



Occidental Chemical Corporation
A subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FOODS INC
900 HALL ST SW
GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49503-4821
US

1/23/2015
0000149576
0083630616

Attention: Health, Safety & Environment Officer

Thank you for your interest in our products. Enclosed is a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product(s) purchased by your company.

The SDS provides important health and safety information. Occidental Chemical Corporation (OxyChem) requests that you review this document prior to handling the product. For the SDS to serve as an effective means of hazard communication, it must be made available to all those who handle the product and are responsible for operations involving this product. Please distribute a SDS to all employees and any other handlers and users of this product. If the product is resold, please provide a copy of this SDS to the purchaser.

In addition to health and safety information, the SDS contains information that will help you to comply with chemical control laws and regulations.

To align with the revised 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HazCom), OxyChem has begun the process of classifying our products according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), and transitioning our product labels and SDS to the GHS format. The process will be completed by June 1, 2015 to meet OSHA's deadline.

During the transition period, the new SDS will be automatically distributed to current customers with the initial purchase of a product. If an OxyChem product was purchased directly from us within the last year, after the SDS is updated, a revised version will be automatically sent to customers when additional products are ordered. Prior to June 1, 2015, OxyChem may fulfill a customer order with a product that bears an older label (Non-GHS format) or newer label (GHS format). Either of the corresponding SDS formats may be retrieved at the following website: <http://msds.oxy.com>.

In order to ensure prompt delivery of updated SDS, please forward preferred email addresses and physical addresses to msds@oxy.com.

SDSs in various languages may be available upon request. If you desire any additional non-emergency health, safety, or environmental information about our product(s), please write directly to the above address, or send an email to: msds@oxy.com.

In accordance with US EPA rules, should any of your employees allege or exhibit any new health effects related specifically to the product, please advise us in writing of the circumstances of allegation according to 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 717 (TSCA Section 8(c)).

We appreciate your business and look forward to serving you in the future.

MSDS Enclosed For

Product Id	Product Name	Issued Date	Order No
M48003	FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS	10/02/2014	0083630616:



Occidental Chemical Corporation OxyChem.

A subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Raymond M. Givonetti
Vice President
Health, Environment, Safety & Security

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August 1, 2014

Dear Valued Customer,

As a multiple recipient of the American Chemistry Council's (ACC) Sustained Excellence Award, Occidental Chemical Corporation (OxyChem) is proud of its Health, Environment, Safety and Security (HES&S) performance and accomplishments. The management systems that built our performance are synonymous with OxyChem's commitment to ACC's Responsible Care[®] initiative.

We have completed the third cycle of certifying our HES&S systems to the Responsible Care[®] Management System technical specifications. The Responsible Care[®] third-party process enables us to further refine our HES&S programs and support our goal of continuous improvement.

On the reverse side of this letter is a copy of OxyChem's HES&S Philosophy. It defines for our employees and stakeholders the fundamental principles on which we operate our business. In sharing our HES&S Philosophy with you, we emphasize that it is our expectation, without exception, that our products are transported, used and disposed of in a safe and environmentally-friendly manner. If you have suggestions on how we may improve our process, we are interested in hearing from you. In addition to your normal customer service and technical service contacts, feel free to contact Alan Truver, Director, Security and Responsible Care[®] at Alan_Truver@oxy.com or me at Ray_Givonetti@oxy.com.

Together we will make our industry's performance even stronger.

Sincerely,

Raymond M. Givonetti
Vice President
Health, Environment, Safety & Security

Copies: Robert Peterson, President
Rob Broomham, VP Sales, Basic Chemicals
Barry Hendrix, VP Sales, Vinyls
David Stephenson, General Manager, International Sales

HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY & SECURITY PHILOSOPHY

OCcidental CHEMICAL CORPORATION

A RESPONSIBLE CARE® COMPANY

Occidental Chemical has a long-standing commitment to the protection of people and the environment. We believe in safety, health and security excellence, environmental stewardship, and high ethical standards. These key elements are fundamental to the socially responsible and sustainable operation of our business.

We are respectful of the environment and the well being of our employees and other stakeholders. We are committed to protecting our assets and keeping our facilities secure. Compliance with all applicable health, environmental, safety and security laws and regulations is expected.

The following principles are the foundation of our operating philosophy:

- Utilize HES&S systems, procedures, work practices and employee training to enhance HES&S performance, awareness and compliance.
- Design, construct and operate our facilities in a safe, secure and environmentally sound manner.
- Responsibly manage waste materials.
- Foster pollution prevention, minimization of waste and conservation of energy.
- Make efficient use of energy and natural resources.
- Protect our facilities and personnel to ensure safe and secure operations and continued supply of product.
- Provide information, education and support research to foster the safe handling, use, and disposal of our products.
- Maintain dialogue with communities about HES&S issues.
- Work with stakeholders to ensure our chemicals deliver their intended benefits to society while protecting public health and the environment.
- Ensure key knowledge is retained within our company to make certain a high level of HES&S performance is consistently maintained.

Exemplary commitment to these principles is integral to our success. Above all, we strive to improve HES&S performance through dedicated leadership and the involvement and accountability of all employees.



Robert Peterson
President, Occidental Chemical Corporation
August 1, 2014

SAFETY DATA SHEET

M48003 - NA - EN



FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company Identification:	Occidental Chemical Corporation 5005 LBJ Freeway P.O. Box 809050 Dallas, TX 75380-9050 1-800-752-5151
24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number:	1-800-733-3665 or 1-972-404-3228 (USA); 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:	FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS
Synonyms:	Calcium Dichloride, Calcium Chloride Pellets, Anhydrous Calcium Chloride, Calcium Chloride
Product Use:	Food Additive
Uses Advised Against:	None identified.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

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

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Color: White
Physical state Solid, Pellets
Odor: Odorless
Signal Word: **WARNING**

MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acid solutions.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Wash thoroughly after handling.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:	Category 2 - Causes skin irritation
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:	Category 2B - Causes eye irritation
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:	Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL:	Not classified as acutely toxic for dermal exposure
GHS: CARCINOGENICITY:	This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

UNKNOWN ACUTE TOXICITY:

A percentage of this product consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

Unknown Acute Dermal Toxicity:

3% of this product consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

GHS SYMBOL:

Exclamation mark



GHS SIGNAL WORD: **WARNING**

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s)

Causes skin irritation
 Causes eye irritation
 Harmful if swallowed

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

Wear eye and face protection
 Wear protective gloves
 Wash thoroughly after handling
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
 Rinse mouth
 Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS)

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

There are no Precautionary-Storage phrases assigned

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

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

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None Known

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: Calcium Dichloride, Calcium Chloride Pellets, Anhydrous Calcium Chloride, Calcium Chloride

Component	Percent [%]	CAS Number
Calcium chloride	> 94 - < 97	10043-52-4
Potassium Chloride	> 2 - < 3	7447-40-7
Sodium Chloride	> 1 - < 2	7647-14-5
Water	< 1.0	7732-18-5
Calcium bromide (CaBr ₂)	< 1.0	7789-41-5

Notes: *Potassium chloride, sodium chloride, and calcium bromide are impurities from the naturally-occurring source material, brine solution.*

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If inhalation of dust occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Evaluate ABC's (is Airway constricted, is Breathing occurring, and is blood Circulating) and treat symptomatically. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately brush off excess chemical and flush contaminated areas with plenty of water. Solids should be removed by irrigation or manually if necessary. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry and shoes. Wash contaminated areas with large amounts of water. IF IRRITATION OCCURS, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush contaminated eyes with a directed stream of water for as long as possible. Remove contact lenses, if present, then continue rinsing. Solids should be removed by irrigation or manually if necessary. May cause injury due to mechanical action. IF IRRITATION OCCURS, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

INGESTION: Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available. Vomiting may be induced. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water or milk when vomiting stops. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person.

Acute Symptoms/Effects: Eye Irritation: Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat. Skin Irritation: Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.

Inhalation (Breathing): Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Skin: Skin Irritation: Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.

Eye: Eye Irritation: Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects:

- Chronic exposures to skin and mucus membranes that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem

Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity: None known.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Any skin condition that disrupts the skin, such as abrasions, cuts, psoriasis, fungal infections, etc. Any upper respiratory conditions that compromise mucosa can increase local damage from dust contact. Any eye condition that compromises tear production, conjunctiva, or normal corneal homeostasis.

Protection of First-Aiders: At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Notes to Physician: Due to irritant properties, resulting from heat created as solid material dissolves in water, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mucus membranes. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard: This material does not burn.**Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.**Fire Fighting:** Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning. Water should be applied in large quantities as fine spray. Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Wear protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** Not sensitive.**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Not sensitive.**Lower Flammability Level (air):** Not applicable**Upper Flammability Level (air):** Not applicable**Flash point:** Not applicable**Auto-ignition Temperature:** Not applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard on some surfaces. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Small and large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Flush residue with plenty of water. See Section 13, Disposal considerations, for additional information.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent large spills from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Heat developed during diluting or dissolving is very high. Use cool water when diluting or dissolving (temperature less than 80°F, 27°C). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Safe Storage Conditions:

Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromide trifluoride, 2-furan percarboxylic acid because calcium chloride is incompatible with those substances. Contact with zinc forms flammable hydrogen gas, which can be explosive. Catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether. Attacks metals in the presence of moisture, and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction of bromide impurity with oxidizing materials may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): As listed below.

Component	OSHA Final PEL TWA	OSHA Final PEL STEL	OSHA Final PEL Ceiling
Particles Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) 00-00-001	15 mg/m ³ (Total) 5 mg/m ³ (Respirable)	-----	-----

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA: United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit; TWA: Time Weighted Average; STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

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

Component	CAS Number	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH Ceiling	OSHA TWA (Vacated)	OSHA STEL (Vacated)	OSHA Ceiling (Vacated)
Particulates Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS)	Not Assigned	10 mg/m ³ (Inhalable) 3 mg/m ³ (Respirable)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits, if shown, are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993).

- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

Additional Advice: Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side-shields. For dusty operations or when handling solutions of the material, wear chemical goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand Protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene, Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"), Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) N95. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Solid, Pellets
Color:	White
Odor:	Odorless
Odor Threshold [ppm]:	No data available.
Molecular Formula:	CaCl ₂
Decomposition Temperature:	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range:	Not applicable to solids
Freezing Point/Range:	Not applicable to solids.
Melting Point/Range:	772 °C (1,422 °F)
Vapor Pressure:	Negligible at ambient temperature
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not applicable
Relative Density - Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not applicable to solids
Bulk Density:	52 - 58 lb/ft ³
Water Solubility:	Readily soluble
pH:	Not applicable to solids
Volatility:	Not applicable

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

Evaporation Rate (ether=1):	Not applicable
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Flash point:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Lower Flammability Level (air):	Not applicable
Upper Flammability Level (air):	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Hygroscopic:	Yes

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hygroscopic. Liberates large amounts of heat when dissolving in water or aqueous acids.

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Avoid moisture.

Conditions to Avoid:

(e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration) -. None known.

Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with bromide trifluoride, 2-furan percarboxylic acid because calcium chloride is incompatible with those substances. Contact with zinc forms flammable hydrogen gas, which can be explosive. Catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether. Attacks metals in the presence of moisture, and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction of bromide impurity with oxidizing materials may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**TOXICITY DATA:****PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA: FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS**

LD50 Oral: 1021 mg/kg - Acute Oral Toxicity Estimate for the mixture	LD50 Dermal: 2687 mg/kg - Acute Dermal Toxicity Estimate for the mixture	LC50 Inhalation: No data is available
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COMPONENT TOXICITY DATA:

Component	LD50 Oral:	LD50 Dermal:	LC50 Inhalation:
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FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

Calcium chloride 10043-52-4	1000 mg/kg (Rat)	2630 mg/kg (Rat)	-----
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	2600 mg/kg (Rat)	-----	-----
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	3 g/kg (Rat)	10 g/kg (Rabbit)	42 g/m ³ (1 hr-Rat)
Calcium bromide (CaBr ₂) 7789-41-5	2447 mg/kg (Rat)	-----	-----

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

- Eye contact:** For solid: May cause slight eye irritation, mechanical injury only. Dust formation should be avoided, as dust can cause severe eye irritation with corneal injury.

- Skin contact:** Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Not classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines. May cause more severe response if skin is damp, abraded (scratched or cut), or covered by clothing, gloves, or footwear.

- Inhalation:** Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

- Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause local mucosal damage to esophagus and stomach. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.

- Chronic Effects:** Chronic exposures to calcium chloride that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem. For the minor component(s):
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion: Gastrointestinal tract, heart, and kidney. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. **SODIUM CHLORIDE:** Medical experience with sodium chloride has shown a strong association between elevated blood pressure and prolonged dietary overuse. Related effects could occur in the kidneys.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Solution and or solids may be visible on the skin and or eyes. Localized redness, warmth, and irritation consistent with mechanism of injury: abrasion, burn, hypertonic solution. Corneal eye pain, redness, acute corneal thickening or whitening. Tear production or conjunctivitis. Nasal mucosal and oropharyngeal erythema. Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

- Inhalation (Breathing):** Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
- Skin:** Skin Irritation: Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.
- Eye:** Eye Irritation: Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat.
- Ingestion (Swallowing):** Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

CHRONIC TOXICITY:

Chronic exposures of calcium chloride to skin and mucus membranes that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem. For the minor component(s): Potassium chloride - In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion: Gastrointestinal tract, Heart, and Kidney. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. Medical experience with sodium chloride has shown a strong association between elevated blood pressure and prolonged dietary overuse. Related effects could occur in the kidneys.

Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity: None known

GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL: Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - DERMAL: Not classified as acutely toxic for dermal exposure.

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN: Category 2 - Causes skin irritation

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE: Category 2B - Causes eye irritation

GHS: CARCINOGENICITY: This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure):

None known

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated or Prolonged Exposure):

None known

MUTAGENIC DATA:

Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. The data presented are for the following material: Calcium chloride (CaCl₂) - In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. The data presented are for the following material: Potassium chloride - In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. For the minor component(s): Sodium chloride - In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:

Not classified as a developmental or reproductive toxin per GHS criteria. For the major component(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Aquatic Toxicity:

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis. (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

Freshwater Fish Toxicity:Calcium Chloride: LC50, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 8,350 - 10,650 mg/lPotassium Chloride: LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 4,236 mg/lSodium Chloride: LC50, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*): 10,610 mg/l**Invertebrate Toxicity:**Calcium Chloride: LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 759 - 3,005 mg/lPotassium Chloride: EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/lLC50, water flea *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, 96 h: 3,470 mg/lSodium Chloride: LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 4,571 mg/l**Algae Toxicity:**

Sodium Chloride: IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

Other Toxicity:

Sodium Chloride: IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

FATE AND TRANSPORT:**BIODEGRADATION:** This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.**PERSISTENCE:** Calcium chloride is believed not to persist in the environment because it is readily dissociated into calcium and chloride ions in water. Calcium chloride released into the environment is thus likely to be distributed into water in the form of calcium and chloride ions. Calcium ions may remain in soil by binding to soil particulate or by forming stable salts with other ions. Chloride ions are mobile and eventually drain into surface water. Both ions originally exist in nature, and their concentrations in surface water will depend on various factors, such as geological parameters, weathering, and human activities.**BIOCONCENTRATION:** No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** Calcium chloride and its dissociated forms (calcium and chloride ions) are ubiquitous in the environment. Calcium and chloride ions can also be found as constituents in organisms. Considering its dissociation properties, calcium chloride is not expected to accumulate in living organisms.**MOBILITY IN SOIL:** Calcium chloride is not expected to be absorbed in soil due to its dissociation properties and high water solubility. It is expected to dissociate into calcium and chloride free ions or it may form stable inorganic or organic salts with other counter ions, leading to different fates between calcium and chloride ions in soil and water components. Calcium ions may bind to soil particulate or may form stable inorganic salts with sulfate and carbonate ions. The chloride ion is mobile in soil and eventually drains into surface water because it is readily dissolved in water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

Waste from material:

Reuse or reprocess, if possible. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Report spills if applicable. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Landfill and waste water treatment system.

Container Management:

Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND TRANSPORT

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

Status: Not regulated

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:

Status: Not regulated

MARITIME TRANSPORT (IMO / IMDG) Not regulated

Status - IMO / IMDG: Not Regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:

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

CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):

Not regulated.

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

SARA EHS Chemical (40 CFR 355.30)

Not regulated

EPCRA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.10):

Acute Health Hazard

EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119):

Not regulated

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

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

TSCA 12(b): This product is not subject to export notification.

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

STATE REGULATIONS

There are no applicable state regulations for this product or its components.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

WHMIS - Classifications of Substances:

- D2B - Poisonous and Infectious Material; Materials causing other toxic effects - Toxic material
-

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: OxyChem Corporate HESS - Product Stewardship

Rev. Date: 02-Oct-2014

Disclaimer:

We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative. This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA and/or HMIS systems.

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

HMIS: (SCALE 0-4) (Rated using National Paint & Coatings Association HMIS: Rating Instructions, 2nd Edition)**Health Rating: 2****Flammability Rating: 0****Reactivity Rating: 0****NFPA 704 - Hazard Identification Ratings (SCALE 0-4)****Health Rating: 1****Flammability: 0****Reactivity Rating: 0****Reason for Revision:**

- Three year review
- Changed the SDS format to meet the GHS requirements of the revised 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Updated the (M)SDS header
- Format change to sections: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13
- Product Identifier has been added or updated: SEE SECTION 1
- Added synonym(s): SEE SECTION 1
- Updated Product Use information: SEE SECTION 1
- Updated Uses Advised Against information: SEE SECTION 1
- Added OSHA Status: SEE SECTION 2
- Physical State information has been revised: SEE SECTIONS 2 and 9
- Emergency Overview was revised: SEE SECTION 2
- Added GHS Information: SEE SECTION 2
- Modified Composition/Information on Ingredients: SEE SECTION 3
- Updated First Aid Measures: SEE SECTION 4
- Hazardous combustion products revised: SEE SECTION 5
- Revised Handling and Storage Recommendations: SEE SECTION 7
- Updated Physical and Chemical Properties. SEE SECTION 9
- Stability and Reactivity recommendations: SEE SECTION 10
- Toxicological Information has been revised: SEE SECTION 11
- Ecological Information has been modified: SEE SECTION 12
- Updated Disposal Considerations. SEE SECTION 13
- Added SDS Revision Date: SEE SECTION 16
- Modified Disclaimer Statement: SEE SECTION 16
- A component has been added to the formulation. SEE SECTION 2.

IMPORTANT:

The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR WARRANTY OR GUARANTY OF ANY OTHER KIND, EXPRESSED 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 OxyChem assumes no liability whatsoever for the use of or reliance upon this information. While our technical personnel will be happy to respond to questions, safe 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

M48003 - NA - EN

FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94 - 97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

SDS No.: M48003

SDS Revision Date: 02-Oct-2014

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