SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name:	Anhydrous 94-97% Calcium Chloride Pellets
CAS number:	10043-52-4
Synonyms:	Calcium Dichloride; Calcium Chloride Pellets; Anhydrous Calcium Chloride; Calcium Chloride

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Uses : Food Additive.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Lab Alley, LLC
22111 Highway 71 West, Suite 601
Spicewood, Texas 78669
U.S.A.

Telephone : 512-668-9918
Fax : 512-886-4008

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency Phone # : US & Canada: 1-800-535-5053 INFOTRAC
International 1-352-323-3500 INFOTRAC

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Contact hazard - Eye (Category 2A)
Acute toxicity - Oral (Category 4)

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram:

Signal Word: **Warning**

Hazard statement(s): Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s): **Prevention** - Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection. **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 SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Calcium chloride is hygroscopic and is capable of absorbing moisture from the air to become liquid. Chlorides in the presence of water and oxygen are associated with the accelerated corrosion of common metals, such as steel, copper and brass. Calcium chloride has an exothermic heat of solution and solid products release a large amount of heat when dissolved in water. Calcium chloride brines are electrically conductive. There is a risk of electric shock if energized electrical equipment is handled with hands or fabric gloves that are wet with brine.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Components

Component	CAS Number	Percent
Calcium chloride	10043-52-4	94-97
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	2-3
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	> 1 - < 2
Water	7732-18-5	< 1
Calcium bromide	7789-41-5	< 1

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice: Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

In case of inhalation: If inhalation of dust occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

In case of eye contact: 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.

In case of 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.

In case of ingestion: If swallowed, rinse mouth. Contact a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation (Breathing): Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). No reliable animal data on acute inhalation toxicity are available; however, human data suggest that calcium chloride is not acutely toxic by inhalation. **Skin:** Direct contact with abraded skin may cause erythema and burns. 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. **Ingestion (Swallowing):** Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst. Symptoms of oral toxicity are not expected to be observed at lower levels (200 – 400 mg/kg). However, at the higher levels (800 – 1600 mg/kg), in male rat studies, there was some indication of gastric irritation, characterized by thickened and ulcerated areas within the stomach. Chronic exposures to skin and mucus membranes that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media	Use water, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam to extinguish. Do not extinguish fire unless release can be stopped. Use water to cool containers but avoid getting water into containers.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Avoid direct contact of this product with water as this can cause an exothermic reaction.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

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.

5.4 Further information

Prolonged action of calcium chloride solution upon the zinc coating of a galvanized iron vessel causes slow evolution of hydrogen, which may ignite and explode. The exotherm produced by adding solid calcium chloride to hot water causes violent boiling. Calcium chloride catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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. Restrict access to spill site, call fire department and notify manufacturer, stop the flow and contain spill if safe to do so, keep contaminated water from entering sewers or water courses, and avoid contact with liquid and solid.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Recovery: When solid calcium chloride is spilled on land, shovel into appropriate containers (avoid dusting) for recovery or disposal. The recovered product must be transferred to an appropriate and compatible container (stainless steel, PVC, Fiberglass or similar). **Neutralization:** Flush spill area with water, if appropriate. Final **Disposal:** For waste disposal, see section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

No additional information available.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wash skin and contaminated clothing thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Heat developed during diluting or dissolving is very high. Use cool water when diluting or dissolving (temperature less than 80°F, 27°C). Keep container tightly closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection, for additional information.

Hygiene measures

Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. For environmental protection remove and wash all contaminated protective equipment before re-use. Keep separated from incompatible substances

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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). Solid calcium chloride is both hygroscopic and deliquescent. This means that the product can absorb moisture from the air, even to the point of converting to liquid brine. For this reason, solid calcium chloride should be protected from atmospheric moisture to maintain product quality while in storage. Store in a dry area. Opened packages should be tightly resealed after each use. If storing outdoors, cover with waterproof tarps.

Packaging or Materials of Construction: Dry bulk calcium chloride can be stored in bins fabricated from most construction-grade steel materials. Care should be taken to minimize moisture. Venting should be limited to times of filling and discharging calcium chloride from the storage bin. Liquid calcium chloride can be stored in either horizontal or vertical cylindrical tanks constructed of steel. Fiberglass and plastic may also be used within limits of strength and temperature. The preferred material of construction for large, liquid-storage tanks is carbon steel with an epoxy based interior lining and epoxy-based exterior paint. Common stainless steels should not be used for liquid calcium chloride storage because they are subject to chloride stress cracking, even at temperatures as low as100°F (38°C). Nonmetallic materials, such as fiberglass or plastic, work well for smaller tanks at near ambient temperatures; however, the puncture resistance and structural strength of these materials, relative to carbon steel, should be evaluated.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Occupational exposure limits

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

Component	ACGIH TWA	OSHA Final PEL TWA	NIOSH IDLH
Particulates Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) Not Assigned	10 mg/m3(inhalable) 3 mg/m3(respirable)	15 mg/m3(Total) 5 mg/m3(Respirable)	----

Component	Canada - TWAs	Canada - STELs	Canada - Ceilings
Particles Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) 00-00-001	10 mg/m^3(Total) 5 mg/m^3(Respirable)	-----	-----
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4	Ontario - 5 mg/m^3 (TWA)	-----	-----
Particulates Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) Not Assigned	10 mg/m^3 (inhalable) 3 mg/m^3 (respirable)	-----	-----

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Use closed systems when possible. 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/face protection

For dusty operations or when handling solutions of the material, wear chemical goggles. Where splashing or spraying is possible, use a face-shield in addition to chemical protective goggles.

Skin and body protection

Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

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.

Control of environmental exposure

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid.
Appearance	White, Mini-Pellets.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor Thresh	No information available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting Point/Range	772 °C (1,422 °F)
Boiling Point/Range	1935°C (3,515°F)
Flash Point	Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability or explosive limit	
Upper	: NA
Lower	: NA

Vapor Pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature.
Vapor Density	Not applicable.
Density	Not applicable.
Solubility	Readily soluble.
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No information available.
Autoignition Temp	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Molecular Formula	CaCl2
Molecular Weight	111 g/mol
VOC Content(%)	Not available.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.

9.2 Other safety information

None.

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. Polymerization will not normally occur; however, violent polymerization occurs when mixed with Methyl Vinyl Ether.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

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.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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.

Product Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Calcium Chloride	1055 mg/kg - Oral Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	2776 mg/kg - Dermal Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	No data available.

Component Information

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Calcium chloride	1000 mg/kg (Rat)	>5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	
Potassium Chloride	2600 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available	
Sodium Chloride	3 g/kg (Rat)	>>10000 mg/kg (Rabbit	>>42 mg/L (1-h Rat
Calcium bromide	4100 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	

Skin corrosion/irritation

Calcium chloride was found not to be irritating to rabbit skin in a GLP-compliant study, performed according to OECD Guideline 404 (Koopman et al., 1986e). No effects were noted in any of three rabbits at any observation time points (1, 24, 48 and 72 hours) following an application of the anhydrous substance under occlusive dressing for 4 hours.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause sufficient injury to the eye to include damage to the cornea which heals or nearly heals in a week and/ or considerable conjunctival irritation with edema.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Calcium chloride is not sensitizing to skin or respiratory tract. No evidence of skin or respiratory sensitization in humans have been reported despite long-term historical and wide dispersive use.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Calcium chloride is considered not to have a genotoxic potential based on the results of two bacterial mutation assays and an in-vitro chromosome aberration test in Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts.

Carcinogenicity

Calcium chloride is not genotoxic in- vitro with calcium and chloride being essential nutrients for humans. In addition, the safe use of calcium chloride as a food additive was recently re-evaluated by the EFSA Panel on Food Additives and Flavorings (Scientific opinion dated 6 June 2019, doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2019.5751). The assessment confirmed that there is no concern with respect to carcinogenicity. Based on this information, it is concluded that the substance is not carcinogenic and the performance of a carcinogenicity study for calcium chloride is not indicated. Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria. This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

An oral developmental study was performed in three (3) species (mouse, rat, and rabbit). In all three species no maternal or teratogenic effects were noted, and NOAELs (169mg/kg bw/day) were above the highest dose given. In addition, calcium chloride will neither reach the fetus or male and female reproductive organs, as it does not become systemically available, which indicates that there is no risk for developmental or reproductive toxicity.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

here is limited evidence that calcium chloride may cause respiratory tract irritation; however, this evidence is concluded to not be sufficient for classification and labelling.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Calcium and chloride are essential nutrients for humans and with a known tolerable upper intake level for calcium set at 2500 mg per day, this equates to a tolerable level of approximately 6.9 g $CaCl_2$ per day. Therefore, repeat exposure target organ toxicity is not expected in an occupational exposure setting.

Aspiration hazard

No information available.

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.

11.2 Additional information

None.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Ecotoxicity:

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).

Fish Toxicity:
Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas) LC50 (96-hour) > 4630 mg/L
Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) /Mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis) LC50 (96-hour) > 9500 - 13400 mg/L

Invertebrate Toxicity:
Daphnia magna EC50 (48 hour) = 2400 mg/L
Daphnia magna NOEC (21 days) = 230 mg/L

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

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. Calcium chloride is an inorganic substance which is not expected to undergo photolysis or biodegradation.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

Calcium chloride is easily dissociated into calcium and chloride ions and both ions are essential constituents of the body of all animals hence if a high amount would be taken up this is regulated by the body. Bioaccumulation of calcium chloride is consequently not expected.

12.4 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.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Potassium chloride is listed on The Endocrine Disruptors Exchange's (TEDX) List of Potential Endocrine Disruptors database of chemicals with the potential to affect the endocrine system. Every chemical on the TEDX List has one or more verified citations published, accessible, primary scientific research demonstrating effects on the endocrine system. Potassium chloride, sodium chloride, and calcium bromide are impurities from the naturally occurring source material, brine solution.

12.7 Other adverse effects

See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste Disposal Methods

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.

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.

Contaminated Material:
Contaminated packaging should be disposed of as unused product. Recycle any unused portion of the material for its approved use. Waste calcium chloride must never be discharged directly into sewers or surface waters.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT

UN-No	Not Regulated
Proper Shipping Name	
Hazard Class	
Subsidiary Hazard Class	
Packing Group	

IATA

UN-No	Not Regulated.
Proper Shipping Name	
Hazard Class	
Subsidiary Hazard Class	
Packing Group	

IMDG/IMO

UN-No	Not Regulated.
Proper Shipping Name	
Hazard Class	
Subsidiary Hazard Class	
Packing Group	

TDG

UN-No	Not Regulated.
Proper Shipping Name	
Hazard Class	
Subsidiary Hazard Class	
Packing Group	

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

SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES ALIGNED WITH GHS (2018):

Health Hazard - Acute Toxin (any route of exposure)
Health Hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)- Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (6 CFR 27): No components in this material are regulated under DHS

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

FDA: This material has Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS) status under specific U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations, for specified applications. Additional information is available from the Code of Federal Regulations, which is accessible on the FDA's website. Only food grade product meets the FDA's Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) requirements, and is guaranteed to be produced under all current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) requirements as defined by the FDA. Food grade product is produced in a facility that is accredited as a Safe Quality Food (SQF) Level 2 Facility, certified under the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), and meets the Food Chemical Codex (FCC) requirements.

EPA'S CLEAN WATER AND CLEAN AIR ACTS:
Component(s) not listed on impacted regulatory lists.

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. INVENTORY STATUS: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA):

Component	TSCA Inventory	TSCA ACTIVE LIST	TSCA 12(b)	TSCA/Section 4	TSCA/Section 5	TSCA/Section 6	TSCA/Section 8
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4 (94-97 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not listed	Not listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7 (2-3 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not listed	Not listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (> 1 - < 2 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not listed	Not listed
Calcium bromide 7789-41-5 (<1 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not listed	Not listed

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 (94-97)	Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7 (2-3)	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (> 1 - < 2)	Listed	Not Listed
Calcium bromide 7789-41-5 (<1)	Listed	Not Listed

STATE REGULATIONS

There are no applicable state regulations for this product or its components.

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	Rhode Island Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4 (94-97 %)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7 (2-3 %)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (> 1 - < 2 %)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Calcium bromide 7789-41-5 (<1 %)	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 Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015) which includes the amended Hazardous Products Act (HPA) and the Hazardous Product Regulations (HPR).

Component	Canada - CEPA - Schedule I - List of Toxic Substances	Canada - NPRI	Canada - CEPA - 2010 Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Subject to Mandatory Reporting	Canadian Chemical Inventory:	NDSL:
Calcium chloride 10043-52-4 (94-97)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7 (2-3)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (> 1 - < 2)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Calcium bromide 7789-41-5 (<1)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue Date 04/18/2017
Revision Date 10/24/2023

Disclaimer:
The information provided on 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 guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.