SAFETY DATA SHEET

TEXTONE® AND DRY SODIUM CHLORITE TECH

North America EN
SDS No.: M47021

Rev. Date: 18-Apr-2024
Rev. Num. 09

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT / COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company Identification:	Occidental Chemical Corporation 14555 Dallas Parkway, Suite 400 Dallas, Texas 75254-4300
24-Hour Emergency Telephone Number:	1-800-733-3665 (USA); CANUTEC (Canada): 1-613-996-6666; CHEMTREC (within USA and Canada): 1-800-424-9300; CHEMTREC (outside USA and Canada): +1 703-527-3887; CHEMTREC Contract No: CCN16186
To Request an SDS:	MSDS@oxy.com or 1-972-404-3245
Customer Service:	1-800-752-5151 or 1-972-404-3700
Product Identifier:	**TEXTONE® AND DRY SODIUM CHLORITE TECH**
Trade Name:	Dry Sodium Chlorite Technical; Technical Sodium Chlorite Textone® Dry
Synonyms:	Sodium Chlorite Dry; Chlorous Acid, Sodium Salt
Product Use:	Textone® is not registered as a pesticide. Its uses are non-pesticidal such as: oxidizing agent, bleaching, odor control, air scrubbing, chemical manufacturing, etching, etc
Uses Advised Against:	Any use other than what is identified above.
Restrictions on Use (United States):	This product is NOT a pesticide product. Do not use in pesticide applications.
Other Global Restrictions on Use:	Not registered as a pesticide in Canada. Do not sell for pesticide uses in Canada. Other restrictions on use based on local, regional, or national regulations may exist and must be determined on a case-by-case basis.
Chemical Family:	Sodium Chlorite

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

HEALTH CANADA HPR REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the Health Canada Hazardous Products Act's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17).

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Color:	White
Physical State:	Solid
Appearance:	Flakes
Odor:	Chlorine
Signal Word:	**DANGER**

MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE. CAUSES SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE. FATAL IF INHALED. TOXIC IF SWALLOWED. FATAL IN CONTACT WITH SKIN. MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM; BLOOD; SPLEEN; DIGESTIVE SYSTEM; AND STOMACH THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE VIA ORAL ROUTE. THIS MATERIAL IS A POTENTIAL ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: STRONG OXIDIZER. Contact with other materials may cause fire or explosion. Dried material can ignite upon contact with combustibles. MAY BE CORROSIVE TO METALS.

AQUATIC TOXICITY: VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE, FOR ACUTE EXPOSURES. HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS, FOR CHRONIC EXPOSURES.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces - No smoking. Keep/ Store away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles, acids, chlorine, or organic materials. Keep only in original container or container compatible with product (see Section 7 - Safe Storage Conditions). Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash hands and exposed skin and clothing thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD INFORMATION: This material is corrosive and an oxidizer. Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent. This product is a fire or explosive hazard if dry. This material's pH and oxidative action contribute to its health and physical hazards. If not stored in original container; store in corrosive resistant container constructed of materials identified in Section 7 of this SDS. 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. 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 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. Other incompatible materials which should be avoid which include oxidizers, reducing agents, and combustible materials.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:	Oxidizing Solid - Category 2 - May intensify fire; oxidizer Category 1 - May be corrosive to metals
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:	Category 1B - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:	Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION:	Category 2 - Fatal if inhaled
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL:	Category 2 - Fatal in contact with skin
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:	Category 3 - Toxic if swallowed
GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):	Category 2 - May cause damage to cardiovascular system, blood, spleen, digestive system, and stomach through prolonged or repeated exposure via oral route
HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC):	- AQUATIC TOXICITY - ACUTE: Category 1 (Very toxic to aquatic life) - AQUATIC TOXICITY - CHRONIC: Category 3 (Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects)

GHS SYMBOL: Oxidizer, Skull and Crossbones, Corrosion, Health hazard, Environmental hazard

GHS SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER**

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:

GHS - Physical Hazard Statement(s)
• May intensify fire; oxidizer
• May be corrosive to metals

GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s)
• Toxic if swallowed
• Fatal in contact with skin
• Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
• Fatal if inhaled
• May cause damage to cardiovascular system, blood, spleen, digestive system, and stomach through prolonged or repeated exposure via oral route

Additional Hazards - GHS Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):

• ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - CATEGORY 1: Very toxic to aquatic life
• CHRONIC AQUATIC HAZARD - CATEGORY 3: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention
• Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking
• Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials
• Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles, acids, chlorine, or organic materials
• Keep only in original container or container compatible with product (see Section 7 - Safe Storage Conditions)
• Do not breathe dust
• Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
• Wash hands and exposed skin and clothing thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes
• Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product
• Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
• Avoid release to the environment
• Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
• In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response
• IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately
• IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
• Specific treatment for oral ingestion (see "Notes to Physician" in Section 4 of the SDS)
• IF ON SKIN: Get medical help immediately
• IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
• IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes
• Specific treatment for skin contact (see "Notes to Physician" in Section 4 of the SDS)
• Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it immediately before reuse
• IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
• IF INHALED: Get emergency medical help immediately
• Specific treatment is urgent if inhaled (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS)
• IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
• IF IN EYES: Get medical help
• Get medical help if you feel unwell
• In case of fire: Use flooding with copious amounts of water to extinguish. Do not use ABC fire extinguishers. Do not use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or halogenated extinguishing agents
• Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
• Collect spillage

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage
• Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
• Store locked up
• Store in corrosive resistant container constructed of materials identified in Section 7 of this SDS

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal
• Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations

Physical Hazards of Significance Not Mentioned in GHS Classification
• According to NFPA 400, this material is classified as a Class 3 Oxidizer
• NFPA Class 3 Oxidizer (Oxidizers that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of the combustible materials

with which they come into contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat)
• Dry sodium chlorite is a fire and/or explosive hazard
• Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent
• 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 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. Other incompatible materials which should be avoid which include oxidizers, reducing agents, and combustible materials.

Health Hazards of Significance Not Mentioned in GHS Classification
• Potential endocrine disruptor

PBT and vPvB assessment:
Inorganic substances do not require PBT assessment

Component	U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - PBT Chemical Listing	EU - PBT / vPvB Status
Sodium Chlorite	Not listed	PBT/PvBT assessment does not apply Considered NOT to be an EU PBT
Sodium Chloride	Not listed	PBT/PvBT assessment does not apply Considered NOT to be an EU PBT
Sodium Chlorate	Not listed	PBT/PvBT assessment does not apply Considered NOT to be an EU PBT

Endocrine Disruptor Assessment:
The Endocrine Disruptors Exchange's (TEDX) List of Potential Endocrine Disruptors database of chemicals has one or more verified citations published, accessible, primary scientific research demonstrating effects on the endocrine system.

Component	Endocrine Screening List
Sodium Chlorite	TEDX Potential Endocrine List: Present

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Systematic Chemical Name	Common name	CAS Number	Percent [%]

Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2	Chlorous Acid, Sodium Salt	Sodium Chlorite	7758-19-2	74 - 88
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	Sodium Chloride (Salt)	7647-14-5	11 - 19
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9	Chloric Acid Sodium Salt	Sodium Chlorate	7775-09-9	0.1 - 4
Water 7732-18-5	Dihydrogen monoxide (H2O)	Water	7732-18-5	1 - 5

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice: Get medical help if you feel unwell.

EYE CONTACT: IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF IN EYES: Get medical help.

SKIN CONTACT: IF ON SKIN: Get medical help immediately. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. See specific treatment for skin contact below in this Section Under "Notes to Physicians".

INHALATION: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF INHALED: Get emergency medical help immediately. Specific treatment is urgent if inhaled (see "Notes to Physician" in Section 4 of the SDS).

INGESTION: IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Specific treatment for oral ingestion (see "Notes to Physician" in Section 4 of the SDS).

Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Chronic [Delayed]):

Acute Symptoms/Effects:
Eye: Serious Eye Damage. Exposure to eyes may cause irritation and burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. Significant and prolonged contact may cause damage to internal eye structures.
Skin: Skin Corrosion. Skin exposure to gas or liquid may cause redness, irritation, burning sensation, swelling, blister formation, first, second-, or third-degree burns.
Inhalation (Breathing): Breathing (Inhalation): Inhalation of airborne material may cause irritation, redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, bronchi-constriction, and possible pulmonary edema. Severe and permanent scarring may occur. The pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a severe acute exposure.
Ingestion (Swallowing): Ingestion: Exposure by ingestion may cause irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Oxidation may cause significant metabolic issues such as: methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and intravascular coagulation and renal failure.

Chronic (Delayed) Symptoms/Effects:
Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause a dermatitis.

Protection of First-Aid Responders: Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Avoid contact with

skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment (PPE). Refer to Section 8 for specific PPE recommendations. At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission.

Notes to Physician:
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. Oxygen should be immediately administered to all symptomatic patients. Treatment is supportive care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation. Ingestion of even small amounts of product 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 is the primary antidote for methemoglobinemia early in the initial stages of chlorite/chlorate intoxication. Exchange blood transfusion as the preferred course in patients with G6PD deficiency, or NDAPH methemoglobin reductase deficiency, in severely symptomatic patients if methemoglobinemia is not responsive to methylene blue treatment, and in patients with methemoglobinemia and hemolysis. Methylene blue has not been uniformly reported as effective; however, it can be considered in early poisoning if blood methemoglobin concentrations are 30% or greater, or at concentrations less than 30% in cases where other factors are also contributing to circulatory compromise. Consult a medical toxicologist or Poison Center for recommendations for dosage and administration for the specific case involved. Dosing is different for neonates, children, and adults. 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. In vitro studies have shown that activated charcoal does not adsorb chlorate/chlorite ions. The benefit of decontamination after ingestion is not certain and not recommended.

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.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Eye disorders that decrease tear production or have reduced integrity. Skin disorders that compromise the integrity of the skin. 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.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard: Strong oxidizer. According to NFPA 400, this material is classified as a Class 3 Oxidizer. Class 3 Oxidizers will severely increase the burning rate of combustible materials with which they come in contact. In addition, they will cause sustained and vigorous decomposition if contaminated with a combustible material or if exposed to sufficient heat.

Explosive properties: This product may represent an explosion hazard if it contacts acids, chlorine, or organic materials (Refer to Sections 7 and 10).

Extinguishing Media: Water is the only effective extinguisher of sodium chlorite. Use flooding with copious amounts of water to extinguish.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water is the only effective extinguisher of sodium chlorite. Do not use ABC fire extinguishers. Do not use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or halogenated extinguishing agents.

Unusual Hazards: Product can ignite on contact with combustible material; therefore, if sodium chlorite is spilled on clothing, remove, and wash contaminated clothing at once to avoid the potential of fire. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard; therefore, take off immediately all contaminated clothing and immediately wash before reuse.

Fire Fighting: Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. 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 Impact: Avoid mechanical shock or impact, if contaminated.

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

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
- Oxidizing Solid - Category 2 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
- Category 1 - May be corrosive to metals

Physical Hazards of Significance Not Mentioned in GHS Classification
- According to NFPA 400, this material is classified as a Class 3 Oxidizer
- NFPA Class 3 Oxidizer (Oxidizers that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of the combustible materials with which they come into contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat)
- Dry sodium chlorite is a fire and/or explosive hazard
- Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent
- 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 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. Other incompatible materials which should be avoid which include oxidizers, reducing agents, and combustible materials.

SECTION 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 make airborne. DO NOT breathe dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection, of the SDS.

Personal Protective Equipment: Cleanup personnel must wear proper protective equipment. For Unknown Concentrations or exposures above IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) - Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece. See Section 8 for information on personal protective equipment.

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel and eliminate all sources of ignition. For other than minor spills, immediately implement predetermined emergency plan. Restrict access to the area until cleanup is complete. Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance. Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release. Sodium chlorite may represent an explosion hazard if it contacts acids or chlorine. If such contact is possible, evacuation procedures must be placed into effect. Cleanup personnel must wear proper protective equipment. Notify all downstream water users of possible contamination.

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. Should not be released into the environment. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and Materials for Containment, Confinement, and/or Abatement: DO NOT use floor sweeping compounds to clean up spills. Dampen and scoop spilled material into clean, dedicated equipment. Do not dry sweep. 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 compatible drums. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Methods and Materials for Clean-up

Recovery: Contact OxyChem Technical Service at 800-733-1165 option #1 for confirmation of other types of absorbents before utilizing. Liquid sodium chlorite solutions can be absorbed using non-combustible and non-organic commercial absorbents and placed in corrosive-resistant containers.

Neutralization: Due to heat evolution during neutralization reaction, neutralization should be avoided whenever possible. Sodium chlorite neutralization procedures are available by contacting OxyChem Technical Service Department at 800-733-1165 option #1. Sodium chlorite neutralization procedures must be carried out ONLY by properly trained personnel wearing appropriate personal protective equipment and ONLY after thoroughly reviewing the neutralization procedures with manufacturer.

Final Disposal: Runoff may pollute waterways. If sodium chlorite is spilled or becomes a waste, it must be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and Federal regulations by a NPDES permitted out-fall or in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility. For waste disposal, see section 13.

Additional Disaster Prevention Measures: Keep away from water supplies and sewers. Do not use combustible absorbents such as rags, sawdust, and other natural organic sorbents.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not contaminate sodium chlorite with incompatible materials such as dirt, organic matter, oxidizers, reducing agents, chemicals, soap products, solvents, acids, paint products, or combustible materials. Do not store or transport sodium chlorite with incompatible materials. Use clean, dry 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. Triple rinse empty containers thoroughly with water and dispose of in accordance with label instructions. Do not drop, roll or skid drums.

Technical measures/precautions: Greaseless lubricants should be used in mechanical equipment where there is a potential for leaks or spills.

Other precautions: STRONG OXIDIZER. Contact with other materials may cause fire or explosion. MAY BE CORROSIVE TO METALS.

Prevention of contact: Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Wash hands, exposed skin, and contaminated clothing thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Avoid release to the environment. If sodium chlorite is spilled on clothing, remove, and wash contaminated clothing at once to avoid the potential of fire.

Storage:

Safe Storage Conditions: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. (NFPA Oxidizer Class 3). Exposure to moisture will cause clumping of product due to hygroscopic nature of dry sodium chlorite. Store in the original container, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight. Always replace cover tightly. Mix only into water using a clean, dry scoop dedicated for this product alone. Store in tightly closed, labeled containers away from combustible materials. Store below 125 °F (52 °C). Avoid exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light. Do not store or transport sodium chlorite with incompatible materials. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet).

Technical measures: Prohibit smoking inside locations where hazardous chemicals are store, demark with "No Smoking" signs at the main entrances and in the storage areas in a visible location. All equipment purchased for handling and storing sodium chlorite should be verified by the manufacturer or vendor to be suitable for use with sodium chlorite. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. The storage area should not be exposed to direct sunlight or ultraviolet light. It should be fire resistant and have an effective sprinkler system with good ventilation. All equipment purchased for handling and storing sodium chlorite should be verified by the manufacturer or vendor to be suitable for use with sodium chlorite. This product is a fire or explosion hazard and can ignite in contact with combustible materials. Storage conditions should comply with the requirements established by the National Fire Protection Association’s NFPA 1 – Uniform Fire Code and/or NFPA 400 – Hazardous Materials Code and/or the International Code Council’s (ICC) International Fire Code. Since both NFPA and ICC codes are used throughout the U.S., consult with local fire departments to determine which codes apply.

Incompatible Substances: 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.

Packaging or Materials of Construction: Any containers used to store sodium chlorite should be constructed of one of the following materials:
1. Stainless steel drum and plastic liner.

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
- Oxidizing Solid - Category 2 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
- Category 1 - May be corrosive to metals

Physical Hazards of Significance Not Mentioned in GHS Classification
- According to NFPA 400, this material is classified as a Class 3 Oxidizer
- NFPA Class 3 Oxidizer (Oxidizers that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of the combustible materials with which they come into contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat)
- Dry sodium chlorite is a fire and/or explosive hazard
- Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent
- 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 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. Other incompatible materials which should be avoid which include oxidizers, reducing agents, and combustible materials.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S):
This product does not contain any components that have regulatory occupational exposure limits (OELs) established.

NON-REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S):
This product does not contain any components that have advisory (non-regulatory) occupational exposure limits (OEL's); however, the manufacturer has established internal Recommended Exposure Level(s) [REL(s)] as noted below.
Recommended Exposure Limits (REL's) are non-regulatory occupational exposure limits the manufacturer has established based on health effects data.

Component	OXY REL 8 hr TWA	OXY REL STEL	OXY REL Ceiling
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2 (74 - 88 %)	1 mg/m^3	Not applicable	Not applicable

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use only in well-ventilated areas. Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust or mist may be generated. Where sodium chlorite dust may be present, ventilation of the work area should be accomplished as necessary to maintain concentrations in air below 1 mg/m^3.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

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

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 water, and immediately launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Clothing should be rinsed with water before disposal. Leather gloves and leather boots should not be allowed in

work area.

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 respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne dust concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or 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.

HYGIENE MEASURES: Obtain proper training prior to use. An emergency eyewash fountain and quick drench shower should be provided in the immediate work area. Good housekeeping practices are important where sodium chlorite is used. All spills should be contained and immediately recovered or flushed with water into a chemical sewer or a segregated holding tank or pond provided for the specific purpose of neutralization. Sodium chlorite must never be flushed to sanitary sewer or other outlet connecting to waterways to uncontrolled runoff streams. Contact local and federal authorities for applicable regulations. Recovered sodium chlorite from a spill should never be reintroduced into the process or the original container due to the high probability of contamination.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Flakes
Physical State:	Solid
Color:	White
Odor:	Chlorine
Melting Point/Range:	356-392 F (180-200 C)
Freezing Point/Range:	Not applicable to solids
Boiling Point °C	Not determined
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available
Evaporation Rate (ether=1):	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not flammable
Lower Flammability Level (air):	Not flammable
Upper Flammability Level (air):	Not flammable
Explosion limits:	Not determined
Flash point:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature:	356-392F (180-200C) (°F)
pH:	12 @ 25 C (25% solution)
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable
Water Solubility:	39% @ 25 C

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Density:	69 lbs/ft3 (packed)
Relative Density:	No data available
Relative Density/Specific Gravity (water=1):	No data available
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not applicable
Particle Size Distribution:	Flakes are typically 1 cm to 2 cm in size
Other Information	
Molecular Formula:	$NaClO_2$
Chemical Family:	Sodium Chlorite
Molecular Weight:	90.45

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Avoid heat, flames, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Avoid contamination with foreign materials. Avoid exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light.

Conditions to Avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration): Avoid mechanical shock or impact, if contaminated.

Incompatible Substances: 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, chlorine, and hypochlorite, Thermal decomposition products include chlorine and oxides of sodium.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage. Eye exposures may cause burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. May cause permanent eye damage including blindness. Significant and

prolonged contact may cause damage to the internal eye structures.
Skin contact: Contact causes skin irritation. Direct contact with wet material or by moist skin may cause severe irritation, pain, and possibly burns. Severe burns have been fatal. Acute dermal toxicity was dependent on the product concentration and its physical state. The most concentrated existing form (80%) induced severe cutaneous reactions and necrosis, which may have enhanced the irritant properties and systemic availability of the product leading to an LD50 of 134 mg/kg body weight. Conversely, the 31% solution induced at most mild skin irritation thus limiting the systemic passage of the product to the blood and leading to an LD50 higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight. Dermal absorption of a 30% liquid solution ranges approximately 5 - 10%.
Inhalation: May be fatal if inhaled. Inhalation may cause coughing, irritation (possibly severe), redness of upper and lower airways, shortness of breath, chemical burns, and possibly pulmonary edema. Pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a severe acute exposure.
Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may cause irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Causes significant metabolic issues through oxidation. May induce methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and intravascular coagulation and renal failure.

CHRONIC TOXICITY:
Sodium chlorite has produced hemolytic anemia in several animal species at concentrations of 100 mg/L or higher. In a sub-chronic study using rats, hematological alterations included decreased erythrocyte counts, hemoglobin levels, and hematocrit. Methemoglobin levels decreased in females but increased in males. There is no evidence of kidney effects in humans; however, in animal studies with sodium chlorite, there is limited evidence of kidney effects. Repeated and prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Signs and symptoms of exposure vary, and are dependent on the route of exposure, degree of exposure, and duration of exposure.
Inhalation (Breathing): Breathing (Inhalation): Inhalation of airborne material may cause irritation, redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, bronchi-constriction, and possible pulmonary edema. Severe and permanent scarring may occur. The pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a severe acute exposure.
Skin: Skin Corrosion. Skin exposure to gas or liquid may cause redness, irritation, burning sensation, swelling, blister formation, first, second-, or third-degree burns.
Eye: Serious Eye Damage. Exposure to eyes may cause irritation and burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. Significant and prolonged contact may cause damage to internal eye structures.
Ingestion (Swallowing): Ingestion: Exposure by ingestion may cause irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Oxidation may cause significant metabolic issues such as: methemoglobinemia, hemolysis, and intravascular coagulation and renal failure.

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.

GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN: Category 1B - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE: Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL: Category 3 - Toxic if swallowed
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION: Category 2 - Fatal if inhaled
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL: Category 2 - Fatal in contact with skin
GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):

Category 2 - May cause damage to cardiovascular system, blood, spleen, digestive system, and stomach through prolonged or repeated exposure via oral route

TOXICITY DATA:

PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA:

LD50 Oral:	LD50 Dermal:	LC50 Inhalation:
278 mg/kg (Rat)	134 mg/kg (Rabbit)	0.29 mg/L (4 hr-Rat)

COMPONENT TOXICITY DATA: The component toxicity data is populated by the LOLI database and may differ from the product toxicity data given

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2	165 mg/kg (Rat)	107.2 mg/kg (Rabbit)	230 mg/m³ (4-h Rat)
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	3 g/kg (Rat)	>10000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>42 mg/L (1-h Rat)
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9	4950 mg/kg (Rat) 6250 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>5.59 mg/L (4.5-h Rat)

EYE IRRITATION/CORROSION: The product is classified as causing serious eye damage (Category 1, H318), according to criteria of the GHS.

SKIN IRRITATION/CORROSION: This product is classified as causing severe skin burns (Category 1B, H314), according to GHS classification criteria.

SKIN ABSORBENT/DERMAL ROUTE: Yes.
MAY BE FATAL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not classified as a skin or respiratory sensitizer per GHS criteria.

CARCINOGENICITY: There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of sodium chlorite in experimental animals. No data were available from studies in humans on the carcinogenicity of sodium chlorite. This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure): The substance is not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after single exposure per GHS criteria.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated or Prolonged Exposure): Category 2 - May cause damage to cardiovascular system, blood, spleen, digestive system, and stomach through prolonged or repeated exposure via oral route.

INHALATION HAZARD: Inhalation is not likely from vapors due to low vapor pressure; however, if mists are inhaled may cause respiratory tract irritation. Its action in the respiratory tract is due to its strong oxidizing capability. Symptoms of pulmonary congestion and edema may develop after a latency period of several hours following severe acute exposure to dust or mists.

GERM CELL/IN-VITRO MUTAGENICITY: Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. Sodium chlorite has tested positive in some studies. The significance of these test results for human health is unclear because the oxidizing

effects of the chlorite or salting effects of sodium may significantly affect the ability of the tests to accurately detect mutagens.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Not classified as a reproductive toxin per GHS criteria. There is limited evidence of male reproductive effects in animal studies.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not classified as a developmental or reproductive toxin per GHS criteria. Observations in animal studies include decreased serum levels of thyroid hormones in offspring.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: Not classified as an aspiration hazard per GHS criteria.

TOXICOKINETICS: The time taken to absorb 50% of the dose for sodium chlorite was 3.5 ± 1.06 hours. The absorption rate constant was 0.198 ± 0.06/hour. The time taken to eliminate 50% of the dose from the plasma when detected as 36Cl was 35.2 ± 3.0 hours. After 72 h, radioactivity from chlorite was found at the highest level in the plasma, followed by stomach, testes, skin, lung, duodenum, kidney, carcass, spleen, ileum, bone marrow and liver. In blood, chlorite levels were distributed evenly between plasma and packed cells. For sodium chlorite, 87 and 13% of initial dose (36 -Cl) was found in urine and feces, respectively. 36-Cl was not detected in expired air throughout the 72-hour time period. Chloride, chlorite, and chlorate were found in rat urine 72 hours after the administration. The major metabolite was chloride, representing 31.6% of the initial dose of chlorite.

METABOLISM: May metabolize to form elevated chloroform levels in the liver and brain but not in blood.

BIOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION: See Toxicokinetics above.

PATHOGENICITY AND ACUTE INFECTIOUSNESS (ORAL, DERMAL, AND INHALATION): Not applicable.

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR: Sodium chlorite 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.

NEUROTOXICITY: Not Available.

IMMUNOTOXICITY: Not available.

Health Hazards of Significance Not Mentioned in GHS Classification
• Potential endocrine disruptor

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY (EC, IC, and LC):

Ecotoxicity - Available LOLI Data for Components: No data available for product itself

Component:	*Freshwater Fish:*	*Invertebrate Toxicity:*	*Algae Toxicity:*	*Other Toxicity:*
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2 (74 - 88 %)	*LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 100 - 500 mg/L 96h static *LC50	*EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.012 - 0.018 mg/L 48h *EC50	No data available	No data available

	Lepomis macrochirus: 100 mg/L 96h static *LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 100 mg/L 96h static	Daphnia magna: 0.25 - 0.33 mg/L 48h *EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.026 mg/L 48h		
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (11 - 19 %)	*LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 4747 - 7824 mg/L 96h flow-through *LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 5560 - 6080 mg/L 96h flow-through *LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6020 - 7070 mg/L 96h static *LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6420 - 6700 mg/L 96h static *LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 12946 mg/L 96h static *LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7050 mg/L 96h semi-static	*EC50 Daphnia magna: 340.7 - 469.2 mg/L 48h *EC50 Daphnia magna: 1000 mg/L 48h	No data available	*LC50 Eisenia foetida (48 h filter paper) 0.1 - 1 mg/cm2

Aquatic Toxicity:
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 = 0.39 - 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 > 5,000 ppm

FATE AND TRANSPORT:

PERSISTENCE: This material will eventually degrade to sodium chloride.

BIODEGRADATION: This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation; however, chlorite ions are reduced by some bacteria under anaerobic conditions. Sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent and under proper reducing conditions is readily reduced to chloride, and to a lesser extent, chlorate. In strong acidic conditions, chlorite can change into chlorine dioxide.

BIOCONCENTRATION: This material will not bioaccumulate.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Bioaccumulation in aquatic species test does not need to be conducted as

the substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (a log Kow < 3) and is an inorganic substance.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Not applicable.

PBT and vPvB assessment: Inorganic substances do not require PBT assessment.

SECTION 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. Due to the reactivity of sodium chlorite, neutralization for disposal purposes should be avoided whenever possible. Sodium chlorite neutralization procedures are available by contacting OxyChem Technical Service Department at 800-733-1165 option #1. Sodium chlorite neutralization procedures must be carried out ONLY by properly trained personnel wearing appropriate personal protective equipment and ONLY after thoroughly reviewing the neutralization procedures with manufacturer. Sodium chlorite is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. If sodium chlorite is spilled or becomes a waste, it must be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and Federal regulations by a NPDES permitted out-fall or in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility.

Container Management:
Container management: Containers are non-refillable. Do not reuse or refill containers. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning if appropriate. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations. Container management: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning if appropriate. Triple Rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

Contaminated Material:
Dispose according to appropriate regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND TRANSPORT

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

UN NUMBER: UN1496
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Sodium chlorite

HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION: 5.1
PACKING GROUP: II
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 5.1
Special provisions for transport: A9, IB8, IP2, IP4, N34, T3, TP33.
Packaging Exceptions 152.
Non-bulk Packaging: 212.
Bulk Packaging: 242.

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:

UN NUMBER: UN1496
SHIPPING NAME: Sodium chlorite
CLASS OR DIVISION: 5.1
PACKING/RISK GROUP: II
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 5.1

MARITIME TRANSPORT (IMO / IMDG)

UN NUMBER: UN1496
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Sodium Chlorite
HAZARD CLASS / DIVISION: 5.1
Packing Group: II
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 5.1
MARINE POLLUTANT: Marine Pollutant

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO / IATA)

Special Instructions CAO: IATA Certificate for shipping personnel is required

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code.

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):
If a release is reportable under CERCLA section 103, notify the state emergency response commission and local emergency planning committee. In addition, notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675.

SARA EHS Chemical (40 CFR 355.30)
Not regulated.

SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES ALIGNED WITH GHS (2018):
Physical Hazard - Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)

Physical Hazard - Corrosive to Metal
Health Hazard - Acute Toxin (any route of exposure)
Health Hazard - Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Health Hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Health Hazard - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeat Exposure (RE)

EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):
Not regulated.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)- Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (6 CFR 27):
Not likely to be regulated based on composition level of component below in formulation

Component	DHS - Security Issues	DHS-Sabotage Screening Threshold Qnty.	DHS-Sabotage Min. Conc.	DHS-Theft Screening Threshold Qnty.	DHS-Theft Min. Conc.	DHS-Release Screening Threshold Qnty.	DHS-Release Min. Conc.	CWC Toxic Chemicals:
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9 (0.1 - 4)	Theft - Explosives/Improvised Explosive Device Precursors	Not Listed	Not Listed	400 lb STQ	a commercial grade	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

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

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
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2 (74 - 88 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (11 - 19 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not listed
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9 (0.1 - 4 %)	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
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2 (74 - 88)	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (11 - 19)	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9 (0.1 - 4)	Listed	Not Listed

STATE REGULATIONS

California Proposition 65:

This product and its ingredients are not listed on the California Governor's current list of Carcinogens, Reproductive Toxicants, and/or Candidate Carcinogens (Proposition 65), but it may contain trace amounts of impurities that are listed. For additional information, contact OxyChem Customer Relations.

Component	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	CA. Prop. 65 Teratogen	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
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2 (74 - 88 %)	Not listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (11 - 19 %)	Not listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9 (0.1 - 4 %)	Not listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Listed

Component	New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Special Health Hazards Substance List	New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substances	Pennsylvania Right to Know Environmental Hazard List
Sodium Chlorite	1689	corrosive; reactive - second degree	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chlorate	1688	reactive - second degree	Not Listed	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).

Canadian Federal Regulation Status: All components are listed or exempt

Component	Canada - CEPA - Schedule I - List of Toxic Substances	Canada - NPRI	Canada - CEPA - Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Subject to Mandatory Reporting	Canadian Chemical Inventory:	NDSL
Sodium Chlorite 7758-19-2 (74 - 88)	Schedule 1, Part 3 Substance	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5 (11 - 19)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chlorate 7775-09-9 (0.1 - 4)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: Occidental Chemical Corporation - HES&S Product Stewardship Department

Rev. Date: 18-Apr-2024

Reason for Revision:
• Updated Company's logo in SDS header

TEXTONE® AND DRY SODIUM CHLORITE TECH

• Emphasis placed on Physical Hazards of Significance Not Mentioned in GHS Classification: SEE SECTION 2
• Revised precautionary phrases to be in compliance with GHS Revision 9
• Updated First Aid Measures: SEE SECTION 4
• Modified Unusual Hazards in FIRE FIGHTING: SEE SECTION 5
• Modified Materials and Methods for Clean-Up: SEE SECTION 6
• Revised "Prevention of Contact" in ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: SEE SECTION 7
• Revised "Hygiene Measures" in EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION: SEE SECTION 8
• Modified Hazardous Decomposition Products: SEE SECTION 10
• Updated Transportation Information: SEE SECTION 14
• Updated Canadian Regulatory information: SEE SECTION 15
• Revised Important Statement: SEE SECTION 16
• SDS format adopts revisions to the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) to include revisions to “Section 9: Physical and chemical properties” and ensures classification with at a minimum the seventh revised edition of GHS and certain elements from the eighth revised edition (Revision 8)

IMPORTANT:
Important: The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our current knowledge. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR WARRANTY OR GUARANTY OF ANY OTHER KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE REGARDING PERFORMANCE, SAFETY, SUITABILITY, STABILITY OR OTHERWISE. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, storage, disposal, and other factors that may involve other or additional legal, environmental, safety or performance considerations, and Occidental Chemical Corporation assumes no liability whatsoever for the use of or reliance upon this information. Appropriate handling and use of the product remains the responsibility of the customer. No suggestions for use are intended as, and nothing herein shall be construed as, a recommendation to infringe any existing patents or to violate any Federal, State, local or foreign laws.

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