WEDOR CORPORATION

Safety Data Sheet
Exoclean

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Exoclean

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Brass instrument cleaner

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Wedor Corporation
Address	1907 S. 89th Street West Allis, WI 53227 USA
Telephone	414-329-9041
Fax	414-329-9043
email	wayne@wedor.com

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2A
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

P264	Wash hand/skin thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment (see first aid section on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

1. SULPHAMIC ACID

Concentration	<= 69 % (Weight)
EC no.	226-218-8
CAS no.	5329-14-6
Index no.	016-026-00-0

- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2. CITRIC ACID

Concentration	<= 28 % (Weight)
CAS no.	77-92-9

3. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt

Concentration	<= 2 % (Weight)
CAS no.	64-02-8

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
If inhaled	If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.
In case of skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician
In case of eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.

If swallowed	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center. Unless a poison control center advises otherwise, have the conscious and alert person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting because of the corrosive nature of Sulfamic Acid. Vomiting will worsen esophageal condition.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Note to Physicians: Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Treat as for thermal burnms. Sever inhalation exposures may result in delayed pulmonary edema; in these cases consider close observation for 24 to 48 hrs.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
As a Solid, Sulfamic Acid (the main ingredient in Exoclean) is not combustible, however as a solution, it is corrosive and presents a sever inhalation and contact hazard to firefighters. Aqueous solutions of Sulfamic acid are highly corrosive, which react violently with bases. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce corrosive and/or toxid gases (i.e. ammonia and sulfur oxides).

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Remove soiled clothing and launder before reuse. Avoid all skin contact with the spilled material. Have emergency equipment readily available.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Small or household quantities may be disposed in sewer or other liquid waste system. For larger quantities check with your local water treatment plant.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
For small releases, clean-up spilled liquid waering gloves, goggles, faceshield, and suitable body protection. Sweep-up or vacuum spilled solid. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Neutralize spill residue with hydrated lime (calcium oxide), soda ash or sodium bicarbonate. Test area with litmus paper to ensure neutralization. Place all spill residues in a suitable container. Thoroghly wash the area after clean-up. Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Do not breathe dust. Avoid all contact with skin and eyes. Use this product only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity. Storage areas should be made of corrosion and fire-resistant materials. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Use corrosion resistant structural materials, lighting, and ventilation systems in the storage area. Floors should be sealed to prevent absorption of this material. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Empty containers may contain residual particulates; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill near this container. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product. Keep this material away from food, drink and animal feed. Do not store this material in open or unlabeled containers. Limit quantity of material stored.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use mechanical ventilation such as dilution and local exhaust. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system and exhaust directly to the outside. Supply ample air replacement. Provide dust collectors with explosion vents

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield, if this material is made into solution. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Skin protection

Wear impervious gloves, boots and coveralls to avoid skin contact. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138.

Body protection

Have an eyewash fountain and safety shower available in the work area. Use good hygiene practices when handling this material, including changing and laundering work clothes after use. Discard contaminated shoes and leather goods

Respiratory protection

If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece
pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA’s Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). If airborne concentrations are above the applicable exposure limits, use NIOSH approved
respiratory protection. If airborne concentrations are above the applicable exposure limits, use acid/gas cartridge respirator or other NIOSH-approved respiratory protection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form	White crystalline solid
Odor	No odor
Odor threshold	Not applicable
pH	Acidic
Melting point/freezing point	205 deg C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flash point	None
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	None
Upper/lower flammability limits	None
Upper/lower explosive limits	None
Vapor pressure	Not determined
Vapor density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	Complete in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	None
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	None
Explosive properties	Not determined
Oxidizing properties	Not determined

Other safety information
None

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Exoclean undergoes a violent reaction with chlorine, metal nitrates + heat, metal nitrites + heat, and fuming nitric acid.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Heating mixtures of barium, potassium or sodium amidosulfates or Sulfamic Acid, with sodium or potassium nitrates or nitrites, leads to reactions which may be explosive. Mixing Sulfamic Acid with fuming nitric acid results in violent release of nitrous oxide.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid mixing with water while storing, keep container tightly closed.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Sulfamic Acid is incompatible with chlorine and chlorine compounds, cyanides, sulfides, nitrites, nitrates, carbonates, metal oxides, strong oxidizing agents and strong bases. Chlorination of Sulfamic Acid with acidic ammonium chloride solutions gives the powerfully explosive oil, nitrogen trichloride. Heating mixtures of barium, potassium or sodium amidosulfates or Sulfamic Acid, with sodium or potassium nitrates or nitrites, leads to reactions which may be explosive. Mixing Sulfamic Acid with fuming nitric acid results in violent release of nitrous oxide.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal oxidative decomposition of Exoclean can produce nitrogen oxide (s), sulfur oxide (s), and ammonia gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
SULPHAMIC ACID
LD50 Oral - Mouse - 1312 mg/kg

SULPHAMIC ACID
LD50 Oral - Rat - 3160 mg/kg

SULPHAMIC ACID
TDLo Intraperitoneal - Rat - 100mg/kg

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt
LC50 Oral - Rat - 1780-2000 mg/kg

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - OECD Guildeline 403 - 6 hous

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - > 1mg/l (other) an aerosol was tested

SULPHAMIC ACID
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 58.8-84mg/L, fresh water 22 deg C - 96 hours

CITRIC ACID
LD50 Oral - Mouse - 5400 mg/kg

CITRIC ACID
LD50 Oral - Rat - 11700 mg/kg

CITRIC ACID
LD50 Skin - Rat - >2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No information available

Carcinogenicity
No information available

Reproductive toxicity
No information available

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No information available

STOT-single exposure
No information available

STOT-repeated exposure
No information available

Aspiration hazard
No information available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
SULPHAMIC ACID
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 58.8-84mg/L, fresh water 22 deg C - 96 hours

Sulfamic Acid (Sulphamic Acid) ingredient of Exoclean, is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. Sulfamic Acid is toxic to fish and marine organisms when applied to streams, rivers, ponds or lakes

Persistence and degradability
No information available

Bioaccumulative potential
No information available

Mobility in soil
No information available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No information available

Other adverse effects
No information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product
All wastes must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Material can be converted to a less hazardous material by weak reducing agents followed by neutralization.

Disposal of contaminated packaging
Empty containers should be decontaminated and taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal.

Waste treatment
As shipped, this product has no EPA waste code. Solutions of this product may be considered D002, corrosivity waste under RCRA. Wastes should be tested to determine applicability. No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: UN1759
Class: 8
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Solid, n.o.s. (Sulfamic Acid)
Reportable quantity (RQ): N/A
Marine pollutant: N/A
Poison inhalation hazard: N/A

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: SULPHAMIC ACID
CAS number: 5329-14-6

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Caution: HMIS ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks although HMIS ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS program. HMIS is a registered mark of the National Paint and Coatings Association (NPCA).

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Copyright 2001 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fir, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

HMIS Rating

Exoclean	
HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

NFPA Rating

SECTION 16: Other information

Date of Issue/Date of: 12/18/2015
Revision

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

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16.2 Preparation information

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