



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION 1

**Product Name:** Swimmers Advantage Calcium Booster  
**Product ID:** 5500  
**Synonyms:** DOWFLAKE, Calcium Chloride, Calcium Chloride Flake  
**SDS Revision Date:** 02-17-2015  
**Company Identification:** Occidental Chemical Corporation  
 5005 LBJ Freeway  
 P.O. Box 809050  
 Dallas, TX 75380-9050  
 1-800-752-5151

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number:** CHEMTREC (U.S.): 1-800-424-9300;  
 CHEMTREC (outside U.S.): +1 703-527-3887

**Customer Service:** 877-353-3002

**Product Use:** Water Treatment (Non-potable) including swimming pools, ice melting.  
**Uses Advised Against:** None identified.  
**Sold By:** Baleco International Inc.  
 PO Box 11331  
 Cincinnati, OH 45211  
 (513) 353-3000

**Additional Information:** CONSUMER PRODUCTS: When packaged in quantities of 50 lbs. or less, and used in a manner and frequency typical of consumer use, OxyChem and Baleco consider this product a consumer use product which is regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). Because CPSC labeling requirements differ from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) GHS requirements for safety data sheets (SDS), slight differences in hazard information between the product label and SDS may be observed.

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION 2

OSHA Regulatory Status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910-1200).

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### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

**Color:** White  
**Physical State:** Solid  
**Appearance:** Flake  
**Odor:** Odorless  
**Signal Word:** **WARNING**  
**Major Health Hazards:** CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  
**Physical Hazards:** Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acid solutions.  
**Precautionary Statement:** Wash thoroughly after handling.

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### GHS CLASSIFICATION:

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD –SKIN	Category 2 – Causes skin irritation
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD-EYE	Category 2B – Causes eye irritation
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY-INHALATION	No data available. Not classified
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY-ORAL	Category 4 – Harmful if swallowed.
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY-DERMAL	Not classified as acutely toxic for dermal exposure
GHS: CARCINOGENICITY	Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria. This Product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA

**Unknown Acute Toxicity:** A percentage of this product consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

**Unknown Acute Dermal Toxicity:** 3% of this product consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

**GHS SYMBOL:**

Exclamation Mark



**GHS Signal Word:** **WARNING**

**GHS Hazard Statement(s):**

Causes skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

Harmful if swallowed

**GHS – Precautionary Statement(s) – Prevention**

Wear eye and face protection

Wear protective gloves

Wash thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

**GHS – Precautionary Statement(s) – Response**

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS).

**GHS – Precautionary Statement – Storage**

There are no Precautionary-Storage phrases assigned.

**GHS – Precautionary Statements – Disposal**

Disposal of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, Regional, and/or international regulations.

**Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**

None known.

See Section 11: Toxicological Information.

### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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<b>Component</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>
Calcium chloride	> 83 - < 87	10043-52-4
Water	>8 - <14	7732-18-5
Potassium Chloride	> 2 - <3	7447-40-7
Sodium chloride	> 1 - < 2	7647-14-5

**Notes:** Potassium chloride and sodium chloride are impurities from the naturally-occurring source material, brine solution.

### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**Inhalation:** If inhalation of dust occurs and adverse effect result, remove to uncontaminated area. Call a POISON CONTROL CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**Skin Contact:** If on skin, wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. **SPECIFIC TREATMENT:** Wash with lots of water.

**Eye Contact:** If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation occurs, get medical advice / attention.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, rinse mouth. Contact a poison center or doctor / physician if you feel unwell. .

**Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Delayed)**

**Acute Symptoms/Effects:**

**Inhalation (Breathing):** Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (noise & throat). Nasal mucosal and oropharyngeal erythema.

**Skin:** Skin irritation: Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.

**Eye:** Eye irritation: Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat. Corneal eye pain, redness, acute corneal thickening or whitening.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

**Delayed Symptoms/Effects:**

Chronic exposure to skin and mucous membranes that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem.

**Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity:** None known.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Any skin condition that disrupts the skin, such as abrasions, cuts, psoriasis, fungal infections, etc. Any upper respiratory conditions that compromise mucosa can increase local damage from dust contact. Any eye condition that compromises tear production, conjunctive, or normal corneal homeostasis.

**Protection of First-Aiders:** At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of blood borne pathogen transmission. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Notes to Physician:** Due to irritant properties, resulting from heat created as solid material dissolves in water, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mucus membranes. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Fire Hazard:** This material does not burn.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Fire Fighting:** Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning. Water should be applied in large quantities as fine spray. Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Wear protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** Not sensitive.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Not sensitive.

**Lower Flammability Level (air):** Not applicable

**Upper Flammability Level (air):** Not applicable

**Flash point:** Not applicable

**Autoignition Temperature:** Not applicable

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## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal Precautions:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard on some surfaces. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional

information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:** Small and large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Flush residue with plenty of water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE 7**

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Heat developed during dilution or dissolving is very high. Use cool water when diluting or dissolving (temperature less than 80°F, 27°C). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Safe Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Keep container tightly closed. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet).

**Incompatibilities/Materials to Avoid:** Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromine trifluoride, 2-furan percarboxylic acid because calcium chloride is incompatible with those substances. Contact with zinc forms flammable hydrogen gas, which can be explosive. Catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether. Attacks metals in the presence of moisture, and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction of bromide impurity with oxidizing materials may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION 8**

Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): Listed below for the product components that have regulatory occupational exposure limits (OEL's) established:

Component	OSHA Final PEL TWA	OSHA Final PEL STEL	OSHA Final PEL Ceiling
Particulates not otherwise Regulated (PNOR)	TWA 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total) TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	-----	-----

**OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA: United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit; TWA: Time Weighted Average; STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit**

Non-Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): As listed below

Component	CAS Number	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH Ceiling	OSHA TWA (Vacated)	OSHA STEL (Vacated)	OSHA Ceiling (Vacated)
Particles Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS)	Not Assigned	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable) TWA 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits shown in the table are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993).

- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

**Additional Advice:** Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

**Eye Protection:** Wear safety glasses with side-shields. For dusty operations or when handling solutions of the material, wear chemical goggles.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

**Hand Protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene, Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"), Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Respiratory Protection:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) N95. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>Physical State:</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance:</b>	Flakes
<b>Color:</b>	White
<b>Odor:</b>	Odorless
<b>Odor Threshold (ppm):</b>	No data available
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	CaCl <sub>2</sub>
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point/Range:</b>	Not applicable to solids
<b>Freezing Point/Range:</b>	Not applicable to solids
<b>Melting Point/Range:</b>	772 °C (1,422 °F)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Negligible at ambient temperature
<b>Vapor Density (air=1):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Relative Density/Specific Gravity (water=1):</b>	Not applicable to solids
<b>Bulk Density:</b>	51 – 61 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Readily soluble
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable to solids
<b>Volatility:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate (ether=1):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	No data available
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	No data available
<b>Lower Flammability Level (air):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper Flammability Level (air):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Hygroscopic:</b>	Yes

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** Hygroscopic. Liberates large amounts of heat when dissolving in water or aqueous acids.

**Chemical Stability:** Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Avoid moisture.

**Conditions to Avoid:** (e.g., static discharge, shock or vibration). None known. Avoid moisture.

**Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:** Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromine trifluoride, 2-furan percarboxylic acid because calcium chloride is incompatible with those substances. Contact with zinc forms flammable hydrogen gas, which can be explosive. Catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether. Attacks metals in the presence of moisture, and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction of bromide impurity with oxidizing materials may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity Data:**

**Product Toxicity Data:** Dowflake® Xtra 83-87% Calcium Chloride Flakes:

<b>LD50 Oral:</b> 1126 mg/kg – Acute Oral Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	<b>LD50 Dermal:</b> 2637 mg/hg – Acute Dermal Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	<b>LC50 Inhalation:</b> No data is available
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**Component Toxicity Data:** (Note: The component toxicity data is populated by the LOLI database and may differ from the product toxicity data given.)

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Calcium Chloride, CAS # 100-52-4	1000 mg/kg (Rat)	2630 mg/kg (Rat)	-----
Potassium Chloride, CAS# 7447-40-7	2600 mg/kg (Rat)	-----	-----
Sodium Chloride, CAS# 7647-14-5	3 g/kg (Rat)	-----	42 g/m <sup>3</sup> (1 hr-Rat)

**Potential Health Effects:**

**Eye Contact:** For solid: may cause slight eye irritation, mechanical injury only. Dust formation should be avoided, as dust can cause severe eye irritation with corneal injury.

**Skin Contact:** Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Not classified as corrosive to skin according to DOT guidelines. May cause more severe response if skin is damp, abraded (scratched or cut), or covered by clothing, gloves, or footwear.

**Inhalation:** Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

**Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause local mucosal damage to esophagus and stomach. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.

**Chronic Effects:** Chronic exposure to calcium chloride that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem.

For the minor components: *Potassium Chloride:* In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion: gastrointestinal tract, heart, and kidney. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

*Sodium Chloride:* Medical experience with sodium chloride has shown a strong association between elevated blood pressure and prolonged dietary overuse. Related effects could occur in the kidneys.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Solution and or solids may be visible on the skin and or eyes. Localized redness, warmth, and irritation consistent with mechanism of injury: abrasion, burn, hypertonic solution.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Nasal mucosal and oropharyngeal erythema.

**Skin:** Skin Irritation: Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.

**Eye:** Eye Irritation: Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and corneal opacification from hypertonic solution and heat. Corneal eye pain, redness, acute corneal thickening or whitening.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increase thirst.

**GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:**

**GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:** Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed.

**GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL:** Not classified as acutely toxic for dermal exposure.

**GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION:** No data available. Not classified.

**GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:** Category 2 - Causes skin irritation

**GHS: CONTACT HAZARD – EYE:** Category 2B – Causes eye irritation.

**GHS CARCINOGENICITY:** Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria. This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

**Mutagenic Data:** Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. The data presented are for the following material: Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) - In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. The data presented are for the following material: Potassium chloride - In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. For the minor component(s): Sodium chloride - In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

**Developmental Toxicity:** Not classified as a developmental or reproductive toxin per GHS criteria. For the major component(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### ECOTOXICITY DATA:

**Aquatic Toxicity:** Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis. (LC<sub>50</sub>/EC<sub>50</sub>/EL<sub>50</sub>/LL<sub>50</sub> >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested)

#### Freshwater Fish Toxicity:

Calcium Chloride: LC<sub>50</sub>, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 8,350 - 10,650 mg/l

Potassium Chloride: LC<sub>50</sub>, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 4,236 mg/l

Sodium Chloride: LC<sub>50</sub>, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*): 10,610 mg/l

#### Invertebrate Toxicity:

Calcium Chloride: LC<sub>50</sub>, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 759 - 3,005 mg/l

Potassium Chloride: EC<sub>50</sub>, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/l

LC<sub>50</sub>, water flea *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, 96 h: 3,470 mg/l

Sodium Chloride: LC<sub>50</sub>, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 4,571 mg/l

#### Other Toxicity:

Sodium Chloride: IC<sub>50</sub>, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

### FATE AND TRANSPORT:

**Biodegradation:** This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.

**Persistence:** Calcium chloride is believed not to persist in the environment because it is readily dissociated into calcium and chloride ions in water. Calcium chloride released into the environment is thus likely to be distributed into water in the form of calcium and chloride ions. Calcium ions may remain in soil by binding to soil particulate or by forming stable salts with other ions. Chloride ions are mobile and eventually drain into surface water. Both ions originally exist in nature, and their concentrations in surface water will depend on various factors, such as geological parameters, weathering, and human activities.

**Bioconcentration:** No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (K<sub>oc</sub> between 0 and 50). Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Bioaccumulation Potential:** Calcium chloride and its dissociated forms (calcium and chloride ions) are ubiquitous in the environment. Calcium and chloride ions can also be found as constituents in organisms. Considering its dissociative properties, calcium chloride is not expected to accumulate in living organisms.

**Mobility in Soil:** Calcium chloride is not expected to be absorbed in soil due to its dissociative properties and the high water solubility. It is expected to dissociate into calcium and chloride free ions or it may form stable inorganic or organic salts with other counter ions, leading to different fates between calcium and chloride ions in soil and water components. Calcium ions may bind to soil particulate or may form stable inorganic salts with sulfate and carbonate ions. The chloride ion is mobile in soil and eventually drains into surface water because it is readily dissolved in water.

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Waste from Material:** Reuse or reprocess if possible. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Report spills if

applicable. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Landfill and waste water treatment system.

**Container Management:** Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION 14

### U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

Status: Not regulated

### CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:

Status: Not regulated

### MARITIME TRANSPORT (IMO / IMDG) Not regulated

Status - IMO / IMDG: Not Regulated

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION 15

### U.S. REGULATIONS

**OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:** This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

**CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):** Not regulated.

**SARA EHS Chemical (40CFR 355.30):** Not regulated.

**EPCRA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.10):** Acute Health Hazard

**EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):** To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119):** Not regulated

### NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

**U.S. INVENTORY STATUS:** Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): All components are listed or exempt

TSCA 12(b): This product is not subject to export notification

Canadian Chemical Inventory: All components of this product are listed on either the DSL or the NDSL

**STATE REGULATIONS:** There are no state regulations for this product or its components.

**WHMIS – Classification of Substances:** D2B – Poisonous and Infectious Material: Materials causing other toxic effects – Toxic material.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION 16

**Prepared by:** OxyChem Corporate HESS – Product Stewardship and Baleco Int'l Inc. MSDS/SDS department.

**Disclaimer:** We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use in Section 1 of this SDS, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA and/or HMIS systems.

**HMIS: (SCALE 0-4) (Rated using National Paint & Coatings Association HMIS: Rating Instructions, 2nd Edition)**

Health: 2  
Flammability: 0  
Reactivity: 0





**NFPA 704 - Hazard Identification Ratings (SCALE 0-4)**

**Health:** 1  
**Flammability:** 0  
**Reactivity:** 0



**Reason for Revision:**

- Three year review
- Changed to the SDS format to meet the GHS requirements of the revised 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Updated the (M)SDS header
- Updated 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number: SEE SECTION 1
- Format changes to sections: 8
- Modified Exposure Limit Information: SEE SECTION 8
- Revised Canadian Domestic Substance List language: SEE SECTION 15
- Revised California Proposition 65 Statement: SEE SECTION 15
- Revised Preparer Information: SEE SECTION 16
- Added "End of Safety Data Sheet" phrase

The information provided in this safety data sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information related only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in text. This information should be available to all who will use, handles, store, transport, or otherwise be exposed to this product. This Information has been prepared for the guidance of plant engineering, operations and management and for persons working with or handling this product. Baleco believes this information to be reliable and up to date as of the date of publication, but makes no warranty that it is. Additionally, if this safety data sheet is more than three years old, you should contact Baleco at The phone number listed in section 1 to verify the safety data sheet is current.

This SDS is prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, Baleco Int'l Inc. makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its safety and suitability for their purposes prior to use. In no event will Baleco Int'l Inc. be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use or reliance upon information.

No representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, of merchant ability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other nature, are made hereunder with respect to information or the product to which the information refers.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**