


## SAFETY DATA SHEET

This SDS adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Canada and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>Sodium Chlorate Solution 20%-50%</b>	
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Sodium Chlorate Aqueous Solution, Chlorate of Soda, ERCOCIDE S, ERCOCIDE SP, R8 Solution, R2 Solution, NaClO <sub>3</sub>	
<b>Chemical Family</b>	Inorganic compound	
<b>Recommended use</b>	Oxidizing agent, pulp bleaching, defoliant and herbicide.	
<b>Recommended restrictions</b>	None known	
<b>Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information</b>		
<b>Manufacturer</b>		
<b>Company name</b>	ERCO Worldwide, A division of Superior Plus LP	
<b>Address</b>	335 Carlingview Drive Unit 1 Etobicoke, M9W 5G8 Canada	
<b>Telephone</b>	(416) 239-7111 (M- F: 8:00 am – 5:00pm EST)	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.ercoworldwide.com">http://www.ercoworldwide.com</a>	
<b>E-mail</b>	productinfo@ercoworldwide.com	
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	Canada & USA: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)	
<b>Supplier</b>	Refer to Manufacturer	

### 2. Hazard(s) Identification

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Oxidizing liquids	Category 2
<b>Health hazards</b>	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not currently regulated by the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulation (WHMIS 2015), refer to Section 12 for additional information.	
<b>Label elements</b>		
<b>Hazard statement</b>	May intensify fire; oxidizer. Harmful if swallowed.	

**Precautionary statement**

<b>Prevention</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection. Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>Response</b>	<p>IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.</p> <p>In case of fire: Use water to extinguish.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	Does not apply.
<b>Disposal</b>	Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
<b>Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)</b>	<p>No OSHA defined hazard classes.</p> <p>Other hazards which do not result in classification: May cause mild skin and eye irritation.</p>
<b>Supplemental information</b>	Not applicable

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

**Substances**

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Conc. % By Weight
Sodium Chlorate	Chlorate of Soda; ERCOCIDE C	7775-09-9	20-50 w/w%
Dihydrogen oxide	Water	7732-18-5	Balance

**Chemical name of impurities, stabilizing solvents and/or additives:** None

### 4. First-Aid Measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. If the patient is conscious, give one or two glasses of water to dilute stomach contents. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	May cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness and itching. May cause irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Symptoms may include cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), nervous system damage, lung inflammation and pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation). Symptoms may include pain, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness and other central nervous system effects. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause blood system effects. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause kidney effects.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.
<b>General information</b>	In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

## 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Water spray, fog (flooding amounts).
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	DO NOT use dry chemical fire extinguishing agents containing ammonium compounds (such as some A:B:C agents), since an explosive compound can be formed. DO NOT use carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or other extinguishing agents that smother flames, since they are not effective in extinguishing fires involving oxidizers.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Strong oxidizer - contact with other material may cause fire. May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:</b>	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Avoid use of leather products.
<b>Firefighting equipment/instructions:</b>	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. Dike for water control.

<b>Specific methods</b>	Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Pure sodium chlorate decomposes explosively under intense fire conditions. It initially decomposes to sodium perchlorate and begins to liberate oxygen at about 265°C. Besides oxygen, other compounds formed in a fire include chlorine, hydrogen chloride and sodium oxide.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Immediately evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ventilate the contaminated area. Do not breathe mist or vapor. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Ventilate the contaminated area. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Following product recovery, flush area with water. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

## 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. No smoking in the area. Avoid contamination with organic materials. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep away from acids and other incompatibles. Keep containers closed when not in use. Label containers appropriately. Wash hands after handling and before eating. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Storage areas should not be constructed of wood or other organic materials. Do not store wood or other organic materials in areas that could come in contact with this material. Keep away from combustible or readily oxidizable materials and acids.

Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of the SDS). Keep quantity stored as small as possible. Post "NO SMOKING"

signs in area. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Protect against physical damage. Keep empty containers in separate storage area. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Keep closed. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill clean-up equipment in storage area.

## 8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

**Occupational exposure limits** No exposure limits noted for ingredient(s).

**Biological limit values** No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Appropriate engineering controls** Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) 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. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Do not use combustible material of construction where sodium chlorate will be used or stored.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

**Eye/face protection** Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection** Avoid skin contact. Use nitrile, PVC or neoprene gloves. Do not use gloves made of leather, cotton or other organic absorbing materials. If gloves become contaminated they will become a significant fire hazard.

**Other** Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear flame resistant (FR) clothing. Change clothing at the end of each work shift or when it may be contaminated. Keep contaminated clothing wet between taking it off and washing it. For exposures with a high potential of contact, wear PVC or rubber rain suit, hard hat, rubber or plastic gloves, rubber boots, and safety glasses or goggles. Do not wear leather boots or gloves.

**Respiratory protection** In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume/mists at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Seek advice from respiratory protection specialists.

**General hygiene considerations** When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear to pale yellow mobile liquid.
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Clear to light yellow.
<b>Odor</b>	None.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	7-9
<b>Melting point/Freezing point</b>	-8 °C (17.6 °F) (20% solution) -18 °C (-0.4 °F) (40% solution)
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	102 °C - 108 °C (215.6 °F - 226.4 °F)
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit – lower (%)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability limit – upper (%)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive limit – lower (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Explosive limit – upper (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not available
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available
<b>Solubility (ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Soluble
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	> 265 °C (> 500 °F)
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Density</b>	1.15 - 1.45 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Oxidizer, may have explosive properties
<b>Molecular formula</b>	Cl-Na-O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	106.45 g/mol
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Strong oxidizer - contact with other material may cause fire.
<b>Percent volatile</b>	Not available.
<b>Specific gravity</b>	1.15 – 1.45

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Can form shock-, heat- or friction-sensitive mixtures with finely divided metals, metal salts, ammonium salts, non-metals, strong reducing agents and sulfides. Low pH (acidic) solutions can decompose to form corrosive and dangerously reactive chlorine dioxide. Decomposes above 265°C releasing oxygen.
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<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. At low pH, solutions decompose forming corrosive and dangerously reactive chlorine dioxide. In intense fire situations there have been several cases of violent explosions attributed to sodium chlorate by itself.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Heat, sparks, friction, shock, impact, open flames, contact with combustible materials and acidic pH.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Combustible material. Organic compounds. Organic lubricants. Strong acids. Ammonium salts. Reducing agents. Powdered metals.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Pure sodium chlorate decomposes explosively under intense fire conditions. It initially decomposes to sodium perchlorate and begins to liberate oxygen at about 265°C. Besides oxygen, other compounds formed in a fire include chlorine, hydrogen chloride and sodium oxide.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation to the respiratory system.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes mild skin irritation.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause mild eye irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed.

### Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short-term and long-term exposure

<b>Effects of short-term (acute) exposure:</b>	Symptoms may include cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), nervous system damage, lung inflammation and pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation). Symptoms may include pain, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness and other central nervous system effects.  May cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness and itching. May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and itching. May cause irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing.
<b>Effects of long-term (chronic) exposure:</b>	Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause blood system effects. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause kidney effects.

**Information on toxicological effects**
**Acute toxicity** See data for individual ingredient acute toxicity data.

Product	Species	Test Results
Sodium Chlorate Solution 20%-50%		
<b>Acute</b>		
Other		
LD <sub>50</sub>	Rat	2400 mg/kg (Calculated ATE)

Components	Species	Test Results
Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)		
<b>Acute</b>		
Dermal		
Inhalation		
LC <sub>50</sub>	Rat	> 7 mg/l (4 hour)
Oral		
LD <sub>50</sub>	Rat	1200 mg/kg
LD <sub>50</sub>	Mouse	8350 mg/kg
	Rabbit	7200 mg/kg

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Direct contact with concentrated solutions can cause mild irritation.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** May cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness and itching.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**
**Respiratory sensitization** Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

**Skin sensitizer** Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Germ cell mutagenicity** Not expected to be mutagenic.

**Carcinogenicity** This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

**US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)** Not listed.

**Reproductive toxicity** Not classifiable as a reproductive toxin.

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT), Single Exposure Category 3  
May cause respiratory irritation.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure.



<b>Aspiration toxicity</b>	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
<b>Chronic effects</b>	Repeated and prolonged exposure of the skin can cause dermatitis and blood system effects. Repeated exposure by inhalation or ingestion may result in toxic effects, which appear gradually over weeks. Initially there may be abdominal pain, followed by internal bleeding, destruction of red blood cells, lung damage, liver damage, and kidney damage. The skin may be bluish.

## 12. Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity** Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Components	Species	Test Results
Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)		
<b>Aquatic</b>		
Acute		
Crustacea	EC50 Water flea ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> )	> 1000 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50 Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )	> 1000 mg/l, 96 hours
Chronic		
Algae	NOEC Green algae ( <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> )	> 500 mg/l, 72 hours
Crustacea	EC50 Water flea ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> )	> 500 mg/l, 21 days
Fish	NOEC Zebra danio ( <i>Danio rerio</i> )	> 500 mg/l, 35 days

**Persistence and degradability** Readily biodegradable. Sodium chlorate degrades very slowly in soil under aerobic conditions. May decompose by microbial degradation more rapidly under anaerobic conditions.

**Bio accumulative potential** No data available.

**Mobility in soil** High water solubility indicates a high mobility in soil. Sodium chlorate can be leached out of soil. Chlorate accumulates in plant cells until toxic concentrations are reached and the plant dies.

**Other adverse effects** No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

**Disposal instructions** Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical

or used container. Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

<b>Local disposal regulations</b>	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

## 14. Transport Information

### TDG

Shipping Name (TDGR)	UN Number	Hazard Class	Packing Group
Sodium Chlorate, Aqueous Solution	2428	5.1	II

### IATA

<b>UN number</b>	UN 2428
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Sodium Chlorate, Aqueous Solution
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	5.1
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	-
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No
<b>ERG Code</b>	5L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Passenger and cargo aircraft</b>	Allowed
<b>Cargo aircraft only</b>	Allowed

### IMDG

<b>UN number</b>	UN 2428
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Sodium Chlorate, Aqueous Solution
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	5.1
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	-
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	

**Marine pollutant**  
**EmS**  
**Special precautions for user**

No  
 F-H, S-Q  
 Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.  
 Not available.

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

**IATA; IMDG; TDG**



## 15. Regulatory Information

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

\*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

**16. Other Information**

<b>Issue date</b>	11/18/2020
<b>Revision #</b>	10
<b>Revision Indicator</b>	Updated address in Section 1.
<b>List of abbreviations</b>	ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists CAS: Chemical Abstract Services CFR: Code of Federal Regulations DSL: Domestic Substance List EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances EPA: Environmental Protection Agency HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer IATA: International Air Transport Association IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods LC: Lethal Concentration LD: Lethal Dose NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health NTP: National Toxicology Program OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration PPE: Personal Protective Equipment RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances SDS: Safety Data Sheet TWA: Time Weighted Average WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

**Disclaimer**

Information presented in this SDS is furnished in accordance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

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