



**CHEMICAL PRODUCT
SAFETY DATA SHEET
ZINC POWDER UN 1436**

Code:	HSZP1436
Review:	6
Review date:	January, 2026
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SECTION I — IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE

1) Chemical name	2) Other means of identification	3) Recommended use of the substance
Zinc powder	Pulverized metallic zinc	Industrial raw material
4) Supplier / manufacturer information		5) SETIQ Emergency Numbers
Azinsa Oxidos, S.A. de C.V. Fernando Montes de Oca St. 21, Bldg. B, Fl. 2, San Nicolas Tlalnepantla, Estado de México Zip code 54030		55 59 15 88 (CDMX); 01 (800) 00 214 (In the country) Available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Provides technical and specific information for emergency and incident response.

SECTION II — HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

1) Classification of the hazardous chemical substance		
Physical hazards Flammable solid — Category 2 Substance which, in contact with water, releases flammable gases — Category 2	Health hazards Not classified as hazardous to human health under GHS criteria under normal handling conditions.	Environmental hazards Hazardous to the aquatic environment (Acute) — Category 1
2) Label elements (including precautionary statements and pictograms)		
Pictograms  	Warning word: Danger Hazard statements: H228: Flammable solid. H261: In contact with water releases flammable gases. H400: Very toxic to aquatic life Precautionary statements: P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. P223: Keep away from any possible contact with water. P231 + P232: Handle under inert gas. Protect from moisture. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
3) Other hazards not contributing to classification		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine dust may form explosive mixtures with air at certain concentrations. Electrostatic charges may accumulate during transfer or handling. Contact with water or moisture can generate flammable hydrogen gas, increasing the risk of fire or explosion in confined spaces. Inhalation of zinc oxide fumes generated by intense heating (welding, smelting) may cause metal fume fever, a reversible condition with flu-like symptoms (fever, chills, general discomfort). 		



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- Prolonged contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation in eyes and respiratory tract.
- May react violently with strong oxidizing agents or acids, releasing heat and flammable gases

SECTION III — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS

Substance Identification	CAS No.	UN No.	EC No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Zinc powder	7440-66-6	1436	231-175-3	94–100%



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SECTION IV — FIRST-AID MEASURES

1) Description of first-aid measures

Inhalation	Immediately move the person away from the contaminated area to a location with fresh air. Keep them in a comfortable position that facilitates breathing. Loosen tight clothing. Avoid physical exertion.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting , unless explicitly instructed by medical personnel. Rinse the mouth carefully with potable water. If the person is conscious, administer small amounts of water to aid dilution.
Skin contact	Wash with water and soap; remove contaminated clothing.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for several minutes.

2) Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Agude effects	Respiratory tract irritation when dust is inhaled (coughing, breathing discomfort). Eye and skin irritation due to mechanical contact with fine dust. Under heating conditions / exposure to metal fumes (not dust at room temperature), “ metal fume fever ” may occur with flu-like symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• chills• headache• muscle pain• metallic taste• fatigue Symptoms typically appear several hours after significant exposure and may last 12–24 hours.
Chronic effects	Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause irritant dermatitis on the skin. Not classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic by major chemical safety agencies (based on available SDS and toxicological data).

3) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

When to seek urgent medical care:

- If the person develops **marked respiratory difficulty, chest pain, persistent shortness of breath**, or worsening condition after inhaling dust.
- If eye irritation **does not improve after prolonged rinsing**, or if severe pain, redness, or vision changes occur.
- In case of significant ingestion accompanied by gastrointestinal symptoms (severe nausea, persistent vomiting, abdominal pain).

Special treatments

There are **no specific antidotes** for exposure to metallic zinc powder.

Medical treatment is **supportive and symptomatic**, including:

- breathing management
- pain control
- hydration



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- medical monitoring

For “metal fume fever”, treatment may include **rest, fluids, and supervised medical care.**

SECTION V — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

1) Suitable extinguishing media

The extinguishing agents to be used depend on the conditions of the fire and are **not** aimed at extinguishing zinc powder at rest (since zinc powder does not ignite spontaneously):

Recommended extinguishing media:

- **Alcohol-resistant foam**
- **Dry chemical powder** (ABC or BC type)
- **Carbon dioxide (CO₂)**

These agents help extinguish flames from adjacent combustible materials without reacting with the metal. Fine zinc powder is **not considered spontaneously flammable at room temperature**, but it can contribute to fires if other flammable substances are present or if fine airborne dust clouds are generated. Firefighting efforts must focus on controlling surrounding fire and protecting structures and personnel.

2) Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire/explosion risks:

- Dispersion of zinc powder into the air may form **dust clouds** that, if exposed to a strong ignition source, can result in **violent combustion or dust explosion**.
- Although metallic zinc is **not highly flammable as a conventional fuel**, its fine powder significantly increases fire risk under certain conditions (dust in suspension + ignition source).
- Extreme heat can release irritating metallic fumes (not typical at ambient temperature).

3) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting personnel must wear **full protective equipment** suitable for fire and chemical hazards, including a **positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)** with a full face mask.

Do NOT use:

- Water
- Foam
- CO₂
- Halogenated extinguishing agents **directly on burning zinc powder**, as they may react to release flammable hydrogen gas and worsen the fire.

Use only:

- **Special Class D extinguishing agents** designed for metal fires
- **Dry sand** (anhydrous)

Additional precautions:

- Avoid generating or dispersing dust during firefighting activities to prevent dust-air explosive mixtures.
- If safe, remove containers from the fire area.



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- Cool exposed containers with water **only on the exterior**, ensuring water does not contact the product.
- Prevent runoff of extinguishing agents or contaminated material from entering drains, sewers, or waterways.

SECTION VI — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

1) Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Restrict access to the affected area and evacuate unauthorized personnel.
- Eliminate all ignition sources (sparks, open flames, hot equipment), as fine zinc powder can be flammable when suspended in air.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment before beginning containment or cleanup activities:
 - chemical-resistant gloves
 - safety goggles
 - protective clothing
 - respiratory protection with a particulate filter (to prevent inhalation of dust)
- Avoid generation and dispersion of dust during cleanup; ensure adequate ventilation to control airborne dust accumulation.

2) Environmental precautions

- Prevent spilled powder from entering drains, sewers, or surface and groundwater systems.
- Place barriers or absorbent, non-combustible materials around the spill area to prevent dispersion beyond the affected zone.

3) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Contain the spilled material using physical barriers or non-combustible absorbent materials (e.g., dry sand, soil).
- Carefully collect the spilled powder using non-sparking tools (shovel, soft-bristle broom, or industrial vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter suitable for metallic dust).
- Place collected material in suitable, properly labeled containers for disposal or recycling according to applicable environmental regulations.
- After removing solid material, gently sweep remaining residue to minimize dust dispersion and ensure the area is clean.
- Dispose of cleanup residues safely, in accordance with the waste disposal section of this SDS and applicable local regulations.

SECTION VII — HANDLING AND STORAGE

1) Precautions for safe handling



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- Handle the product in well-ventilated areas to avoid the accumulation of airborne dust.
- Prevent the formation of dust clouds, as they may generate explosive dust-air mixtures.
- Keep away from ignition sources: heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces.
- Do not smoke while handling the product.
- Use equipment and tools that do not produce sparks.
- Avoid contact with water or moisture during handling.
- Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes and skin.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke during use.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

2) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated location.
- Keep the container tightly closed when not in use.
- Protect from moisture and water.
- Keep away from strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.
- Store away from sources of heat and combustible materials.
- Use corrosion-resistant, properly labeled containers.
- Avoid storage in areas where dust may accumulate in suspension.

SECTION VIII — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

1) Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (reference values):

- **Zinc powder (respirable fraction):**
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL-TWA): **10 mg/m³** (as total dust)
- **Zinc oxide (metal fumes):**
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL-TWA): **5 mg/m³**
Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL): **10 mg/m³**

2) Appropriate engineering controls

- Use local exhaust ventilation at points where dust is generated.
- Maintain ambient concentrations below occupational exposure limits.
- Implement dust collection systems with proper filtration (e.g., HEPA filters).
- Use explosion-proof electrical equipment where combustible dust clouds may occur.

3) Individual protection measures / Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When dust is present, use a respirator with particulate filters (N95, P100, or equivalent).• In high-concentration situations or emergencies, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile, neoprene, or equivalent).• Long-sleeve work clothing and anti-static protection when necessary.



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Eye protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety glasses with side shields or dust-proof goggles.
Skin and body protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile, neoprene, or equivalent). • Long-sleeve work clothing and anti-static protection when required.

SECTION IX — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

1) Appearance (physical state and color):	2) Odor	3) Odor threshold	4) pH
Solid in the form of fine metallic powder.	Odorless	Not applicable	Not applicable (solid substance insoluble in water)
5) Melting point / Freezing point:	6) Initial boiling point and boiling range	7) Flash point	8) Evaporation rate
Melting point: 419.5°C Freezing point: Not available	907°C	Not applicable (metallic solid); however, fine powder may be flammable.	Not applicable
9) Flammability (solid or gas):	10) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	11) Vapor pressure	12) Vapor density
May be flammable in the form of fine powder; risk of dust-air explosion.	Can form explosive mixtures when dispersed in air (specific values depend on particle size).	Not applicable (solid)	Not applicable
13) Relative density (bulk density)	14) Solubility(ies)	15) Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	16) Auto-ignition temperature
7.14 g/cm ³ (at 20°C)	Insoluble in water; soluble in strong acids and bases with hydrogen release.	Not applicable (inorganic substance)	May ignite at elevated temperatures in fine powder form.
17) Decomposition temperatura:	18) Viscosity:	19) Molecular weight	20) Other relevant information
Not determined; at high temperatures may form zinc oxides.	Not applicable (solid)	65.38 g/mol	None

SECTION X — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

1) Reactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May react with strong acids and strong bases, releasing hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. • May react with strong oxidizing agents. • In the presence of moisture, hydrogen can be generated slowly. • Fine powder may react vigorously if dispersed in air and exposed to an ignition source
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2) Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stable under normal storage and use conditions.• May oxidize slowly in the presence of humid air, forming zinc oxide on the surface.
3) Possibility of hazardous reactions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No hazardous reactions are expected under normal use conditions.• Avoid contact with strong acids and strong oxidizing agents.• Product is not flammable nor explosive in its bulk form.
4) Incompatible materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong acids (e.g., hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid)• Strong bases• Strong oxidizing agents (e.g., nitrates, peroxides, chlorates)• Halogens
5) Conditions to avoid:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation of airborne dust• Sources of heat, sparks, open flame, and static electricity• Contact with water or excessive moisture• Exposure to elevated temperatures
6) Hazardous decomposition products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zinc oxides (metallic fumes) in case of combustion or intense heating• Hydrogen (when in contact with acids or water under certain conditions)

SECTION XI — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1) Likely routes of exposure

- Inhalation: Primary route of occupational exposure.
- Skin and eye contact: May cause mild mechanical irritation.
- Ingestion: Unlikely under normal industrial use conditions.

2) Symptoms related to physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation:

Irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, sore throat.

Exposure to zinc oxide fumes (from heating or welding):

May cause *metal fume fever*, characterized by:

- Fever
- Chills
- Muscle pain
- General discomfort
- Nausea
- Headache

Symptoms are generally reversible within 24–48 hours.

Eye contact:

Redness, tearing, irritation.

Skin contact:

Mild irritation due to mechanical effects.

Ingestion:



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May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.

3) Immediate and delayed effects, including chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure

Acute effects:

- Respiratory irritation
 - Metal fume fever
- Chronic effects:**
- Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause respiratory alterations.
 - Not considered carcinogenic in its metallic form according to current international classifications.

4) Numerical toxicity measures (such as acute toxicity estimates)

- **LD50 oral (rat):** > 2,000 mg/kg (indicative value).
- **LC50 inhalation:** Limited data for metallic powder; toxicity mainly associated with zinc oxide fumes.

5) Interactive effects

Combined exposure with other respiratory irritants may increase adverse effects.

6) When specific data is not available

If specific toxicological data for a particular zinc form (e.g., very fine powder of a given mesh size) is unavailable, maximum precaution should be assumed, treating it as a potential respiratory irritant and combustible fine powder.

Follow the personal protection and environmental control measures outlined in **Sections VII and VIII**.

7) Mixtures

In mixtures with other metals or compounds (e.g., alloys or metallic impurities), toxicity may vary. Safety data sheets for additional components should be reviewed, and combined toxicity should be assumed until mixture-specific data becomes available.

8) Information on the mixture or on its components

For mixtures containing zinc powder and other metals/additives:

- List each component and its concentration (% by weight).
- Apply toxicological data for each component based on available information.
- Identify possible synergistic effects, especially if other flammable or irritant metallic dusts are present.

9) Other information

- Severity of effects depends on concentration, particle size, and exposure duration.
- Inhalation of fumes generated by heating is more hazardous than exposure to cold metallic powder.
- This section is based on experimental data, toxicological literature, and industrial experience in handling zinc powder.
- In the event of accidental exposure, always follow the first aid procedures described in Section IV.

SECTION XII — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1) Toxicity

- These values indicate toxicity in the range of approximately 0.15 – 0.78 mg Zn/L when bioavailable.
- For commercial zinc powder products, reported values include:
 - LC50 (96 h): ≈ 0.31 mg/L for fish.
 - EC50 (48 h): ≈ 1.22 mg/L for *Daphnia magna*.
 - NOEC (chronic): ≈ 0.44 mg/L for rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).
 - Chronic toxicity



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- Zinc powder may also produce long-term environmental effects:
- Chronic NOEC for fish may be ≈ 0.44 mg Zn/L.
- Chronic toxicity to invertebrates may occur at low concentrations depending on species and water conditions.

2) Persistence and degradability

Metallic zinc is **not a biodegradable organic substance**, as it does not break down through biological processes in the same way organic compounds do.

Its environmental behavior is dominated by dissolution, oxidation, and adsorption:

- Zn^{2+} ions may dissolve and remain in solution before binding to sediments or particulate matter.
- Metallic zinc does not undergo biological transformation; in aquatic environments it remains either dissolved or particulate.

Conclusion:

Zinc does **not biodegrade**; it **persists** in the environment as metal or ionic species.

3) Bioaccumulative potential

Zinc is an essential trace element, but **can bioaccumulate in tissues** when present in excess.

- Bioconcentration factors (BCF) in some aquatic organisms have been reported (e.g., BCF ≈ 466 in algae under experimental conditions), showing uptake in primary producers and some invertebrates.
- However, zinc generally does **not bioaccumulate to the same extent** as persistent heavy metals such as mercury. Accumulation depends on species, age, and environmental conditions.

4) Mobility in soil

- Zinc powder may become particulate and **adsorb strongly to soils and sediments**, depending on pH and organic matter content.
- In soluble form (Zn^{2+}), it may migrate with water through acidic soils or those with low organic content; in particulate form, it tends to remain in sediments.

5) Other adverse effects

- **Effects on aquatic organisms:** Dissolved zinc concentrations above $\approx 2,050$ $\mu\text{g/L}$ may cause chronic effects in sensitive freshwater invertebrates.
- **Impact on aquatic/marine vegetation:** May affect algae and aquatic plants at elevated dissolved concentrations, reducing primary productivity.
- **Environmental mobility:** Dissolved Zn^{2+} may be transported through water bodies, contributing to chronic exposure in food-chain organisms.

6) Additional information

- Zinc powder may form oxides or hydroxides upon contact with air and water, affecting its environmental availability.
- Handling should include control of runoff and solid waste collection to prevent environmental contamination.
- Environmental risk evaluation depends on local conditions; the data provided are indicative and do not replace detailed risk assessments.

SECTION XIII — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

1) Waste treatment methods

- Recover material for **recycling whenever possible** (preferred).
- Dispose of waste through an **authorized hazardous-waste management facility** in accordance with applicable environmental regulations.
- Keep the waste in **sealed, dry, properly labeled metal containers**.
- Avoid generating dust during collection.



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- Do not dispose of waste into drains, soil, or water bodies.
- Do not incinerate in enclosed spaces due to the risk of metallic fume formation.

2) Disposal of contaminated packaging

- Empty containers completely.
- Do **not** reuse contaminated containers.
- Send containers for recycling or final disposal through an authorized company.
- If they contain residues, treat them as hazardous waste.

3) Special disposal precautions

- Use the personal protective equipment specified in **Section 8** of this SDS.
- Avoid forming dust clouds.
- Ground equipment to prevent static electricity accumulation.
- Handle waste away from sparks, open flames, or hot surfaces.

4) Recommendations related to safe disposal

- Handle waste in well-ventilated areas, free from ignition sources.
- Avoid generating airborne dust.
- Use personal protective equipment (respiratory protection for particulates, resistant gloves, eye protection).
- Ground equipment and containers to avoid electrostatic discharge.
- Do not compact or subject waste to friction or impact.
- Manage waste according to current environmental legislation for hazardous waste.

5) Additional information

- Final waste classification must be determined in accordance with applicable environmental regulations (e.g., CRETIB characteristics where applicable).
- Final disposal must be conducted **exclusively** by facilities authorized by the competent environmental authority.
- The waste generator is responsible for correct classification and management until final disposal

SECTION XIV — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

1) UN number

1436

2) UN proper shipping name

ZINC POWDER (Polvo de zinc)

3) Transport hazard class(es)

Class 4.3 — Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases.



4) Packing group



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Packing Group III (Substance presenting medium danger)

Land Transport — ADR / RID (UN 1436)

- **UN Number:** 1436
- **Class/Division:** 4.3 — Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases
- **Secondary Risk:** 4.2 — Substances liable to spontaneous combustion
- **Packing Group:** III (medium risk)

Packing Instructions:

- **P410:** Combined or simple packaging
- **IBC08:** Authorized Intermediate Bulk Container
- **R001:** Specific bulk metal containers

Proper Shipping Name (ADR/RID):

Zinc powder, water-reactive

Labels and Marking:

- Primary label: **Class 4.3**
- Secondary: **Class 4.2**

Special Notes:

- Avoid contact with water and moisture
- Handle using ADR-approved, robust packaging
- Follow spark-prevention and heat-control measures

Maritime Transport — IMDG (UN 1436)

- **UN Number:** 1436
- **Class/Division:** 4.3
- **Secondary Risk:** 4.2
- **Packing Group:** III

Packing Instructions:

- **P410**
- **IBC08**

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG):

Zinc powder, water-reactive

Labels:

- Primary: **Class 4.3** (water-reactive)
- Secondary: **Class 4.2**

Precautions:

- Protect from moisture and water contact
- Use certified packaging for reactive solids
- Avoid handling near heat or ignition sources

Air Transport — IATA (UN 1436)

- **UN Number:** 1436
- **Class/Division:** 4.3
- **Secondary Risk:** 4.2
- **Packing Group:** III



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Packing Instructions:

- PI 470 (Passenger aircraft)
- PI 472 (Cargo aircraft)

Proper Shipping Name (IATA DGR / ICAO TI):

Zinc powder, water-reactive

Labels:

- Primary: Class 4.3
- Secondary: Class 4.2

Notes:

- Transport only in approved packaging for reactive solids
- Avoid moisture and elevated temperature
- Clearly mark primary and secondary hazards

5) Environmental hazards

Zinc powder under UN 1436 (Class 4.3) is **not automatically classified** as a marine pollutant under IMDG.

However, if assessment determines the substance poses an environmental hazard during transport, apply the **marine pollutant label (fish and tree symbol)**.

Environmental Warning



Dangerous for the environment

Avoid environmental release; recover spilled material dry if leakage occurs during transport.

6) Special precautions for user

- Transport only in sealed, dry containers protected from moisture
- Prevent water contact during transport
- Ground equipment during loading/unloading to avoid electrostatic discharge
- Prevent dust accumulation and ignition sources

7) Transport in bulk in accordance with Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable, as the product is not a liquid and does not fall under MARPOL Annex II / IBC Code.

SECTION XV — REGULATORY INFORMATION

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



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European Union (EU)

- This substance is subject to **Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)**.
- Classification and labeling are carried out in accordance with **Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)**.
- Zinc oxide is classified as **hazardous to the aquatic environment**.

United States

- Listed on the **TSCA Inventory**.
- Considered environmentally hazardous according to **EPA** criteria.
- May generate toxic metal fumes when heated, as referenced by **OSHA**.

Mexico

- In accordance with **NOM-018-STPS-2015** (Globally Harmonized System for the classification and communication of chemical hazards).
- Requirements regarding hazard communication and occupational exposure control apply.
- **Other regulations:**
Complies with the **Globally Harmonized System (GHS/SGA)** for classification and labeling of chemicals.
- **Chemical safety assessment**
A chemical safety assessment **has not been carried out** for this substance.

SECTION XVI — OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is considered accurate and is based on the current state of available knowledge regarding zinc oxide at the date of its preparation. However, **no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to its accuracy or completeness.**

This information is provided solely as a guide for the **handling, storage, use, exposure control, and final disposal** of the product and shall not be considered as a quality specification nor as a basis for any contractual relationship. The user is responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable **safety, health, and environmental regulations**, including those established in **NOM-018-STPS-2015** and all other effective regulations in Mexico.