

# ProKure<sup>®</sup> D

## Safety Data Sheet

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ProKureSolutions.com  
866.206.1301

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THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH REACH 1907/2006  
& 2001/58/EC, GHS REVISION 5,  
OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200

ProKure®

## Section 1: Chemical Product & Company Identification

<b>PRODUCT NAMES:</b>	<b>PROKURE® D</b>
<b>FORMULA:</b>	Preparation/Mixture
<b>PRODUCT USE:</b>	Deodorizer
<b>MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</b>	ProKure Solutions
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	5013 E. Washington Street, Ste. 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034
<b>Safety Data Sheet Competent Person:</b>	<a href="mailto:bernie.lorenz@prokure1.com">bernie.lorenz@prokure1.com</a>
<b>SUPPLIER'S NAME:</b>	ProKure Solutions
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	5013 E. Washington Street, Ste. 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER:</b>	866-206-1301
<b>TOLL FREE:</b>	
<b>FAX:</b>	480-304-3327
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:</b>	Chemtrec 24 Hours: 1-800-424-9300
<b>DATE PREPARED:</b>	September 23, 2020

## Section 2: Hazards Identification

<b>GHS Hazard Class:</b>	Combustible dust Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4), H302 Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 3), H311 Acute toxicity, inhalation; dust, mist (Category 4), H332 Skin corrosive (Category 1B), H314 Eye damage (Category 1), H318 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure), (Category 2), H373 Aquatic acute toxicity (Category 1), H400
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### GHS LABEL ELEMENTS, INCLUDING PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:** Danger

## HAZARD STATEMENTS:

	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
<b>H323</b>	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
<b>H302+H332</b>	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
<b>H311</b>	Toxic in contact with skin.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs (Spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust, mist.
<b>P264</b>	Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P280</b>	Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
<b>P301+P312</b>	If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
<b>P301+P330+P331</b>	If swallowed: Rinse mouth, DO NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
<b>P304+P340</b>	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice if you feel unwell.
<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.
<b>P361</b>	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

**P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

**Note:** This product, in contact with air or moisture, evolves chlorine dioxide gas. The product is designed to generate chlorine dioxide solution when the pouch is placed in specified amount of water. The product design limits both the amount of gas generated and the rate of release. High amount of chlorine dioxide gas is fatal if inhaled and causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US):** Not available

Component	Health (Blue)	Flammability (Red)	Reactivity (Yellow)	Special (White)
ProKure® D	3	0	1	—

## Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Product Composition	CAS NO.	Approx. %	Classification (GHS)
Citric Acid	77-92-9	44-67	Combustible Dust Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Sodium Chlorite	7758-19-2	20-30	Ox. Sol. 1, H271 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 2 (Dermal), H310 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Calcium Chloride	10043-52-4	13-26	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319

Toxicity data of the ingredients are demonstrated in Section 11.

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

### DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Ventilate the area.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 60 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

## MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS & EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE & DELAYED

<b>General:</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes damage to organ (spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed. If chlorine dioxide gas is evolved (due to contact with air or moisture), it is fatal if inhaled and causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:</b>	Repeated or prolonged inhalation may damage lungs. Chlorine dioxide gas is fatal if inhaled.
<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:</b>	Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive. Causes burns.
<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:</b>	Causes serious eye damage. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva
<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:</b>	Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.
<b>Chronic Symptoms:</b>	Causes damage to organs (Spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION & SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

## Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), water spray, fog (flooding amounts).
<b>Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	Do not use a heavy water stream. Heavy stream of water may spread fire.

## SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

<b>Fire Hazard:</b>	Not flammable but will support combustion.
<b>Explosion Hazard:</b>	Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.

## ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

<b>Precautionary Measures Fire:</b>	Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.
<b>Protective Actions Firefighters:</b>	Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water sources. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Closed containers exposed to heat may explode. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
<b>Further Information:</b>	None.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces – No smoking. Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Evacuate danger area.

### FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

<b>Protective Equipment:</b>	Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).
<b>Emergency Procedures:</b>	Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

### FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

<b>Protective Equipment:</b>	Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).
<b>Emergency Procedures:</b>	Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Prevent entry to storm drains and public waters.

### METHODS & MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEANING UP

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Contain and collect as any solid. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Take up with inert, damp, non-combustible material using clean non-sparking tools and place into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

## REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

For personal protection reference section 8. For disposal reference section 13.

## Section 7: Handling & Storage

### PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

#### Precautions for Safe Handling:

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking. Do not allow contact with incompatible materials (see section 10). Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Container remains hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep in fireproof place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Store locked up. Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Combustible materials. May react with moisture. Flammable materials. Organic compounds. Wood. Oils and lubricants.

**Specific Uses:** Deodorizer

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### CONTROL PARAMETERS

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

### ONTARIO, FOR CALCIUM CHLORIDE:

**OEL TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):** 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>

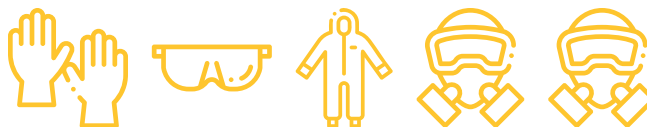
### EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment.

**Personal Protective Equipment:**

Gloves. Protective goggles. Face shield. Protective clothing.  
Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



**Materials for Protective Clothing:**

Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

**Hand Protection:**

Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

**Eye Protection:**

Chemical safety goggles and face shield.

**Skin and Body Protection:**

Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:**

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn.

**Consumer Exposure Controls:**

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use

**Other Information:**

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## Section 9: Physical & Chemical Properties

**Appearance – Color:**

White powder

**Physical State:**

Solid

**Odor:**

Chlorine

**Odor Threshold:**

Not available

**pH:**

Not available

**Melting Point/Freezing Point:**

Not available

**Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:**

Not available

**Flash Point:**

Not available

**Evaporation Rate:**

Not available

**Flammability (Solid, Gas):**

Not available

**Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:**

Not available

**Vapor Pressure:**

Not available

**Vapor Density (Air = 1):**

Not available

**Relative Density (@ 25°C):**

Not available

**Solubility (IES):**

Soluble in water

**Oxidizing Properties**

Not available



<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not available
<b>Explosive Property:</b>	Heating may cause a fire or explosion
<b>Explosion Data:</b>	Static discharge could act as an ignition source

## Section 10: Stability & Reactivity

<b>Reactivity:</b>	Acidic salts, such as SODIUM BISULFATE, are generally soluble in water. The resulting solutions contain moderate concentrations of hydrogen ions and have pH's of less than 7.0. They react as acids to neutralize bases. May catalyze organic reactions. Increased risk of explosion if mixed with ethanol. If compressed and mixed with calcium hypochlorite, sodium hydrogen sulfate, starch, and sodium carbonate, materials will incandescence and explode. SODIUM CHLORITE is self-reactive. The trihydrate crystals of sodium chlorite explode on percussion. Sodium chlorite reacts with acids to form spontaneously explosive chlorine dioxide gas (ClO <sub>2</sub> ). If heated above 175 °C, the reaction yields enough heat to become self-sustaining. Ammonia with chlorites produces ammonium chlorite, which is a shock-sensitive compound. Finely divided metallic or organic substances, if mixed with chlorites, are highly flammable and may be ignited on friction. A mixture of organic matter and sodium chlorite can be extremely sensitive to heat, impact, or friction. Sodium chlorite reacts very violently with organic materials containing divalent sulfur or with free sulfur (may ignite).
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Heat. Sparks. Overheating. Open flame.
<b>Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):</b>	Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers Combustible materials. May react with moisture. Flammable materials. Organic compounds. Wood. Oils and lubricants.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapors. Chlorine. Sodium oxides. Sulfur compounds. Carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	Will not occur.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

GHS Required Criteria	Toxicity Criteria	Data	Comments	Chemical Constituent
Acute Toxicity	ATE <sub>mix</sub> (oral)	825 mg/kg		Product
	ATE <sub>mix</sub> (dermal)	536 mg/kg		Product
	ATE <sub>mix</sub> (dust, mist)	1.15 mg/l/4hr		Product
	LD <sub>50</sub> Oral, rat	165m mg/kg		Sodium chlorite
	LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal, rabbit	107.2 mg/kg		Sodium chlorite
	LC <sub>50</sub> Inhalation, rat	230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4hr)		Sodium chlorite
	LD <sub>50</sub> Oral, rat	5,400 mg/kg		Citric acid
	LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal, rat	>2,000 mg/kg		Citric acid
	LD <sub>50</sub> Oral, rat	2301 mg/kg		Calcium chloride
	LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal, rat	2630 mg/kg		Calcium chloride
	LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal, rabbit	>5,000 mg/kg		Calcium chloride
Skin Corrosion/Irritation			Cause severe skin burn and eye damage	Product
Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation			Cause serious eye damage	Product
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization		Not classified		Product
Germ Cell Mutagenicity		Not classified		Product
Carcinogenicity		Not classified		Product
STOST – Single Exposure		Not classified		Product
STOST – Repeated Exposure			May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	Product
Aspiration Hazard		Not classified		Product

STOST – Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity

### OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:</b>	Repeated or prolonged inhalation may damage lungs.
<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:</b>	Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive. Causes burns.
<b>Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:</b>	Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Causes damage to organs (Spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

	Environmental Impacts	Chemical Constituents
Toxicity	LC <sub>50</sub> Fish 1: 100-500mg/L (96hr, Brachydanio rerio [static])	Sodium chlorite
	EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia1: 0.026mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna)	Sodium chlorite
	LC <sub>50</sub> Fish 2: >100mg/L (96hr, Lepomis macrochirus [static])	Sodium chlorite
	EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia2: 0.25-0.33mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna [Flow through])	Sodium chlorite
	LC <sub>50</sub> Fish1: 1516 mg/L (96hr, Lepomis macrochirus [static])	Citric acid
	LC <sub>50</sub> Fish1: 10650 mg/l (96h Lepomis macrochirus [static])	Calcium chloride
	EC <sub>50</sub> Daphnia1: 2400 mg/l (48h, Daphnia magna)	Calcium chloride
	Bioaccumulative Potential	Not available
	Log Pow = -1.75 (at 20 C)	Calcium chloride
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.	Citric acid
Mobility in Soil	Not available	
PBT and vPvB Assessment	Not available	
Other Adverse Effects	Avoid release to the environment.	Product

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

### WASTE FROM RESIDUES/UNUSED PRODUCTS:

This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of storm drains and waterways. Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

### CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:

Contaminated packaging material should be disposed of as stated above for residues and unused product.

## Section 14: Transport Information

In Accordance with ICAO/IATA/DOT/TDG/IMDG

### UN NUMBER

**UN Number (DOT):** UN2923

**DOT NA No.:** UN2923

**UN Number (TDG):** UN2923

**UN Number (IMDG):** UN2923

**UN Number (IATA):** UN2923

### UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

**Proper Shipping Name (DOT):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

**Proper Shipping Name (TDG):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

**Proper Shipping Name (IATA):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

**Proper Shipping Name (IMDG):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

**Transport Document Description (DOT):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

**Transport Document Description (TDG):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

**Transport Document Description (Adr)(IMDG/IATA):** CORROSIVE SOLIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S., (SODIUM CHLORITE), 8; 6.1, II, Marine Pollutant.

### TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)

**Hazard Classes (DOT):** 8 – Class 8 – Corrosive Material, 49CFR173.136

**Hazard Labels (DOT):** 8 – Corrosive  
6.1 – Poison



**DOT Symbols:** G – Identifies PSN requiring a technical name.

**Packing Group (DOT):** II – Medium Danger


**DOT Special Provisions (49CFR172.102):** IB8 – Authorized IBCs: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2); Fiberboard (11G); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F); Flexible (13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 or 13M2).

IP2 – When IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs are used, they must be offered for transportation in a closed freight container or a closed transport vehicle.

IP4 – Flexible, fiberboard or wooden IBCs must be sift-proof and water-resistant or be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.

T3 – 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(2)





TP33 – The portable tank instruction assigned for this substance applies for granular and powdered solids and for solids which are filled and discharged at temperatures above their melting point which are cooled and transported as a solid mass. Solid substances transported or offered for transport above their melting point are authorized for transportation in portable tanks conforming to the provisions of portable tank instruction T4 for solid substances of packing group III or T7 for solid substances of packing group II, unless a tank with more stringent requirements for minimum shell thickness, maximum allowable working pressure, pressure-relief devices or bottom outlets are assigned in which case the more stringent tank instruction and special provisions shall apply. Filling limits must be in accordance with portable tank special provision TP3. Solids meeting the definition of an elevated temperature material must be transported in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subchapter.

<b>DOT Packaging Exceptions (49CFR173.XXX):</b>	154
<b>DOT Packaging Non-Bulk (49CFR173.XXX):</b>	212
<b>DOT Packaging Bulk (49CFR173.XXX):</b>	240
<b>TDG Primary Hazard Classes:</b>	8 – Corrosives
<b>TDG Subsidiary Classes:</b>	6.1 – Toxic
<b>Hazard Labels (TDG):</b>	8 – Corrosive substances 6.1 – Toxic substances
	
<b>Packing Group (TDG):</b>	II – Medium Danger

**TDG Special Provisions:**

16 - 1). The technical name of the most dangerous substance related to the primary class must be shown, in parentheses, on the shipping document following the shipping name in accordance with clause 3.5(1)(c)(i)(A) of Part 3, Documentation. The technical name must also be shown, in parentheses, on a small means of containment or on a tag following the shipping name in accordance with subsections 4.11(2) and (3) of Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks.

2). subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a shipping document or on a small means of containment when Canadian law for domestic transport or an international convention for international transport prohibits the disclosure of the technical: a) UN1544, ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S.; b) UN1851, MEDICINE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.; c) UN3140, ALKALOID SALTS, LIQUID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S.; d) UN3248, MEDICINE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.; or e) UN3249, MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. An example in Canada is the "Food and Drugs Act".

<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index:</b>	1
<b>Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger:</b>	15
<b>Carrying Railway Vehicle Index:</b>	
<b>Class (IMDG):</b>	8 – Corrosive substances
<b>Subsidiary Risks (IMDG):</b>	6.1
<b>Danger Labels (IMDG):</b>	8 – Corrosive substances 6.1 – Toxic substances
	 
<b>Packing Group (IMDG):</b>	II – Medium Danger
<b>Class (IATA):</b>	8 – Corrosive substances
<b>Subsidiary Risks (IATA):</b>	6.1
<b>Hazard Labels (IATA):</b>	8 – Corrosive substances 6.1 – Toxic substances
	 
<b>Packing Group (IATA):</b>	II – Medium Danger

**Marine Pollutant:**

P



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number:**

138

**Additional Information:**

This Product meets the limited quantities as follows:  
DOT – Not regulated as dangerous goods when shipped in inner packagings equal to or less than 1 kg. Otherwise, the above descriptions apply.

## TRANSPORT BY SEA

**DOT Vessel Stowage Location:**

B – (i). The material may be stowed “on deck” or “under deck” on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) “On deck only” on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

**DOT Vessel Stowage Location:**

B – (i). The material may be stowed “on deck” or “under deck” on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) “On deck only” on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

**DOT Vessel Stowage Other:**

40 – Stow “clear of living quarters”

**Subsidiary Risks (IMDG):**

6.1

**Limited Quantities (IMDG):**

1kg

**Special Provisions (IMDG):**

274

**Excepted Quantities (IMDG):**

E2

**IBC Packing Instructions (IMDG):**

IBC08

**IBC Special Provisions (IMDG):**

B2, B4

**Packing Instructions (IMDG):**

P002

**Tank Instructions (IMDG):**

T3

**Tank Special Provisions (IMDG):**

TP33

**Stowage Category (IMDG):**

B

**EMS-NO. (Fire):**

F-A

**MFAG-NO:**

154

**EMS-NO. (Spillage):** S-B

## AIR TRANSPORT

**DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger Aircraft/Rail (49 CFR 173.27):** 15kg

**DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo Aircraft Only (49 CFR 175.75):** 50kg

**Subsidiary Risks (IATA):** 6.1

**CAO Packing Instruction (IATA):** 863

**CAO Max Net Quantity (IATA):** 50kg

**PCA Packing Instruction (IATA):** 859

**PCA Limited Quantities (IATA):** Y844

**PCA Limited Quantity Max Net Quantity (IATA):** 5kg

**PCA Max Net Quantities (IATA):** 15kg

**PCA Excepted Quantities (IATA):** E2

**Special Provision (IATA):** A3, A803

**ERG Code (IATA):** 8P

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

### TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) STATUS:

All components are listed on TSCA.

### SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA) SECTION 311-312 HAZARD CLASS:

Delayed (chronic) health hazard	Product
Immediate (acute) health hazard	Product

### STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW TOXIC SUBSTANCE OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST:

Massachusetts's hazardous substance(s):	Sodium chlorite
Pennsylvania hazardous substance code(s):	Sodium chlorite
New Jersey	Sodium chlorite

## CANADA

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



## WHMIS INFORMATION

### WHMIS Classification for

Product	<p>Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects</p> <p>Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects</p> <p>Class E - Corrosive Material</p>
Sodium Chlorite	<p>Class C - Oxidizing Material</p> <p>Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects</p> <p>Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects</p> <p>Class E - Corrosive Material</p>
Citric Acid	<p>Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects</p>
Calcium Chloride	<p>Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects</p>

## Section 16: Other Information

<b>Revision Number:</b>	5.0
<b>Revision Explanation:</b>	Updated the Composition table in Section 3. Replaced sewer with storm drain in Section 6. Storm drain is more accurate and descriptive.
<b>Information Sources:</b>	RTECS, ECHA, REACH, OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200

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