ProKure® G

Safety Data Sheet

ProKureSolutions.com
866.206.1301

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

ProKure®

Section 1: Chemical Product & Company Identification

PRODUCT NAMES:	**PROKURE® G**
FORMULA:	Preparation/Mixture
PRODUCT USE:	Deodorizing delivery system (pouch) for the generation of chlorine dioxide for use as control of odor-causing bacteria, mold and mildew and chemical odors in un-occupied confined spaces; automobiles (Cars, Trucks, RV's, Trailers), commercial storage and refuse containers where moisture is present.
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	ProKure Solutions
ADDRESS:	5013 E. Washington Street, Ste. 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034
Safety Data Sheet Competent Person:	bernie.lorenz@prokure1.com
SUPPLIER'S NAME:	ProKure Solutions
ADDRESS:	5013 E. Washington Street, Ste. 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	866-206-1301
TOLL FREE:	
FAX:	480-304-3327
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	Chemtrec 24 Hours: 1-800-424-9300
DATE PREPARED:	September 23, 2020

Section 2: Hazards Identification

GHS Hazard Class:

Combustible dust

Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4), H302

Acute toxicity, dermal (Category3), 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

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS, INCLUDING PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

P260	Do not breathe dust, mist.
P264	Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P301+P312	If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331	If swallowed: Rinse mouth, DO NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P314	Get medical advice if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see Section 4 on this SDS).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Supplemental Information:	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Prevent dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard). Avoid generating dust.

OTHER HAZARDS:

Aquatic acute toxicity (Category 1), H400

Aquatic chronic toxicity (Category 3), H412

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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 is 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

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Product Composition	CAS NO.	Approx. %*	Classification (GHS)
Citric Acid	77-92-9	66.8	Combustible Dust Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Sodium Chlorite	7758-19-2	20	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	13.2	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.
Inhalation:	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.
Skin Contact:	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
Eye Contact:	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.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS & EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE & DELAYED

General:	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.
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:	Repeated or prolonged inhalation may damage lungs. Chlorine dioxide gas is fatal if inhaled.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:	Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive. Causes burns.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:	Causes serious eye damage. 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.

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

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO_2), water spray, fog (flooding amounts)
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Do not use a heavy water stream. Heavy stream of water may spread fire

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

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

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Precautionary Measures Fire:	Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.
Protective Actions Firefighters:	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.
Further Information:	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

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

FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

Protective Equipment:	Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).
Emergency Procedures:	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:
Deodorizing delivery system (pouch) for the generation of chlorine dioxide for use as control of odor-causing bacteria, mold and mildew and chemical odors in un-occupied confined spaces; automobiles (Cars, Trucks, RV's, Trailers), commercial storage and refuse containers where moisture is present.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

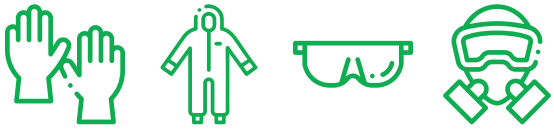
CONTROL PARAMETERS

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^3):	5mg/m^3

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

Section 10: Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity:	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 (ClO2). 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).
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
Conditions to Avoid:	Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Heat. Sparks. Overheating. Open flame.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Combustible materials. May react with moisture. Flammable materials. Organic compounds. Wood. Oils and lubricants.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapors. Chlorine. Sodium oxides. Sulfur compounds. Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2).
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur

Section 11: Toxicological Information

There is no toxicological information available for the product or mixture.

GHS Required Criteria	Toxicity Criteria	Data	Comments	Chemical Constituent
Acute Toxicity	ATE_{mix} (oral)	825 mg/kg		Product
	ATE_{mix} (dermal)	536 mg/kg		Product
	ATE_{mix} (dust, mist)	1.15 mg/l/4hr		Product
	LD_{50} Oral, rat	165m mg/kg		Sodium chlorite
	LD_{50} Dermal, rabbit	107.2 mg/kg		Sodium chlorite
	LC_{50} Inhalation, rat	230 mg/m^3 (4hr)		Sodium chlorite
	LD_{50} Oral, rat	5,400 mg/kg		Citric acid
	LD_{50} Dermal, rat	>2,000 mg/kg		Citric acid
	LD_{50} Oral, rat	2301 mg/kg		Calcium chloride
	LD_{50} Dermal, rat	2630 mg/kg		Calcium chloride
	LD_{50} Dermal, rabbit	>5,000 mg/kg		Calcium chloride
Skin Corrosion/Irritation			Cause severe skin burn and eye damage	Product
Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation			Causes serious eye damamge	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	Product
Aspiration Hazard		Not classified		Product

ATE_{mix} = Acute Toxicity Estimate of Mixture
STOST = Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity

OTHER INFORMATION

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:	Repeated or prolonged inhalation may damage lungs.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:	Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive. Causes burns.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:	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_{50} Fish 1: 100-500mg/L (96hr, Brachydanio rerio [static])	Sodium chlorite
	EC_{50} Daphnia1: 0.026mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna)	Sodium chlorite
	LC_{50} Fish 2: >100mg/L (96hr, Lepomis macrochirus [static])	Sodium chlorite
	EC_{50} Daphnia2: 0.25-0.33mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna [Flow through])	Sodium chlorite
	LC_{50} Fish1: 1516 mg/L (96hr, Lepomis macrochirus [static])	Citric acid
	LC_{50} Fish1: 10650 mg/l (96 h, Lepomis macrochirus [static])	Calcium chloride
	EC_{50} Daphnia1: 2400 mg/l (48 h, Daphnia magna)	Calcium chloride
Bioaccumulative Potential	-1.72 (at 20 °C)	Citric acid
	BCF Fish 1: no bioaccumulation	Calcium chloride
Persistence and Degradability	Readily biodegradable in water.	Citric acid
Mobility in Soil	No information is available.	
PBT and vPvB Assessment	No information is 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.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49CFR173.XXX):	154
DOT Packaging Non-Bulk (49CFR173.XXX):	212
DOT Packaging Bulk (49CFR173.XXX):	240
TDG Primary Hazard Classes:	8 – Corrosives
TDG Subsidiary Classes:	6.1 – Toxic
Hazard Labels (TDG):	8 – Corrosive substances 6.1 – Toxic substances 
Packing Group (TDG):	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”.
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index:	1
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger:	15
Carrying Railway Vehicle Index	
Class (IMDG):	8 – Corrosive substances
Subsidiary Risks (IMDG):	6.1
Danger Labels (IMDG):	8 – Corrosive substances 6.1 – Toxic substances 
Packing Group (IMDG):	II – Medium Danger
Class (IATA):	8 – Corrosive substances
Subsidiary Risks (IATA):	6.1
Hazard Labels (IATA):	8 – Corrosive substances, 6.1 – Toxic substances 
Packing Group (IATA):	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 then 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 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
CAO Max Net Quantity (IATA):	50kg
CAO Packing Instructions (IATA):	863
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 & REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA) SECTION 311/312:

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	Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects Class E - Corrosive Material
Sodium Chlorite	Class C - Oxidizing Material Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects Class E - Corrosive Material

WHMIS INFORMATION	
Citric Acid	Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
Calcium Chloride	Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

Section 16: Other Information

Revision Number:	8.0
Revision Explanation:	Replaced sewer with storm drain in Sections 6 and 13. Storm drain is more accurate and descriptive.
Information Sources:	RTECS, ECHA, REACH, OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200

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