


SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1. Identification

Product identifier	Sodium Chlorate Process Liquor De-chromed SN
Other means of identification	De-chromed blend of Crystallizer Feed Liquor and Mother Liquor, NaClO ₃
Recommended use	For internal transfer between ERCO Worldwide sodium chlorate manufacturing facilities for process purposes
Recommended restrictions	None known
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information	
Manufacturer	
Company name	ERCO Worldwide
Address	335 Carlingview Drive Unit 1 Etobicoke, M9W 5G8 Canada
Telephone	Information #: (416) 239-7111 (M- F: 8:00 am – 5:00pm EST)
Website	http://www.ercoworldwide.com
E-mail	productinfo@ercoworldwide.com
Emergency phone number	Canada & USA: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Supplier	Refer to Manufacturer

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Physical hazards	Oxidizing liquids	Category 2
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
Environmental hazards	Not currently regulated by OSHA, refer to Section 12 for additional information.	
OSHA defined hazards	This mixture does not meet the classification criteria according to OSHA HazCom 2012.	
Label elements		
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statement	May intensify fire; oxidizer. Harmful if swallowed.	

Precautionary statement
Prevention

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.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

In case of fire: Use water to extinguish.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage

Does not apply.

Disposal

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

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

No OSHA defined hazard classes.
Other hazards which do not result in classification:
May cause mild skin and eye irritation.

Supplemental information

Not applicable

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Conc. % By Weight
Sodium Chlorate	De-chromed blend of Crystallizer; Feed Liquor and Mother Liquor	7775-09-9	30-50 w/w%
Dihydrogen oxide	Water	7732-18-5	Balance
Chemical name of impurities, stabilizing solvents and/or additives:			None

4. First-Aid Measures

Inhalation

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.

Skin Contact

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.

Eye Contact	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.
Ingestion	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.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	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.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.
General information	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

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray, fog (flooding amounts).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	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.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Strong oxidizer - contact with other material may cause fire. May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.

Firefighting equipment/instructions	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. 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.
Specific methods	Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.
General fire hazards	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
Hazardous combustion products	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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	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.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	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.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling	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.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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. 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.

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**

Wear appropriate chemical-resistant gloves. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers.

Other

Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. 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 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

Appearance	Clear to pale yellow mobile liquid.
Physical state	Liquid.
Form	Liquid.
Colour	Clear to light yellow.
Odor	None.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	6-9
Melting point/Freezing Point	-8 °C (17.6 °F) (20% solution) -18 °C (-0.4 °F) (40% solution)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	102 °C - 108 °C (215.6 °F - 226.4 °F)
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit – lower (%)	Not applicable.
Flammability limit – upper (%)	Not applicable.
Explosive limit – lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit – upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility (ies)	
Solubility (water)	Soluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	> 265 °C (> 500 °F)
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Density	1.15 - 1.45 g/cm ³
Explosive properties	Oxidizer, may have explosive properties
Molecular formula	Cl-Na-O ₃
Molecular weight	106.45 g/mol
Oxidizing properties	Strong oxidizer - contact with other material may cause fire.
Percent volatile	Not available.
Specific gravity	1.38 – 1.46 (varies according to solution composition)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	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.
Chemical stability	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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, sparks, friction, shock, impact, open flames, contact with combustible materials and acidic pH.
Incompatible materials	Combustible material. Organic compounds. Organic lubricants. Strong acids. Ammonium salts. Reducing agents. Powdered metals.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological Information

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

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

Effects of short-term (acute) exposure	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.
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Effects of long-term (chronic) exposure 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 50%		
Acute		
Other		
LD ₅₀	Rat	2400 mg/kg (Calculated ATE)
Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)		
Acute		
Dermal		No information available.
Inhalation		
LC ₅₀	Rat	> 7 mg/l (4 hour)
Oral		
LD ₅₀	Rat	1200 mg/kg
LD ₅₀	Mouse	8350 mg/kg
LD ₅₀	Rabbit	7200 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Direct contact 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 respiratory 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.

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.
Aspiration toxicity	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects	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.

Product	Species	Test Results
Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)		
Aquatic		
Acute		
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
Chronic		
Algae	NOEC	Green algae (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>)
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
Fish	NOEC	Zebra danio (<i>Danio rerio</i>)

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.

Bioaccumulative 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/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	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).
Contaminated packaging	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

DOT

UN number	UN2428
UN proper shipping name	Sodium chlorate, aqueous solution
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	5.1
Packing group	II
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions	A2, IB2, T4, TP1
Packaging exceptions	152
Packaging non bulk	203
Packaging bulk	241

IATA

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

Environmental hazards	No
ERG Code	5L
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Other information	
Passenger and cargo aircraft	Allowed
Cargo aircraft only	Allowed

IMDG

UN number	UN 2428
UN proper shipping name	Sodium Chlorate, Aqueous Solution (Sodium Chlorate)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	5.1
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
EmS	F-H, S-Q
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

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

Not available.

DOT

IATA; IMDG


15. Regulatory Information

US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Not regulated.

Export Notification
(40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

CERCLA Hazardous Not listed.

Substance List (40
CFR 302.4)

SARA 304 Not regulated.

Emergency release
notification

OSHA Specifically Not listed.

Regulated

Substances (29 CFR
1910.1001-1050)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes

Delayed Hazard - No

Fire Hazard - Yes

Pressure Hazard - No

Reactivity Hazard – No

SARA 302 Extremely Not listed.

Hazardous

Substance 311/312

Hazardous Chemical

SARA 313 (TRI Not regulated.

reporting)

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Not regulated.

Section 112

Hazardous Air

Pollutants (HAPs)

List

Clean Air Act (CAA) Not regulated.

Section 112(r)

Accidental Release

Prevention (40 CFR

68.130)

Safe Drinking Water Contaminate candidate list.

Act (SDWA)

US state regulations

US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)	Not listed.
US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List	Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)
US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right- to-Know Act	Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)
US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right- to-Know Law	Sodium Chlorate (CAS 7775-09-9)
US. Rhode Island RTK	Not regulated.
US. California Proposition 65	California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

International Inventories

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

Issue date	11/18/2020
Revision #	3
Revision Indicator	Updated address in Section 1.
List of abbreviations	ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists CAS: Chemical Abstract Services CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 CFR: Code of Federal Regulations DOT: Department of Transportation EPA: Environmental Protection Agency EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act ERG: Emergency Response Guidebook HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer IATA: International Air Transport Association IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container IDLH: immediately dangerous to life or health IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods LC: Lethal Concentration LD: Lethal Dose NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health NOEC: No observable effect concentration NTP: National Toxicology Program OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OEL: National occupational exposure limits OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration PEL: Permissible exposure limit RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RQ: Reportable Quantity RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances SAR: supplied-air respirator SCBA: self-contained breathing apparatus SDS: Safety Data Sheet STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TWA: Time Weighted Average UN: United Nations
References	None.

Disclaimer

Information presented in this SDS is furnished in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) 2012.

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