SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	**G7-G / G7-5G Wire Wheel Cleaner**
Other means of identification	None.
Recommended use	Acidic cleaner / descaler.
Recommended restrictions	None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer/Supplier	Granitize Products, Inc. 11022 Vulcan Street South Gate, CA 90280-0893 US
Telephone:	(562) 923-5438
Emergency	CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC International: 00 1-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 2
	Acute toxicity, dermal	Category 1
	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 2
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1A
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1 (bone, kidney, liver, lung)

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Fatal if swallowed. Fatal in contact with skin. Fatal if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes damage to organs (Bone, Kidney, Liver, Lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be corrosive to metals. Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Do not breathe mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Keep only in original container. [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

Response If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Rinse mouth. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage Keep locked-up. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC) None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	20
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	15
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	7

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advise. Move person to fresh air. If breathing has ceased, start mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

Skin contact Immediately remove contaminated clothing, and any extraneous chemical, if possible to do so without delay. Initiate and maintain gentle and continuous irrigation until the patient receives medical care. If medical care is not promptly available, continue to irrigate for one hour. Cover wound with sterile dressing. A physician should be consulted for all exposures. Burns covering an area greater than fifty-two square centimeters (8 square inches) require immediate treatment by a medical doctor. Remove contaminated clothing. With gloved hand apply 2.5% calcium gluconate gel to the burn area.

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. A 1.0 pct calcium gluconate gel solution can be used to irrigate the eye using a syringe or a continuous irrigation device. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advise. If ingested give milk or calcium gluconate by mouth. Administer several vials of 10% aqueous calcium gluconate orally. (Calcium carbonate or an antacid containing calcium carbonate or magnesium carbonate or hydroxide may also be used.) Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Inhalation: May cause damage to mucous membranes in nose, throat, lungs and bronchial system. Be aware that symptoms of lung edema (shortness of breath) may develop up to 24 hours after exposure. Eye contact: May cause temporary blindness and severe eye damage. Corrosive. Prolonged contact causes serious eye and tissue damage. Skin contact: May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. Ingestion: May cause burns in mucous membranes, throat, esophagus and stomach.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Treatment : This advice is provided to the attending physician because of the specific properties of hydrogen fluoride and hydrofluoric acid. All cases of ingestion and airway exposure, and skin burns with hydrofluoric acid >20% should be regarded as potentially fatal. Patients who have burns and pain within minutes of exposure can be assumed to have been exposed to concentrated acid and are at risk of rapid clinical deterioration and death. Burns can be accompanied by absorption of fluoride through the skin with sequestration of circulating calcium leading to hypocalcemia and hyperkalemia from the release of cell contents. Fatal cardiac dysrhythmias may ensue. A person who has HF burns greater than 25 square inches or who has been burned with concentrated HF should be admitted immediately to an intensive care unit and carefully monitored by EKG for 24 to 48 hours. Blood sampling should be taken to monitor circulating fluoride, potassium and calcium levels. Hemodialysis may be necessary for fluoride removal and correction of hyperkalemia. HF inhaled in high concentrations may cause acute inflammation and edema of the airway and acute pulmonary edema. Anyone who has been exposed to HF gas or mists and experiences respiratory irritation should be admitted to and monitored in an intensive care unit. In some cases, if the eyes are exposed to HF, it may penetrate to internal structures resulting in irreversible damage. HF skin burns are usually accompanied by severe, throbbing pain, which is thought to be due to irritation of nerve endings by increased levels of potassium ions entering the extracellular space to compensate for the reduced levels of calcium ions, which have been bound to the fluoride. RELIEF OF PAIN IS AN IMPORTANT GUIDE TO THE SUCCESS OF TREATMENT. Following inhalation exposure, a 2.5% calcium gluconate solution can be given by nebulizer.

General information In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Keep victim warm. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	This product is not flammable. Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No restrictions known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	By heating and fire, toxic and corrosive vapors/gases may be formed. Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Selection of respiratory protection for firefighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply.
Specific methods	Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid any exposure. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Should not be released into the environment. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Small Spills: Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. After removal flush contaminated area thoroughly with water. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.
Environmental precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Handle and open container with care. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid any exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep this material away from food, drink and animal feed. Use care in handling/storage. Protect from sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)	PEL	2.5 mg/m3
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)	PEL	1 mg/m3
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	PEL	1 mg/m3

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)	TWA	3 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)	Ceiling	2 ppm	
	TWA	0.5 ppm	
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)	STEL	3 mg/m3	
	TWA	1 mg/m3	

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	TWA	0.2 mg/m3	Thoracic fraction.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)	Ceiling	5 mg/m3
		6 ppm
	TWA	2.5 mg/m3
		3 ppm
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)	STEL	3 mg/m3
	TWA	1 mg/m3
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	TWA	1 mg/m3

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)	3 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine	*
	2 mg/l	Fluoride	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines Follow standard monitoring procedures.

US - California OELs: Skin designation

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Wear approved safety glasses or goggles. Wear face shield if there is risk of splashes. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear protective gloves. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Protective shoes or boots. Structural firefighters protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations. Wear chemical protective equipment that is specifically recommended by the Personal Protective Equipment manufacturer.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator as needed to control exposure. Consult with respirator manufacturer to determine respirator selection, use, and limitations. Use positive pressure, air-supplied respirator for uncontrolled releases or when air purifying respirator limitations may be exceeded. Follow respirator protection program requirements (OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2) for all respirator use.

Thermal hazards When material is heated, wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.

General hygiene considerations When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear brown liquid.

Physical state Liquid.

Form Liquid.

Color	Clear brown.
Odor	Strong acidic.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	< 212 °F (< 100 °C)
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	1.2 (Water = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	1.12
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Completely soluble in water.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Percent volatile	65 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Stable at normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Exposure to light.
Incompatible materials	Strong alkalis. Metals. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong bases. Sulfides. Cyanides.
Hazardous decomposition products	Hydrogen fluoride. Toxic fluorides Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Fatal if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract burns.
Skin contact	Fatal in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns. Causes permanent skin damage (scarring).
Eye contact	Causes severe eye burns. May cause blindness.
Ingestion	Fatal if swallowed. Causes digestive tract burns.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Inhalation: May cause damage to mucous membranes in nose, throat, lungs and bronchial system. Be aware that symptoms of lung edema (shortness of breath) may develop up to 24 hours after exposure. Eye contact: Corrosive. Prolonged contact causes serious eye and tissue damage. May cause blindness. Skin contact: May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. Ingestion: May cause burns in mucous membranes, throat, esophagus and stomach.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Fatal if swallowed. Fatal in contact with skin. Fatal if inhaled.

Components	Species	Test Results
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	2740 mg/kg
Oral		
LD50	Rat	1530 mg/kg
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	2140 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes severe skin burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes severe eye burns.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Not classified.

Skin sensitization Not a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Not classified.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Causes damage to the following organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Bone. Liver. Kidney. Lung.

Aspiration hazard Not classified.

Chronic effects Can cause cardiovascular effects. May cause damage to the liver and kidneys.

Further information Absorbed fluoride can cause metabolic imbalances with irregular heartbeat, nausea, dizziness, vomiting and seizures. Prolonged overexposure to fluorides may increase fluoride content of bones and teeth, and may result in fluorosis, and brittleness of bones. Erosion of exposed teeth. Risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components		Species	Test Results
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Mosquitofish (Gambusia)	138 mg/l, 96 h

Persistence and degradability No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential Not available.

Mobility in soil The product is water soluble and may spread in water systems.

Other adverse effects The product may affect the acidity (pH-factor) in water with risk of harmful effects to aquatic organisms.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste code	D002: Waste Corrosive material [pH <=2 or =>12.5, or corrosive to steel] Waste codes should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product was used.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number	UN2922
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s. (Hydrofluoric acid, Sulfuric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	8
Subsidiary risk	6.1
Label(s)	8, 6.1
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions	B3, IB2, T7, TP2
Packaging exceptions	154
Packaging non bulk	202
Packaging bulk	243

IATA

UN number	UN2922
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Hydrofluoric acid, Sulfuric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	8
Subsidiary risk	6.1
Label(s)	8, 6.1
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No
ERG Code	8P
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number	UN2922
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Hydrofluoric acid, Sulfuric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	8
Subsidiary risk	6.1
Label(s)	8, 6.1
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
EmS	F-A, S-B
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

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

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)	LISTED
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)	LISTED
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Threshold planning quantity	Threshold planning quantity, lower value	Threshold planning quantity, upper value
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	100	100 lbs		
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	1000	1000 lbs		

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	20
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	15

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130) Hazardous substance

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 4.0 mg/l

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b) and 1310.04(f)(2) and Chemical Code Number

Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 6552

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 1 & 2 Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c))

Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 20 %WV

DEA Exempt Chemical Mixtures Code Number

Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 6552

US state regulations WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS 7664-39-3)
Phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2)
Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. California Proposition 65

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Sulfuric acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 15-May-2014

Revision date 12-December-2014

Version # 02

Further information The classification for health and environmental hazards is derived by a combination of calculation methods and test data, if available.

References ACGIH
EPA: Acquire database
NLM: Hazardous Substances Data Base
US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents

Disclaimer This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.