# SAFETY DATA SHEET



# AquaPrime® NeoKlor

**SDS No.**: M47032

**Rev. Date:** 19-Mar-2020

**Rev. Num.** 05

# 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

| Company Identification:                | Neogen Corporation<br>620 Lesher Place<br>Lansing, MI USA<br>800-234-5333  |
|--|--|
| 24 Hour Emergency Telephone<br>Number: | Medical: 1-800-5743 (U.S. and Canada) or 1-651-523-0318 (international)<br>Spill/CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (U.S. and Canada) or 1-703-527-3887 (international)  |
| Product Identifier:                    | AquaPrime® NeoKlor   |
| Synonyms:                              | 7.5% Sodium Chlorite Solution  |
| Product Use:                           | AquaPrime® NeoKlor is a registered antimicrobial pesticide (EPA Registration<br>Number: 21164-9-66171). It has numerous uses in potable water, food plant<br>process water, poultry process water, CIP disinfection, oilfield water, white water<br>paper mill systems, and industrial cooling water. Refer to the product label's<br>Directions For Use to find all approved uses and applications. |
| Uses Advised Against:                  | This is a pesticide product, do not use it in a pesticide application that is not included on it's label.  |

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# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:**

Color: Physical state Appearance: Odor: Pale, yellow Liquid Slightly cloudy Slight chlorine odor

Signal Word:

## DANGER\_

**MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS:** CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE. TOXIC IF INHALED. INGESTION MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO: BLOOD SYSTEM, AND KIDNEY SYSTEM. INHALATION MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE BLOOD AND KIDNEYS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURES.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Dried material can ignite upon contact with combustibles.

AQUATIC TOXICITY: HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a secure manner. Always package, store, transport and dispose of all waste and contaminated equipment in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local health and environmental regulations. Do not contaminate with acids, reducing agents, combustible materials, oxidizing materials, hypochlorite, organic solvents and compounds, garbage, dirt, organic matter, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, sulfur-containing rubber, or any other foreign matter.

**ADDITIONAL HAZARD INFORMATION:** This material is corrosive and an oxidizer when dry. This material's pH and oxidative action contribute to its health and physical hazards.

#### 

## **GHS CLASSIFICATION:**

| GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:       | Category 1B - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:        | Category 1 - Causes serious eve damage                 |
| GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION: | Category 3 - Toxic if inhaled                          |
| GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:       | Not classified as acutely toxic for oral exposure      |

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| GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL:      | Not classified as acutely toxic for dermal exposure  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE | Category 2 - May cause damage to: Respiratory System |
| EXPOSURE):                         | Blood, Kidneys                                       |
| GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEAT | Category 2 - May cause damage to Blood, Kidneys      |
| EXPOSURE):                         | through prolonged or repeated exposure               |

## UNKNOWN ACUTE TOXICITY:

Not applicable. This product was tested as a whole. This information only pertains to untested mixtures.

## GHS SYMBOL:

Skull and Crossbones, Corrosion, Health Hazard



## GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:

\_\_\_\_\_

GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s) Toxic if inhaled Causes severe skin burns and eye damage Causes serious eye damage May cause damage to organs: (Respiratory, Kidney, and Blood systems) May cause damage to Renal system (Kidneys), and Blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure

## GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, or spray In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection Wash thoroughly after handling Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

## GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower Wash contaminated clothing before reuse IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS) IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

## GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

Store locked up Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

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## GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) None identified.

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Synonyms:** 7.5% Sodium Chlorite Solution

| Component       | Percent [%] | CAS Number |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| Sodium chlorite | 7.2 - 7.8   | 7758-19-2  |
| Water           | 89.2 - 89.7 | 7732-18-5  |

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**INHALATION:** If inhalation occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Evaluate ABC's (is Airway constricted, is Breathing occurring, and is blood Circulating) and treat symptomatically. Pulse oximetry may not be reliable, see notes to physician. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. There is no specific antidote, treat symptomatically.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated areas with large amounts of water. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

**EYE CONTACT:** Immediately flush contaminated eyes with a directed stream of water for as long as possible. Remove contact lenses, if present, then continue rinsing. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water when vomiting stops. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. See notes to physician.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Delayed)

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## Acute Symptoms/Effects:

- Breathing (Inhalation): Exposure to airborne material may cause irritation, redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, bronchio-constriction, and possible pulmonary edema. Severe and permanent scarring may occur. The pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a severe acute exposure

- Skin Corrosion: Skin exposure may cause redness, irritation, burning sensation, swelling, blister formation, first, second, or third degree burns

- Serious Eye Damage: Exposure to eyes may cause irritation and burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. Significant and prolonged contact may cause damage to the internal contents of the eye.

- Ingestion: Exposure by ingestion nay cause irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Oxidation may cause significant metabolic issues such as: methemogobinemia, hemolysis, and intravascular coagulation and renal failure.

## **Delayed Symptoms/Effects:**

- Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause a dermatitis

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** May aggravate preexisting conditions such as:. Eye disorders that decrease tear production or have reduced integrity. Skin disorders that compromise the integrity of the skin such as: psoriasis, rashes, eczema, skin infections. Respiratory conditions including asthma and other breathing disorders. Ingestion may induce G6PD deficiency, hemolysis and renal failure. G6PD deficiency, hemoglobinopathies, renal compromise, and conditions causing hypoxia may be aggravated by ingestion of this material.

Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity: Mixing with ammonia, acids, detergents, or organic matter will release chlorinated compounds, which are irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucus membranes Chlorine dioxide vapors are emitted when this product contacts acids, chlorine, or bleach

**Protection of First-Aiders:** Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment recommendations. At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission.

**Notes to Physician:** Chlorine dioxide vapors are emitted when this product contacts acids or chlorine. If these vapors are inhaled, monitor patient closely for delayed development of pulmonary edema which may occur up to 48-72 hours post-inhalation. Following ingestion, neutralization and use of activated charcoal is not indicated. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Treat as a corrosive due to the pH of this material. This is also a strong oxidizer which will react with tissue in the presence of water. For prolonged exposures and significant exposures, consider delayed injury to exposed tissues. There is no specific antidote. Treatment is supportive care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation. Ingestion of even small amounts of solution should be closely monitored for methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and glutathione depletion, followed by renal failure. This chemical acts similarly to its related compound chlorate, and produces a drug induced G6PD deficiency. Methylene blue has not been reported as effective. Consult the PubMed Case Report PMID 22996135 for the case description and treatment utilized.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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|------------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------|----|

**Fire Hazard:** Negligible fire hazard. Avoid evaporation to dryness. Dried material can ignite upon contact with combustibles. This product may represent an explosion hazard if it contacts acids, chlorine, or organic materials (Refer to Section 10).

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Fire Fighting:** Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Consider evacuation of personnel located downwind. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out. Flood with fine water spray. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Chlorine, Oxides of sodium

| Sensitivity to Mechanical<br>Impact: | Not sensitive. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Sensitivity to Static Discharge:     | Not sensitive. |
| Lower Flammability Level (air):      | Not flammable  |
| Upper Flammability Level (air):      | Not flammable  |
| Flash point:                         | Not applicable |
| Auto-ignition Temperature:           | Not applicable |

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## **Personal Precautions:**

Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapors, fumes or mist. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection, of the SDS.

## Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Contain spill. Spilled materials may be absorbed using non-combustible and non-organic commercial absorbents. Dampen and scoop spilled material into clean, dedicated equipment. Every attempt should be made to avoid mixing spilled material with other chemicals or debris when cleaning up. Keep collected material damp and put into drums. Dried material can ignite upon contact with combustibles. Dispose of promptly. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations.

## **Environmental Precautions:**

This material is harmful to aquatic life. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## **Precautions for Safe Handling:**

Do not taste or swallow. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mist when opening container. Avoid creation of vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use clean utensils. Do not add the product to any dispensing device containing residuals of other products. Contamination may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases (chlorine dioxide a poisonous, explosive gas), and possible fire and explosion. Do not contaminate with acids, reducing agents, combustible materials, oxidizing materials, hypochlorite, organic solvents and compounds, garbage, dirt, organic matter, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, sulfur-containing rubber, or any other foreign matter. Dried material can ignite upon contact with combustibles.

## Safe Storage Conditions:

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Store in tightly closed, labeled containers away from combustible materials. Store in a cool, dry area. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store below 212 °F (100 °C). Avoid exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet).

#### Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

acids, reducing agents, combustible material, oxidizing agents, hypochlorite, organic solvents and compounds, garbage, dirt, organic materials, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, sulfur-containing rubber, or any other foreign matter

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): None

## NON-REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S): As listed below

| OXY REL<br>8 hr TWA | 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> recommended Time Weighted Average 8 hour (internal Occupational Exposure Limit) This value is based on potential systemic effects from inhalation |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | of sodium chlorite dust   |

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use only in well-ventilated areas. Provide local exhaust ventilation where vapors, mist or aerosols may be generated.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

**Eye Protection:** Wear chemical safety goggles. Where splashing or spraying is possible, use a face-shield in addition to chemical protective goggles. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

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**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear protective clothing to minimize skin contact. Contaminated clothing should be removed and laundered before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

**Hand Protection:** Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

Protective Material Types: Neoprene

**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH approved full-face respirator equipped with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. If chlorine or chlorine dioxide is present, an acid gas cartridge is also required. An approved self-contained breathing apparatus operated in the pressure demand mode or an airline respirator with escape pack is required when an air purifying respirator is not adequate or for spills / emergencies of unknown concentrations. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Physical state<br>Appearance:<br>Color:<br>Odor:<br>Odor Threshold [ppm]:<br>Molecular Weight:<br>Molecular Formula:<br>Decomposition Temperature: | Liquid<br>Slightly cloudy<br>Pale, yellow<br>Slight chlorine odor<br>No data available<br>90.45<br>NaClO2<br>No data available |
|--|--|
| Boiling Point/Range:<br>Freezing Point/Range:  | No data available<br>No data available   |
| Crystallization Temperature:   | -2.5°C (27.2°F)  |
| Vapor Pressure:  | No data available  |
| Vapor Density (air=1):   | No data available  |
| Relative Density - Specific  | 1.05 - 1.07 @ 25 °C  |
| Gravity (water=1):   |  |
| Density:   | 8.8 lbs/gal @ 25 °C  |
| Water Solubility:  | Soluble  |
| pH:  | >12 @ 25 °C  |
| Volatility:  | 89.2-89.9% by volume   |
| Evaporation Rate (ether=1):  | No data available  |
| Partition Coefficient  | Not applicable   |
| (n-octanol/water):   |  |
| Flash point:   | Not applicable   |
| Lower Flammability Level (air):  | Not flammable  |
| Upper Flammability Level (air):  | Not flammable  |
| Auto-ignition Temperature:   | Not applicable   |
| Viscosity:   | No information available   |

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## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal temperatures and pressures.

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

#### **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:**

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid evaporation to dryness. Dried material can ignite upon contact with combustibles. Avoid contamination with foreign materials. Avoid exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light.

#### Conditions to Avoid:

(e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration) -. No information available.

#### Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

acids, reducing agents, combustible material, oxidizing agents, hypochlorite, organic solvents and compounds, garbage, dirt, organic materials, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, sulfur-containing rubber, or any other foreign matter

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Chlorine dioxide is formed on contact with acids. Thermal decomposition products include chlorine and oxides of sodium.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## TOXICITY DATA:

## PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA: Akta Klor 7.5

| LD50 Oral:        | LD50 Dermal:          | LC50 Inhalation:     |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 3,750 mg/kg (Rat) | > 2 gm/kg skin-rabbit | 0.58 mg/L (4 hr-Rat) |

## COMPONENT TOXICITY DATA:

| Component       | LD50 Oral:      | LD50 Dermal:        | LC50 Inhalation:                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sodium chlorite | 165 mg/kg (Rat) | 134 mg/kg (Rabbit); | 0.29 mg/L (4 hr-Rat);            |
| 7758-19-2       |                 | 315 mg/kg (Rat)     | 230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4 hr-Rat) |
| Water           | 90 mL/kg (Rat)  |                     |                                  |
| 7732-18-5       |                 |                     |                                  |

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

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| Eye contact:                       | Causes serious eye damage. Eye exposures may cau<br>conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. May o<br>damage including blindness. Significant and prolonged<br>damage to the internal contents of eye.   | ause permanent eye   |
| Skin contact:                      | Causes severe skin burns. May cause redness, irritation swelling, blister formation, first, second, or third degree  |  |
| Inhalation:                        | Toxic if inhaled. Inhalation may cause coughing, irritati<br>redness of upper and lower airways, shortness of brea<br>possibly pulmonary edema. Pulmonary edema may de<br>severe acute exposure.   | th, chemical burns and   |
| Ingestion:                         | Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause irritation, na<br>Causes significant metabolic issues through oxidation.<br>methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and intravascular coa  | May induce   |
| SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF<br>EXPOSURE: | <ul> <li>Depending on the degree and duration of exposure, p<br/>symptoms from contact of this material with the skin at<br/>material, and swallowing this material may include:</li> <li>Eye Contact: Eye exposures may cause irritation and<br/>conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. Signif<br/>may cause damage to internal contents of eye</li> <li>Skin Contact: Exposure to skin may cause redness, i<br/>swelling, blister formation, first, second, or third degree</li> <li>Breathing (Inhalation): Exposure to airborne material<br/>redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, larynge<br/>shortness of breath, bronchio-constriction, and possibl<br/>pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a s</li> <li>Swallowing (Ingestion): Exposure by ingestion may or<br/>vomiting. Causes significant metabolic issues through<br/>methemogobinemia, hemolysis, and intravascular coa</li> </ul> | nd eyes, breathing this<br>d burns to the eye lids,<br>icant and prolonged contact<br>rritation, burning sensation,<br>e burns<br>may cause irritation,<br>eal spasm and edema,<br>le pulmonary edema. The<br>severe acute exposure<br>ause irritation, pain, nausea,<br>oxidation. May induce |
| CHRONIC TOXICITY:                  | Sodium chlorite has produced hemolytic anemia in seconcentrations of 100 mg/L or higher. In a subchronic hematological alterations included decreased erthrocy levels, and hemacrit. Methemoglobin levels decreased males. There is no evidence of kidney effects in huma studies with sodium chlorite, there is limited evidence of   | study using rats,<br>te counts, hemoglobin<br>l in females, but increased in<br>ns; however, in animal   |
| matter will release chlorinated co | Ils Which Enhance Toxicity: Mixing with ammonia, ac<br>mpounds, which are irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucus<br>this product contacts acids, chlorine, or bleach   |  |

## GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:

Listed below

ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:

Not classified as acutely toxic via the oral route of exposure

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| ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL:                            |                      | lot classified as acutely toxic via the dermal route of xposure.   |
| ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION (                       | Dusts and Mists): C  | Category 3 - Toxic if inhaled.   |
| SKIN CORROSION /IRRITATION:                         | C                    | Category 1B - Skin Corrosion.  |
| SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITAT                        | <b>ΓΙΟΝ:</b> C       | Category 1 - Serious Eye Damage  |
| CARCINOGENICITY:                                    |                      | his product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP,<br>ARC or OSHA.  |
| MUTAGENIC DATA:                                     | S<br>s<br>u<br>s     | lot classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria<br>Sodium chlorite has tested positive in some studies. The<br>ignificance of these test results for human health is<br>nclear because the oxidizing effects of the chlorite or<br>alting effects of sodium may significantly affect the ability<br>f the tests to accurately detect mutagens |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXIC<br>Exposure):           |                      | category 2 - Respiratory System, Blood, Renal System<br>Kidneys)   |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXIC<br>Prolonged Exposure): | CITY (Repeated or C  | Category 2 - Blood, Renal System (Kidneys)   |
| REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:                              | Т                    | lot classified as a reproductive toxin per GHS criteria.<br>here is limited evidence of male reproductive effects in<br>nimal studies.   |
| DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:                             | G                    | lot classified as a developmental or reproductive toxin per<br>GHS criteria. Observations in animal studies include<br>lecreased serum levels of thyroid hormones in offspring.  |

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## ECOTOXICITY DATA:

<u>Aquatic Toxicity:</u> LC50 rainbow trout = 290 mg/l as 80% NaClO2 (96 hour); LC50 bluegill = 265-310 mg/l as 80% NaClO2 (96 hour); LC50 Sheepshead minnow = 62-90 ppm (96 hour).

## Invertebrate Toxicity:

LC50 Daphnia Magna = 0.29 mg/L as 80% NaClO2 (48 hour)

## Other Toxicity:

LD50 Mallard duck = 0.49-1.00g/kg as 80% NaClO2 (gavage); LD50 Bob White quail = 0.66 g/kg as 80% NaClO2 (gavage); Sodium chlorite in the diet of birds was not acutely toxic. Eight-day dietary LC50's in the Mallard duck and Bob White quail were > 10,000 ppm

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## FATE AND TRANSPORT:

BIODEGRADATION: Chlorite ions are reduced by some bacteria under anaerobic conditions.

**PERSISTENCE:** This material will eventually degrade to sodium chloride.

**BIOCONCENTRATION:** This material will not bioaccumulate.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste from material:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Do not put product, spilled product, or filled or partially filled containers into the trash or waste compactor. Contact with incompatible materials could cause a reaction and fire. Contact Technical Service to obtain neutralization instructions. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. May be subject to disposal regulations.

#### **Container Management:**

Containers are non-refillable. Do not reuse or refill containers. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning if appropriate. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse containers 5-gallons or smaller as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Triple rinse containers larger than 5 gallons as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds, after the flow begins to drip. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

UN NUMBER:UN1908PROPER SHIPPING NAME:Chlorite solutionHAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION:8PACKING GROUP:IILABELING REQUIREMENTS:8

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## CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:

UN NUMBER: UN1908 SHIPPING NAME: Chlorite solution CLASS OR DIVISION: 8 PACKING/RISK GROUP: II LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 8

## **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

Not regulated

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

## EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):

Not regulated.

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

**FIFRA REGULATIONS:**\_\_\_Registered pesticide under 40 CFR 152.10, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA Reg. No. 21164-9-66171 AquaPrime® NeoKlor

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- FIFRA Signal Word - DANGER

- Corrosive
- Causes eye and skin damage
- Harmful if swallowed
- Irritating to nose and throat
- This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms

- Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent. This product becomes a fire or explosive hazard if allowed to dry.

- Mix only into water

- Contamination may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases (chlorine dioxide a poisonous, explosive gas), and possible fire and explosion

- Do not contaminate with moisture, garbage, dirt, organic matter, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, or any other foreign matter

## NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. INVENTORY STATUS: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA):\_\_All components are listed or exempt.

**TSCA 12(b):**\_\_This product is not subject to export notification.

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

## STATE REGULATIONS

| compensati                   | Proposition 65<br>Cancer | California<br>Proposition 65<br>CRT List - Male<br>reproductive<br>toxin: | Proposition 65<br>CRT List - Female | Right to Know<br>Hazardous | Hazardous | New Jersey<br>Special Health<br>Hazards<br>Substance List |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| Sodium chlorite<br>7758-19-2 | Not Listed               | Not Listed  | Not Listed                          | Listed                     | 1689      | corrosive;<br>reactive - second<br>degree                 |

| Component                    | Environmental | to Know Hazardous<br>Substance List | Pennsylvania Right<br>to Know Special<br>Hazardous<br>Substances | to Know    | Rhode Island Right<br>to Know Hazardous<br>Substance List |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|---|
| Sodium chlorite<br>7758-19-2 | Not Listed    | 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.

| SDS No.: M47032 | Rev. Date: 19-Mar-2020 | <b>Rev. Num.</b> 05 |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                 |                        |                     |

## WHMIS - Classifications of Substances:

- D1A Poisonous and Infectious Material; Materials causing immediate and serious toxic effects Very toxic material
- D1B Poisonous and Infectious Material; Materials causing immediate and serious toxic effects Toxic material

• E - Corrosive material

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Prepared by: OxyChem Corporate HESS - Product Stewardship

SDS Revision Date: March 5, 2014

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

Health Rating:3Flammability Rating:0Reactivity Rating:1

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

Health Rating: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity Rating: 1

## **Reason for Revision:**

- Updated emergency telephone numbers
- Updated the (M)SDS header

• Changed the SDS format to meet the GHS requirements of the revised 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Updated 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number: SEE SECTION 1
- Product Identifier has been added or updated: SEE SECTION 1
- Updated Uses Advised Against information: SEE SECTION 1
- Revised Hazard(s) Identification information: SEE SECTION 2
- Added OSHA status: SEE SECTION 2
- Emergency Overview was revised: SEE SECTION 2
- Added GHS Information: SEE SECTION 2
- Updated First Aid Measures: SEE SECTION 4
- Revised Accidental Release Measures: SEE SECTION 6
- Revised Handling and Storage Recommendations: SEE SECTION 7
- PPE recommendations have been modified: SEE SECTION 8
- Updated Physical and Chemical Properties. SEE SECTION 9
- Stability and Reactivity recommendations: SEE SECTION 10
- Toxicological Information has been revised: SEE SECTION 11
- Updated Disposal Considerations. SEE SECTION 13
- Updated FIFRA Regulations: SEE SECTION 15
- Added SDS Revision Date: SEE SECTION 16
- Added/Updated Revision Log: SEE SECTION 16
- Added "End of Safety Data Sheet" phrase
- New SDS for new product.

**SDS No.:** M47032

**Rev. Date:** 19-Mar-2020

**Rev. Num.** 05

#### IMPORTANT:

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OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that information be provided to employees regarding the hazards of chemicals by means of a hazard communication program including labeling, safety data sheets, training and access to written records. We request that you, and it is your legal duty to, make all information in this Safety Data Sheet available to your employees

End of Safety Data Sheet