Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name

Synonyms
- All-Clear™ ChlorRight; All-Clear™ Shock Clear; AmeriCidar Calcium Hypochlorite Granules; Assalt 73; BioGuard Burn Out 73; BioGuard CLC Classic; Cal(O)C; Cal Hypo Granules; Calcium Hypochlorite; Calcium Hypochlorite Granular; Ideal Pool Products Super Shock 73; Inductor™; Inductor™ 10; Nature's Way Super Pool Shock; Planetor 70; Planetor®; Power Powder® Plus™; Power Powder® Pro™; PreChlor™; Pro Team Power 73; ProGuard; Refresh Dry Chlorinating Granular; Re- Fresh®; Regal®; Regal™ + Granules; Regal® Dry Chlorinating Granules; Super Pool Shock; Super Shock-IE; Super Shock-IE 73; Super Zapper™; Sustain® Shock Treatment; Vanguard® Plus Calcium Hypochlorite Granules; Zapper™; Zapper™ 73

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

Recommended use
- Industrial Application, Chlorine Disinfectant

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer
- B & B CHLORINATION & WATER TREATMENT
  112 MAIN STREET, P.O. BOX 246
  ALBERT CITY, IA 50510
  712-843-5883

Emergency telephone number
- CHEMTEL
  800-255-3924
  CONTRACT # MIS0006808

Section 2: Hazard Identification

United States (US)
According to: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

Classification of the substance or mixture

OSHA HCS 2012
- Oxidizing Solids 2
- Acute Toxicity Oral 4
- Skin Corrosion 1B
- Serious Eye Damage 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3: Respiratory Tract Irritation

Label elements

OSHA HCS 2012
- DANGER

Hazard statements
- May irritate eyes; organic
- Harmful if swallowed
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Causes serious eye damage
- May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements

Prevention
- Keep away from heat.
- Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
- Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- 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 protection/face protection.

Response
- In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.
- If INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Specific treatment, see supplemental first aid information.
- 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.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Store locked up.
- Dispose of container and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Other hazards

OSHA HCS 2012

Canada
According to: WHMIS

Classification of the substance or mixture

WHMIS
- Oxidizing - C
- Other Toxic Effects - D28
- Corrosive - E

Label elements

WHMIS
- Oxidizing - C
- Other Toxic Effects - D28
- Corrosive - E

Other hazards

WHMIS
- In Canada, the product mentioned above is considered hazardous under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

Preparation Date: 30Mar2015
Revision Date: 30Mar2015

Form: OSHA Language: English [US]
OSHA HCS 2012

Preparation Date: 30Mar2015
Revision Date: 30Mar2015

Form: OSHA Language: English [US]
WHMIS, OSHA HCS 2012
Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances

- Material does not meet the criteria of a substance.

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Identifiers</th>
<th>% LD50/LC50</th>
<th>Classifications According to Regulation/Directive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium phosphatate</td>
<td>CAS:7778-33-</td>
<td>65% 70% 76%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>CAS:7647-14- 5</td>
<td>10% 13% 26%</td>
<td>Ingestion/Oral-Rel LD50 - 3000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>CAS:1305-62- 0</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Ingestion/Oral-Rel LD50 - 7400 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>CAS:471-34-1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Ingestion/Oral-Rel LD50 - 5500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>CAS:10043- 52-4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Ingestion/Oral-Rel LD50 - 1490 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation
- Move victim to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give
  artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the
  substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a
  one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Call a poison center or
doctor for further treatment advice.

Skin
- For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. In case of contact
  with substance, immediately flush skin with running water for at least 20 minutes. -
  Remove and isolate contaminated clothing. Call a poison center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Eye
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush eyes with running water for
  at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present after the first 5 minutes. Continue
  rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Ingestion
- If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately from poison control center or doctor.
  Have a person sip a glass of water, if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to
  an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison
  control center or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
- If ingestion, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur
  during, or persists after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER,
  EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN immediately; have Safety Data Sheet
  information available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing
  person. Refer to Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician
- Probable mucous damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. All

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media
- Drench with large quantities of water only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
- Do not use dry chemicals or foams. Product supplies own oxygen, therefore attempts
  to smother fire with a wet blanket, carbon dioxide, dry chemical extinguishers or other
  means are not effective. Product has the potential to cause a violent reaction if dry
  chemical fire extinguishers are used.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
- Containers may explode when heated.
  May explode from heat or contamination.
  May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.)
  Rolloff may create fire or explosion hazard.
  Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels).
  These substances will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.
  Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.
  Chlorine gas may be generated.

Hazardous Combustion Products
- Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides;
  halogenated compounds; metal oxides.

Advice for firefighters
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations
  ONLY. It is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is
  possible.
  Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the
  manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
  Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
  SMALL FIRES: More scanners from fire area if you can do it without risk.
  Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if
  there is a fire.
  No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
  This material is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this
  material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway,
  sewer or drain.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions
- Use extreme caution in handling spilled material. Ventilate the area before entry. Use
  spark-free tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not work through spilled material.
  Do not mix this product with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals
  of any kind, such as other disinfection or "shock" pool products. Contamination with
  moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals (including, but not limited to cleaning
  chemicals and other pool chemicals), petroleum or paint products or other easily
  combustible materials may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation
  of hazardous gases and possible violent reaction leading to fire or explosion.
  Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not touch
  damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Emergency Procedures
- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, spark and flames in immediate
  area). As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least
  30 meters (100 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay
  upwind. Keep out of low areas. Do not get water inside container.

Environmental precautions
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Containment/Clean-up Measures

- Avoid generating dust.
- If fire or decomposition occurs in an area of spill, immediately douse with plenty of water. Otherwise, sweep up all visible material using a clean (new, if possible), dry shop broom and immediately dissolve material in a water-filled container.

Spilled material that has been swept up and dissolved in water should be used immediately in the normal application for which this product is being consumed.

Reference to other sections

- Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling

- Use extreme caution in handling spilled material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from combustible material. Strong oxidizer. Contact with other material may cause fire. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not mix this product with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind, such as other disinfection or "shock" pool products. Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals (including, but not limited to cleaning chemicals and other pool chemicals), petroleum or paint products or other easily combustible materials may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve product. Do not pour water into product, always add product to water. Use only a clean (new, if possible), dry scoop, made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product or pool chemical. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Residual material remaining in empty container can react to cause fire. Thoroughly flush empty container with water then destroy by placing in trash collection.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

- Ventilate enclosed areas. Keep only in the original container. Keep container closed. Separate from acids, alkalies, reducing agents and combustibles. See NFPA 400 Hazardous Materials Code for further information. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Limits/Guidelines</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>Canada British Columbia</th>
<th>Canada Ontario</th>
<th>Canada Quebec</th>
<th>MOSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>TWAs</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10043-32-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>TWAs</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1305-62-0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>TWAs</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(471-24-1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

- Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Engineering Measures/Controls

Respiratory

- If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Eye/Face

- Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. HANDS: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to break-through for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of accidents, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. GLOVES: Nitrile, neoprene, butyl rubber.

Environmental Exposure Controls

- Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways. Follow best practices for site management and disposal of waste.

Key to abbreviations

- ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
- OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- TWA = Time-Weighted Average
- TWA=EV = Time-Weighted Average Exposure Value

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Physical Form</th>
<th>Appearance/Description</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Odor</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solid</td>
<td>Lustrous, colorless solid with a slight chlorine odor</td>
<td>Various colors</td>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>170 to 180 °C (338 to 356 °F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>170 to 180 °C (338 to 356 °F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity/Relative Density</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Solubility</td>
<td>Soluble 100 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability
- The product may not be stable under certain conditions of storage or use. Product decomposes at approximately 170-180°C (338-356°F) releasing oxygen gas and some chlorine gas.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
- Hazardous reactions or instability may occur under certain conditions of storage or use. Conditions may include the following: contact with combustible materials, contact with acids/ammonia. Reactions may include the following: risk of causing or intensifying fire, liberation of toxic gas.

Conditions to avoid
- Heating may cause a fire or explosion. Excessive heat will cause decomposition resulting in the release of oxygen and chlorine gas.

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition products
- Product slowly releases chlorine gas.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Acute toxicity: ingestion</th>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Chronic (Delayed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>1004-52-4</td>
<td>Acute toxicity: ingestion</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Acute (Immediate)</td>
<td>May cause corrosive burns. Irreversible damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>1305-62-0</td>
<td>Acute toxicity: ingestion</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Acute (Immediate)</td>
<td>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive fumes may cause bronchial irritation with chronic cough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>1333-81-9</td>
<td>Acute toxicity: ingestion</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Chronic (Delayed)</td>
<td>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials will cause dermatitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>7647-14-5</td>
<td>Acute toxicity: ingestion</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Chronic (Delayed)</td>
<td>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials or fumes may cause conjunctivitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>144-55-8</td>
<td>Acute toxicity: ingestion</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Chronic (Delayed)</td>
<td>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials or fumes may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key to abbreviations:
LD = Lethal Dose
LD = Toxic Dose

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcium Hypochlorite Granular</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dosage</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Exposure Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Hypochlorite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LC50: 0.088 mg/L (96 hr, Bluegill Sunfish) Very toxic to aquatic life. Do not allow to enter groundwater, surface water or drains.

Persistence and degradability
- Material data lacking.

Bioaccumulative potential
- Material data lacking.

Mobility in Soil
- Material data lacking.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- No PBT and vPvB assessment has been conducted.

Other adverse effects
- No studies have been found.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods
- The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Spilled material that has been swept up and dissolved in water should be used immediately in the normal application for which this product is being consumed. If this is not possible, material may be neutralized. Please contact Axiall Corporation Emergency Response Team for guidance at 304-425-6882. Note: Only properly neutralized material should be flushed to sewer. Unneutralized material can cause environmental damage to receiving water or can interfere with treatment plant operation. Care must be taken when using or disposing of chemical materials and/or their containers to prevent environmental contamination. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Residual material remaining in empty container can react to cause fire. Thoroughly flush empty container with water then destroy by placing in trash collection. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Packaging waste
- Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN number | UN proper shipping name | Transport hazard class(es) | Packing group | Environmental hazards
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
UN2880 | Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated | 5.1 | II | NDA
UN2880 | Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated (marine pollutant) | 5.1 | II | Marine Pollutant
NA (N/A) | Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated | 5.1 | II | NDA

Special precautions for user: None specified.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: No data available.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SARA Hazard Classifications
- Acute, Fire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Canada DGR</th>
<th>Canada NDSL</th>
<th>TSCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>10043-52-4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>1305-82-0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>10137-74-3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hypochlorite</td>
<td>7778-54-3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>7647-14-5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada

- WHMIS - Classifications of Substances
  - Calcium chloride
  - Calcium hypochlorite
  - Calcium hydroxide
  - Calcium carbonate
  - Sodium chloride

- WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List
  - Calcium chloride
  - Calcium hypochlorite
  - Calcium hydroxide
  - Sodium chloride
  - Calcium carbonate

- CEPA - Priority Substances List
  - Calcium chloride

UN Propag Date: 30 March 2015
UN Revision Date: 30 March 2015
### United States

#### Labor

**U.S. - OSHA, Process Safety Management - Highly Hazardous Chemicals**
- Calcium hypochlorite
- Calcium chlorate
- Calcium hydroxide
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium carbonate

**U.S. - OSHA, Specifically Regulated Chemicals**
- Calcium chloride
- Hydrochloric acid
- Sodium hydroxide
- Sodium carbonate

#### Environment

**U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants**
- Calcium chloride
- Hydrochloric acid
- Sodium hydroxide
- Sodium carbonate

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities**
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium hydroxide
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium carbonate

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Radionuclides and Their Reportable Quantities**
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium hydroxide
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium carbonate

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances EPCRA QIs**
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium hypochlorite
- Calcium chlorate

### United States - California

#### Environment

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List**
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium hydroxide
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium carbonate

**U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity**
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium hydroxide
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium carbonate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium hypochlorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium chlorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sodium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NRL)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>- Calcium hypochlorite</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Calcium chlorite</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Calcium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sodium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium chloride</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Calcium hypochlorite</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Calcium chlorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium hydroxide</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Sodium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium hypochlorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium chlorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sodium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 16 - Other Information

Last Revision Date: 30 March 2015
Preparation Date: 30 March 2015

Disclaimer/Statement of Liability:
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Key to abbreviations:
NDA = No Data Available