Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name: SULFAMIC ACID, Crystal Grade or Sulphamic Acid
Product Use: For Commercial Use
Synonyms: Amidosulfonic Acid, Amidosulfuric Acid, Aminosulfonic Acid, Sulfamidic Acid

Distribution:
UNIVAR USA
6100 Carillon Point
Kirkland, WA 98033
425-889-3400

Emergency # (800) 424-9300

General Comments: FOR COMMERCIAL USE ONLY; NOT TO BE USED AS A PESTICIDE.
NOTE: Emergency telephone numbers are to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to customer service.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5329-14-6</td>
<td>Sulfamic Acid</td>
<td>100 % *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Version Date and Number for this MSDS is 04/05/2006 #006

* The data provided in this section are to be used for product safety handling purposes. Please refer to Product Data Sheets, Certificates of Conformity or Certificates of Analysis for chemical and physical data for determinations of quality and for formulation purposes.

Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components
This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Sulfamic Acid is a white, crystalline, odorless solid. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Corrosive to skin and respiratory tract. Can cause permanent damage to eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic vapors. Firefighters should use full protective equipment and clothing.

Hazard Statements
CORROSIVE. CAUSES SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY TRACT BURNS. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. Can cause irritation of eyes and skin. May cause respiratory tract irritation, and in extreme cases, ulceration and perforation of the respiratory tract. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid breathing dusts. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials.

Potential Health Effects: Eyes
Exposure to particulates or solution of this product may cause redness, pain and blurred vision. Prolonged contact may cause corneal injury.

Potential Health Effects: Skin
This product can cause irritation of the skin with pain, itching and redness. Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin overexposures may cause chemical burns resulting in blistering of skin and possible scarring. Repeated skin overexposures can result in dermatitis.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion
Harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation
May irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath. In severe cases, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum and upper respiratory tract can occur. In severe cases, pulmonary edema may occur that could potentially lead to death.

HMIS Ratings: Health Hazard: 3* Fire Hazard: 0 Physical Hazard: 1
Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe
* = Chronic hazard

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid: Eyes
In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid: Skin
Remove all contaminated clothing. For skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
First Aid: Ingestion
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or having convulsions. Contact a physician or poison control center immediately.

First Aid: Inhalation
Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get immediate medical attention.

First Aid: Notes to Physician
Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: Not flammable
Method Used: Not applicable
Upper Flammable Limit (UEL) 9.3% (v/v) (solution)
Lower Flammable Limit (LEL) 9.3% (solution)
Auto Ignition: Not available
Flammability Classification Not available
Rate of Burning: Not available

General Fire Hazards
As a solid, Sulfamic Acid is not combustible, however as a solution, it is corrosive and presents a severe 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 toxic gases (i.e. ammonia and sulfur oxides).

Hazardous Combustion Products
Nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides sulfur oxides, and ammonia

Extinguishing Media
Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water fog Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions
Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

NFPA Ratings Health: 3 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0 Other:
Hazard Scale 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Containment Procedures
Stop the flow of material, if this can be done without risk. Contain the discharged material. If sweeping of a contaminated area is necessary use a dust suppressant agent, which does not react with product (see Section 10 for incompatibility information).

Clean-Up Procedures
For small releases, clean-up spilled liquid wearing 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. Thoroughly wash the area after clean-up. Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater.

Evacuation Procedures
Evacuate the area promptly and keep upwind of the spilled material. Isolate the spill area to prevent people from entering. Keep materials which burn away from spilled material. In case of large spills, follow all facility emergency response procedures.

Special Procedures
Remove soiled clothing and launder before reuse. Avoid all skin contact with the spilled material. Have emergency equipment readily available.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures
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.

Storage Procedures
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

Exposure Guidelines
A: General Product Information
Follow the applicable exposure limits

B: Component Exposure Limits
The exposure limits given are for Particulates Not Otherwise Classified.

OSHA:
- 15 mg/m³ TWA (Total dust)
- 5 mg/m³ TWA (Respirable fraction)

DFG MAKs:
- 4 mg/m³ TWA (Inhalable fraction)
- 1.5 mg/m³ TWA (Respirable fraction)

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent Standards of Canada. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face
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.

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

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory
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.

Personal Protective Equipment: General
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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties
Physical Properties: Additional Information
The data provided in this section are to be used for product safety handling purposes. Please refer to Product Data Sheets, Certificates of Conformity or Certificates of Analysis for chemical and physical data for determinations of quality and for formulation purposes.

Appearance: White crystalline solid
Odor: Odorless
Physical State: Solid
pH: 1.18 (1% solution) at 20 deg C
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable
Vapor Density: Not applicable
Boiling Point: Decomposes @ 408 deg F (209 deg C)
Freezing/Melting Point: 205 deg C (401 deg F)
Solubility (H2O): 14.7% at 0 deg C
Specific Gravity: 2.125 (H2O = 1)
Softening Point: Not available
Particle Size: Not available
Decomposition Temp.: 209 deg C (408.2 deg F)
Bulk Density: 68.5 lb/ft3 (2.126 g/ cm3)
Molecular Weight: 97.09
Boiling Point 60% Solution: 107 deg C (224.6 deg F)
Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

Chemical Stability
Stable when dry, but slowly hydrolyzes in solution. Sulfamic Acid begins to decompose at 209 deg C (408 deg F). At room temperature, dilute solutions of Sulfamic Acid is stable for many months. At higher temperatures and especially in stronger solutions, hydrolysis of the acid and its ammonium salt occurs, forming ammonium hydrogen sulfate and ammonium sulfate. This reaction occurs much more rapidly as the pH lowers (concentration of the acid increases).

Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid
Avoid dispersion of Sulfamic Acid particulates into air and contact with heat. Avoid the use of non-vented containers if concentrated solutions of the acid are made and heated, as a runaway hydrolysis reaction will occur, generating sufficient steam in the container to cause an explosion.

Incompatibility
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.

Hazardous Decomposition
Nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, sulfur oxides and ammonia gas. Concentrated solutions, when heated, will release sulfur dioxide, and sulfur trioxide. Aqueous solutions of Sulfamic Acid slowly hydrolyze to form ammonium sulfate and ammonium bisulfate.

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute and Chronic Toxicity
A: General Product Information
Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Product is an eye and skin irritant, and can cause burns. Sulfamic Acid is a respiratory tract irritant, and inhalation may cause nose irritation, sore throat, coughing, and chest tightness and possibly, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Inhalation exposure to high levels could cause pulmonary edema (buildup of fluid in the lungs) which could result in death. Ingestion can result in severe gastric distress with possible circulatory collapse, kidney failure and liver and heart damage. The following data are available regarding corrosivity of this compound.

Skin-Human 4%/5 days-intermittent: Mild irritation effects; Skin-Rabbit, adult 500 mg/24 hours: Severe irritation effects; Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 20 mg Moderate irritation effects; Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 250 mg/24 hours Severe irritation effects Chronic: Long term skin overexposure to this product may lead to dermatitis and eczema. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis and possibly conical abnormalities.

B Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

http://commerce.univarusa.com/commerce/uic?acti...
Sulfamic Acid (5329-14-6):
Oral-Rat LD50: 3160 mg/kg; Oral-Mouse LD50: 1312 mg/kg; Oral-Guinea Pig, adult LD50: 1050 mg/kg; Oral-mouse LD50: 1312 mg/kg; Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex), excitement, rigidity (including catalepsy)

B Component Analysis - TDLo/LDLo

Sulfamic Acid (5329-14-6):
LDLo Intraperitoneal-Rat: 100 mg/kg

Carcinogenicity
A: General Product Information
No information available.

B: Component Carcinogenicity
No information available.

Epidemiology
No information available

Neurotoxicity
No information available

Mutagenicity
No information available

Teratogenicity
No information available.

Other Toxicological Information
No information available.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
A: General Product Information
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.

B: Ecotoxicity
Sulfamic Acid (5329-14-6)
LC50 (Pimephales promelas, fathead minnow) 96 hours = 58.8-84 mg/L, fresh water, 22 deg C

Environmental Fate
No information available

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions
A: General Product Information
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.

B: Component Waste Numbers
No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components

Disposal Instructions
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.

Section 14 Transportation Information

NOTE: The shipping classification information in this section (Section 14) is meant as a guide to the overall classification of the product. However, transportation classifications may be subject to change with changes in package size. Consult shipper requirements under I.M.O., I.C.A.O. (I.A.T.A.) and 49 CFR to assure regulatory compliance.

US DOT Information
Shipping Name: Sulfamic acid
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA #: UN 2967
Packing Group: III
Required Label(s): Class 8
Additional Shipping Information
The Limited Quantities of class 8 materials exception [49 CFR 173.154 (b)] may be applicable to shipments of Sulfamic acid if each inner packaging does not exceed 15 kg (11 pounds) and packaged in strong outer packages not to exceed 30 kg (66 lb). Such shipments need not be marked with the Proper Shipping Name of the contents, but shall be marked with the UN Number (2967) of the contents, preceded by the letters "UN", placed within a diamond. The width of the line forming the diamond shall be at least 2 mm; the number shall be at least 6 mm high. For a shipment by air the class 8 label will be required.

International Air Transport Association (IATA):
For Shipments by Air transport: This information applies to air shipments both within the U.S. and for shipments originating in the U.S., but being shipped to a different country
UN/NA #: UN 2967
Proper Shipping Name: Sulphamic acid
Hazard Class: 8
Packing Group: III
Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction: 8
Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity: 25 kg
Limited Quantity Packing Instruction (Passenger & Cargo Aircraft): Y822
Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity (Passenger & Cargo Aircraft): 5 kg
Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction: 823
Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity: 100 kg
Special Provisions: None
ERG Code: 8L
Limited Quantity Shipments: Such shipments must be marked with the proper shipping name, UN number and must be additionally marked with the words LIMITED QUANTIES or LTD. QTY. The total weight of each outer packaging cannot exceed 30 kg (66 lb). For a shipment by air the class 8 label will be required.

International Maritime Organization (I.M.O.) Classification
For shipments via marine vessel transport, the following classification information applies.

Proper Shipping Name: Sulphamic acid
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA #: UN 2967
Packing Group: III
Special Provisions: None
Limited Quantities: 5 kg
Packing Instructions: P002, LP02
IBC Instructions: IBC08
Special Provisions: B3
EmS: F-A S-B
Stowage and Segregation: Category A
Limited Quantity Shipments: Such shipments need not be marked with the Proper Shipping Name of the contents, but shall be marked with the UN Number (2967) of the contents, preceded by the letters "UN", placed within a diamond. The width of the line forming the diamond shall be at least 2 mm; the number shall be at least 6 mm high. The total weight of each outer packaging cannot exceed 30 kg (66 lb.)

Section 15 Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations
A: General Product Information
No additional information.

B: Component Analysis
This product does not contain any chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4):

SARA 302 (EHS TPQ): There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for Sulfamic Acid. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

C: Sara 311/312 Tier II Hazard Ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Fire Hazard</th>
<th>Reactivity Hazard</th>
<th>Pressure Hazard</th>
<th>Immediate Health Hazard</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamic Acid</td>
<td>5329-14-6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chronic Health Hazard
Yes

State Regulations
A: General Product Information
California Proposition 65
Sulfamic Acid is not on the California Proposition 65 chemical lists

B: Component Analysis - State
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>MN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamic Acid</td>
<td>5329-14-6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Regulations
A: General Product Information
No other information available

B: Component Analysis - Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>TSCA</th>
<th>DSL</th>
<th>EINECS</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL
This product is listed under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES SKIN AND EYE BURNS. HARMFUL IF INHALED. Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing dusts or particulates. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, faceshields, suitable body protection, and NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection, as appropriate. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical, CO2, or "alcohol" foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spill with inert material or neutralizing agent for bases. Place residue in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

Section 16 - Other Information

Key/Legend
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

For Additional Information:
Contact: MSDS Coordinator - Univar USA
During business hours, Pacific Time - (425) 887-5400

NOTICE
Univar USA expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the product or information provided herein, and shall under no circumstances be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this MSDS as a product specification. For product specification information refer to a Product Specification Sheet and/or a Certificate of Analysis. These can be obtained from your local Univar USA Sales Office.

All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from the manufacturer and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, Univar USA
makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond
univar
USA's control. Therefore, users are responsible to verify this data under their own operating
conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes, and
they
assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product or from the publication or
use
of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the
product
designated herein and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in
any
other process.

END OF MSDS