	EC No:	Registration No:
Tin	50-80	231-141-8	01-2119486474-28-0024
		7440-31-5	Some of this substance is exempted from the registration requirements in accordance with Article 2.7(d), as it is a recovered substance.

4.First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General	Show this safety data sheet to medical personnel.
Inhalation	Move person to fresh air and keep resting in half-upright position. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a doctor. If unconscious, place in recovery position. Maintain an airway. Loosen tight clothing, such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a doctor immediately. If unconscious, place in recovery position. Maintain an airway. Loosen tight clothing, such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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Check for contact lenses and remove if present. Wash the eyes thoroughly with water, occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids. Consult a doctor if irritation or other symptoms occur.

Skin contact

Wash affected area with soap and plenty of water. Wearing appropriate gloves, remove contaminated clothing. Consult a doctor if irritation occurs. In case of contact with molten metal, cool skin rapidly with cold

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

water.

Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath. May cause inflammation. Symptoms may be delayed.
Ingestion	Throat and stomach pains, diarrhoea, vomiting. Causes burns to the mouth,
	throat and stomach.
Eye contact	Pain, watering and redness. Causes serious eye damage.
Skin contact	Pain, irritation or redness and possibly blisters. Causes severe burns.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. If large quantities have been ingested or inhaled, contact poison centre or doctor immediately.

5.Firefighting Measures

4.2

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire may cause decomposition, producing nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride, ammonia and zinc oxide fumes.

5.3 Advice for fire fighters

If large quantities are involved, wear appropriate protective clothing and selfcontained breathing apparatus. Avoid contact with skin. Remove containers or product away from fire. This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Water used to extinguish fires should not be allowed to enterdrains or other watercourses.



6.Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Wear protective clothing and equipment to prevent skin and eye contact (see Section 8). Do not breathe fumes. Keep unauthorised personnel from the spillage area.

6.1.2 For emergency responders

Wear protective clothing and equipment to prevent skin and eye contact (seeSection 8). Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Keep unauthorised personnel from the spillage area.

6.2 Environmental precautions

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not discharge into drains, surface waters or groundwater. In case of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and clearing up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for recovery or for disposal in accordance with local and national regulations (see Section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

See section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.

See section 13: Disposal Considerations.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear protective clothing (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin and eyes and avoid breathing fumes from heated product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in original containers. Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well ventilated place, out of the reach of children and away from food and drink.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No specific precautions required



8.Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure standards:

UK	Zinc chloride	1mg/m3 8hr TWA, 2mg/m3 15min STEL
EH40	Ammonium chloride (fume)	10mg/m3 8hr TWA, 25mg/m3 15 min STEL
	in (inorganic compounds) 2mg/m3 8hr TWA	4mg/m3 15min STEL
France	Chlorure de zinc (fumées)	1mg/m3 VME
ED 984	Chlorure d'ammonium (fumées)	10mg/m3 VME
	Etain	pas catalogué
Germany	Zinn(IV) Verbindungen, anorganische (einetembare	2mg/m3 Grenzwert
TRGS900	Fraktion)	
	Zinn(II) Verbindungen, anorganische (einetembare Fraktion	¹⁾ 8mg/m3 Grenzwert
		oling the Grenzwort

In countries other than the UK, France and Germany, different exposure limits may apply.

PNECs and DNELs

Ammonium chloride:

DNEL

Oral:	Long-term - systemic effects, general population 55.2 mg/kg
Skin:	Long term - systemic effects, general population 55.2 mg/kg
	Long-term - systemic effects, worker 128.9 mg/kg
Inhalation:	Long-term - systemic effects, general population 9.4 mg/m3
	Long-term - systemic effects, worker 43.97 mg/m3

PNEC

Aquatic compartment	freshwater 0.25 mg/L
Aquatic compartment	marine water 0.025 mg/L
Aquatic compartment	sediment in freshwater 0.9 mg/kg
Aquatic compartment	sediment in marine water 0.09 mg/kg
Aquatic compartment	water, intermittent releases 0.43 mg/L
Sewage treatment plant	13.1 mg/L
Terrestrial compartment	soil 50.7 mg/kg



8.2 Exposure controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

8.2.1 Engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. If operations generate fumes or vapour, use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

8.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows that air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use a full-face or half-face respirator with type EN143 P3 cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator.

Hand protection

Use protective gloves tested to EN374. Material of gloves: natural rubber, neoprene, butyl, PVC, nitrile or viton. Insulating gloves should be worn when handling molten or hot metal.

Eye protection

A face shield or safety goggles or safety glasses tested to EN166 should be worn.

Skin and Body Protection

For processing involving hot or molten metal, use heat-resistant safety clothing. If there is a risk of flux splashes, use chemical resistant clothing.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands after handling product.



9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Grey, pasty liquid **Appearance: Odour:** Slightly oily **Odour threshold:** No data pH: 4.0 approx. <0°C to 232°C **Melting point: Boiling point:** >100°C **Flashpoint:** No data **Evaporation rate:** Not required for hazard assessment Flammability (solid/gas): Not required for hazard assessment Not required for hazard assessment **Upper/lower flammability limits:** Not required for hazard assessment **Vapour pressure: Vapour density:** No data **Relative density:** 3.0 approx. Solubilities: The flux part is soluble in water, leaving a residue of tin powder Not applicable Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water: Not required for hazard assessment **Autoignition temperature:** Not required for hazard assessment **Decomposition temperature:** Not required for hazard assessment **Viscosity: Explosive properties:** Not explosive **Oxidising properties:** Not oxidising

9.2 Other information - No additional information.



10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity is available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. Reacts with bases and oxidising agents.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available. See section 10.5.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents, alkalis.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. See section 5.

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Likely route of entry	Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity	Zinc chloride	LD ₅₀ oral - rat: 350mg/kg
		LD_{50} inhalation – rat: ≤ 1.975 mg/m ³
	Ammonium chloride	LD ₅₀ oral - rat: 1410mg/kg.
	Tin	LD ₅₀ oral - rat: >2000 mg/kg - OECD 423.
		LC ₅₀ inhalation - rat: >5 mg/L - OECD 403.
		LD_{50} dermal - rat: >2000 mg/kg - OECD 402.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe skin burns (Category 1B). Ingestion may cause burns to the mouth,	
	throat and stomach.	
	Zinc chloride	Causes severe skin burns
	Tin	Not irritating (rabbit) – OECD 404





Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes severe eye damage (watering and redness.	Category 1). Symptoms may include pain,
	Zinc chloride	causes severe eye damage.
	Ammonium chloride	rabbit: causes eye irritation.
	Tin	Not irritating (rabbit) – OECD 405.
Respiratory or skin	Zinc chloride	Not sensitising.
sensitisation	Ammonium chloride	Not sensitiser.
	Tin	Not sensitising to lungs or skin.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Zinc chloride	Ames test negative.
	Tin	Ames test: Not mutagenic – OECD 471.
		In vitro mammalian cytogenicity: Not mutagenic – OECD 473.
		In vitro gene mutation in mammalian cells: Not mutagenic – OECD 476.
Carcinogenicity	Zinc chloride	is not classifiable for carcinogenicity based on its
Caremogement	Zine emoriae	IARC, ACGIH, NTP or EPA classifications.
		not carcinogenic. Both the Ames test and in vitro
		chromosome aberration test (CHO cells) are
	Tin	negative.
Reproductive toxicity	Tin	For tin, both the Ames test and in vitro chromosome
		aberration test (CHO cells) are negative.
STOT-single exposure	-single exposure May cause respiratory irritation, coughing wheezing or shortness of breath. Causes inflammation and oedema of the bronchi and destruction of mucous membranes.	
	Tin	No effects.
STOT-repeated exposure	Tin	repeated dose toxicity (oral gavage) NOEL >1000
		mg/kg/day (rat). 28 day subacute study _ OECD 407
Aspiration hazard	No data available.	

12. Ecological Information

Fresh water, acute EC₅₀

Fresh water, NOEC

12.1	Zinc chloride	
	Fresh water, acute LC ₅₀	- fish (Cyprinus carpio): 0.4-2.2 ml/L (96h

- fish (Cyprinus carpio): 0.4-2.2 ml/L (96hr)
- (Oncorhynchus kisutch): 1.6-2.7 mg/L

invertebrates (Daphnia magna): 0.2 mg/L (48hr)
invertebrates (Daphnia magna): 158 mg/L (48hr)
algae (Chlorella vulgaris): 560 mg/L (35 day)

Activated sludge, industrial, - EC₅₀- 30 mg/L

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Ammonium chloride

Fresh water, acute LC50

fish (Cyprinus carpio): 209ml/L (96hr)
fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 3.98mg/L (96h)
Invertebrates (Daphnia magna): 161mg/L (48hr)

Tin

Short term toxicity to fish 96 h LC₅₀: >12.4 μ g/L (NOEC 12.4 μ g/L) *Pimephales promelas* (total tin from aged solutions of tin) – OECD 203.

Long term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates 7 days: LC_{50} (mortality) >3200 μ g/L, EC_{50} (reproduction) 1303 μ g/L (total tin from aged tin solutions) – *Daphnia magna* – EPA 1002.0.

Toxicity to algae EC₅₀ (72 h): >19.2 μ g/L (total tin from aged tin solutions) - *Pseudokirchnerella* subcapitata – OECD 201.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Zinc chloride – not applicable.

No other data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Zinc chloride

Pimephales promelas (flathead minnow) 63 days, bioconcentration factor (BCF): 21000.

12.4 Mobility in soil

For tin, Log Kd: 2.1 - 4.3 L/kg.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

13.1.1 Product / Packaging disposal: Unused product should be returned to the supplier.

Empty packaging shouldbe disposed of as hazardous waste. Any product which cannot be used or returned to the supplier should be disposed of according to local, regional and national legislation complying with the European Waste Directive 2008/98/EC.

Waste codes and designations according to the European Waste Catalogue: 06 03 13* Wastes from Inorganic Chemical Processes: solid salts and solutions containing heavy metals. 11 01 98* Wastes from Chemical Surface Treatment: other wastes containing dangerous substances.

13.1.2 Waste treatment-relevant information: Do not allow product to reach soil, waterways or drains.



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13.1.3 Sewage disposal-relevant information: Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

Other disposal recommendations: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff, and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport Information

		ADR/RID	IMDG
14.1	UN Number:	3264	3264
14.2	UN Proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ZINC CHLORIDE)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ZINC CHLORIDE)
14.3	Transport hazard class(es):	8	8
14.4	Packing group:	Ш	Ш
14.5	Environmental hazards:	Yes.	Marine pollutant.
14.6	Special precautions for user:	See section 7.	See section 7.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

15. Regulatory Information

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

The components of this product are not subject to authorisation or restriction and are not listed as substances of very high concern.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for ammonium chloride and tin.



16. Other Information

H statements used in section 3.2

H302	Harmful if swallowed		
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage		
H318	Eye effects		
H319	Causes serious eye irritation		
H335	May cause respiratory irritation		
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life		
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects		

List of Abbreviations

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

Body weight

bw Chemical Abstract Service registry number

CAS No. Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulation EC 1272/2008

CLP Derived No Effect Level

DNEL Dry weight

dw Concentration giving half maximal response

EC No. European Community number EC No. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA International Agency for Research on Cancer

IARC International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous

IBC Code Chemicals in Bulk

International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IMDG Water-soil partition coefficient

Kd Lethal concentration to 50% of the test organisms

LC₅₀ Lethal dose to 50% of the test organisms

LD₅₀ International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by

MARPOL 73/78 the Protocol of 1978

NTP National Toxicity Program

No Observed Effect Concentration [in environment]

NOEL No Observed Effect Level

PBT Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation

EC 1907/2006

RID European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity





TWA	Time Weighted Average
VME	Valeur Moyenne d'Exposition
vPvB	Very Toxic Very Bio-accumulative

Method used for classification

Calculation method.

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