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NS-SALT
Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 05 July 2019 Revision date: 05 July 2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Calcium Chloride Flake

Trade name : NS-SALT

Product Identifier : DOWFLAKETM XTRA83-87% CALCIUM CHLORIDE FLAKES

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Concrete Acceleration, Ice Melting, Dust Control, Road Base Stabilization

1.3. Supplier

Supplier:

US Company Name

US Address

US telephone number

Manufacturer:
Occidental Chemical Corporation
5005 LBJ Freeway
P.O. Box 809050
Dallas, TX 75380-9050
1-800-752-5151

1.4. Emergency telephone number

24 Hour Emergency Number : 1-800-733-3665 or 1-972-404-3228 (USA); CANUTEC (Canada): 1-613-996-6666; CHEMTREC (within USA and Canada): 1-800-424-9300; CHEMTREC (outside USA and Canada): +1 703-527-3887; CHEMTREC Contract No: CCN16186

1.5. 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 considers 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: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

2.2. Emergency overview

Colour : White

Appearance : Flakes

Odour : Odourless

Signal Word : WARNING

Major Health Hazards : CAUSES SERIOUS EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Physical Hazards : Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acid solutions.

Precautionary Statements : Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling.

2.3. GHS Classification

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN	Category 2 - Causes skin irritation
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE	Category 2A - Causes serious eye irritation
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL	Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed

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 US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Warning!

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Health : Causes serious eye irritation
Causes skin irritation
Harmful if swallowed

Precautionary Statements - Prevention : Wear eye and face protection
Wear protective gloves
Wash thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Precautionary Statements - 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 CENTRE 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)

Precautionary Statements - Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations

Additional Hazard Information : Mixing with water may cause heat to be released
See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Synonyms : Calcium Dichloride, Calcium Chloride, Calcium Chloride Flake, DOWFLAKE

Component	Percent (%)	CAS Number
Calcium chloride	>83 - <87	10043-52-4
Calcium chloride	>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 measured

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : If inhalation of dust occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after 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.

First-aid measures after 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.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, rinse mouth. Contact a poison centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Delayed)

Acute Symptoms/Effects

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 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 exposures to skin and mucus membranes that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem

4.3. Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity

None known.

4.4. 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, conjunctiva, or normal corneal homeostasis.

4.5. Protection of First-Aiders

At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.6. 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.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

6.1. Fire Hazard

This material does not burn.

6.2. Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire

6.3. 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 fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting 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.

6.4. Hazardous Combustion Products

Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide

6.5. Sensitivity to Mechanical

Not sensitive

6.5. Sensitivity to Impact

Not sensitive

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1. 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.

6.2. 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.

6.3. Environmental Precautions

Prevent large spills from entering soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Heat developed during diluting 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.

7.2. 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).

7.3. Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid

Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromide 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

8.1. 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 PELCeiling
Particles Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) 00-00-001	15 mg/m^3 (Total) 5 mg/m^3 (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

8.1. Non-Regulatory Exposure Limit(s)

Listed below for the product components that have advisory (non-regulatory) occupational exposure limits (OEL's) established.

The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits, if shown, 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:
1. Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating

8.2. 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.

8.3. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

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

Appearance	: Flakes
Colour	: White
Odour	: Odourless
Odour threshold (ppm)	: No data available
Molecular Formula	: CaCl2
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range	: Not applicable to solids
Freezing Point/Range	: Not applicable to solids
Melting Point/Range	: 772 °C (1,422 °F)
Vapour Pressure	: Negligible at ambient temperature
Vapour Density (air=1)	: Not applicable
Relative Density/Specific Gravity (water=1)	: Not applicable to solids
Bulk Density	: 51 - 61 lb/ft^3
Water Solubility	: Readily soluble
pH	: Not applicable to solids
Volatility	: Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	: No data available
Flash point	: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Lower Flammability Level (air)	: Not applicable
Upper Flammability Level (air)	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not applicable
Viscosity	: Not applicable
Hygroscopic	: Yes

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Avoid moisture.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

(e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration)

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromide 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.

10.5. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide

10.6. Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

LD50 Oral:	**LD50 Dermal:**	**LC50 Inhalation:**
1126 mg/kg - Oral Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	2637 mg/kg - Dermal Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	No data is available

Note: The component toxicity data is populated by the LOLI database and may differ from the product toxicity data given.

11.2. 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 the 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 exposures to calcium chloride that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem. For the minor component(s):
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 any 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.

11.3. 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 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.

11.4. GHS Health Hazards

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL : Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed.
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE : Category 2A - Causes serious eye irritation
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN : Category 2 - Causes skin irritation.
Skin Absorbent / Dermal Route? : No.

11.5. Mutagenic Data

Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. The data presented are for the following material: Calcium chloride (CaCl2) - 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.

11.6. 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

12.1. Ecotoxicity Data

Component	Freshwater Fish	Invertebrate Toxicity	Algae Toxicity	Other Toxicity
Calcium chloride	LC50, bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 8350 - 10650 mg/l	- LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: 759 - 3005 mg/l	- No data available	- No data available
Potassium Chloride	LC50, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h: 4,236 mg/l	- EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, 24h, immobilization: 590 mg/l - LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, 96 h: 3,470 mg/l	- No data available	- No data available
Sodium Chloride	LC50, fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 10,610 mg/l	- LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: 4,571 mg/l	IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l	IC50, OECD 209 - Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

12.2. Aquatic Toxicity

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis
(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested)

12.3. Invertebrate Toxicity

Calcium Chloride: LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: 759 - 3,005 mg/l
Potassium Chloride: EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/l
LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, 96 h: 3,470 mg/l
Sodium Chloride: LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: 4,571 mg/l

12.4. 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 (Koc between 0 and 50). Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.
BIOACCUMULATIVE 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 dissociation 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 dissociation properties and 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

13.1. 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 SDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Landfill and waste water treatment system.

13.2. 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

LAND TRANSPORT

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

Status: Not Regulated

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:

Status: Not Regulated

MARITIME TRANSPORT (IMO / IMDG)

Status - IMO / IMDG: Not Regulated

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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 (40 CFR 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.

Component	DSL	NDSL
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4	Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Listed	Not Listed

State Regulations

California Proposition 65:
This product is not listed, but it may contain impurities/trace elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity as listed under Proposition 65 State Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act. WARNING: This product (when used in aqueous formulations with a chemical oxidizer such as ozone) may react to form calcium bromate, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Component	California Proposition 65 Cancer WARNING:	California Proposition 65 CRT List - Male reproductive toxin:	California Proposition 65 CRT List - Female reproductive toxin:	Massachusetts Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Special Health Hazards Substance List
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Component	New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substances	Pennsylvania Right to Know Environmental Hazard List	Rhode Island Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Canadian Regulations

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations

Component	Canadian Chemical Inventory	WHMIS - Classifications of Substances:
Calcium chloride	Listed	D2B
Potassium Chloride	Listed	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Sodium Chloride	Listed	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

SECTION 16: Other information

Prepared by: OxyChem Corporate HESS - Product Stewardship
Rev. Date: 03-Aug-2016

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, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

Reason for Revision:
• Revised GHS Information: SEE SECTION 2
• Format change to sections: 12 AND 15
• Removed NFPA rating from format: SEE SECTION 16

IMPORTANT:
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