

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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





Signal word Danger

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	
P391	Collect spillage	
P403 + 233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed	
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 \geq 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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Eye contact	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 appropri gloves, remove contaminated clothing. Consult a doctor if irritation		
	occurs. In case of contact with molten metal, cool skin rapidly with cold		
	water.		

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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, contactpoison centre or doctor immediately.

5.Firefighting Measures

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 self-
	contained 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.

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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 sectionsSee 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.	
.3	Specific end use(s)	
	No specific precautions required	

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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	8mg/m3 Grenzwert

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

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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.

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

9.2 Other information - No additional information.

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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 (Category 1). Symptoms may include pain, watering and redness.	
	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 IARC, ACGIH, NTP or EPA classifications. not carcinogenic. Both the Ames test and in vitro
	Tin	chromosome aberration test (CHO cells) are negative.
Reproductive toxicity	Tin	For tin, both the Ames test and in vitro chromosome aberration test (CHO cells) are negative.
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation, o	coughing wheezing or shortness of breath. Causes
	inflammation and oedema of the l	pronchi 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

12.1	Zinc chloride	
	Fresh water, acute LC50	- 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)
	Fresh water, acute EC50	- invertebrates (Daphnia magna): 158 mg/L (48hr)
	Fresh water, NOEC	- algae (Chlorella vulgaris): 560 mg/L (35 day)
	Activated sludge, industrial,	- EC ₅₀ - 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 LC ₅₀ : aged solutions of tin) – OECD 203.	>12.4 μ g/L (NOEC 12.4 μ g/L) <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (total tin from	
	Long term toxicity to aquatic inverteb	prates 7 days: LC ₅₀ (mortality) >3200 µg/L, EC ₅₀ (reproduction)	
	1303 µg/L (total tin from aged tin sol	utions) – Daphnia magna – EPA 1002.0.	
	Toxicity to algae EC_{50} (72 h): >19.2 p	ug/L (total tin from aged tin solutions) - Pseudokirchnerella	
	Subcupitulu OLCD 201.		
12.2	Persistence and degradability Zinc chloride – not applicable. No other data available.		
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential Zinc chloride Pimephales promelas (flathead minno	w) 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 assessmen Not applicable to inorganic substance	nt s.	
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.
- **13.1.4** 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:	III	III
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.

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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
EC50	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
LD ₅₀	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by
MARPOL 73/78	the Protocol of 1978
NTD	National Toxicity Program
NOFC	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

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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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