SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE & THE COMPANY

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: TRITOflex Accelerator
SYNONYMS: Calcium Dichloride, Calcium Chloride Pellets, Anhydrous Calcium Chloride, Calcium Chloride
RECOMMENDED USE: Catalyst for TRITOflex spray-applied waterproofing coating
RECOMMENDED RESTRICTIONS: Not available
PRODUCT CODES: Not available

MANUFACTURER: Triton, Incorporated™
DIVISION: Cedar Rapids
ADDRESS: 250 33rd Street Drive SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, USA 52403
CONTACT NAME: Brad Benson
E-MAIL: info@tritonwp.com
WEBSITE: www.tritonwp.com
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-319-861-5233

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acid solutions
HEALTH HAZARDS: Causes eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified
OSHA DEFINED HAZARDS: Not classified

LABEL ELEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS
Causes skin irritation
Causes eye irritation
Harmful if swallowed

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

RESPONSE STATEMENTS
If exposed or concerned, get medical attention.
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 soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
IF INGESTED: 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).

STORAGE STATEMENTS
There are no precautionary-storage phrases assigned.

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS

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

HAZARD(S) NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): None known
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: None

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight %*
Calcium Chloride	10043-52-4	94-97
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	2-3
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	1-2
Water	7732-18-5	<1
Calcium Bromide	7789-41-5	<1

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

GENERAL ADVICE: Avoid contact with eyes and clothing. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice/attention. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

EYES: If in eyes, wash cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: If on skin, wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Specific treatment: wash with lots of water.

INGESTION: If swallowed, rinse mouth. Contact a Poison Center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

INHALATION: If nhalation of dust occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Call a Poison Control or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS: Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Nasal mucosal and oropharyngeal erythema. 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. Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat. Corneal eye pain, redness, acute corneal thickening or whitening. 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.

PROTECTION OF FIRST-AIDERS: At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of blood borne pathogen transmission. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS: 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 .

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE HAZARD: This material does not burn.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

FLASH POINT: None
SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: None
SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: None
FLASH POINT: None
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIREFIGHTERS: 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 firefighting clothing. Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
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.

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

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Heat developed during diluting or dissolving is very high. Use cool water when diluting or dissolving (temperatures less than 80F, 27C). Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Keep container tightly closed.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS
Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Particles Not Otherwise Regulated	10 mg/m3 (Inahable) 3 mg/m3 (Respirable)	15 mg/m3 (Total) 15 mg/m3 (Respirable)	N/A

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NIOSH DLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

ENGINEERING MEASURES: 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.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles with side shields for eye protection. For dusty operations or when handling solutions of the material, wear chemical goggles.

SKIN/BODY PROTECTION: Wear clean, body-covering clothing. 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 (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.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS: Ingestion: use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid
APPEARANCE: Pellets
COLOR: White
ODOR: None
ODOR THRESHOLD: None

PROPERTY VALUES
MOLECULAR FORMULA: CaCl2
pH: Not available
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: 772C (1,422F) Melting Point
BOILING POINT/BOILING RANGE: Not applicable to solids
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable
FLASH POINT: None
EVAPORATION RATE: No data available
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS): Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Not applicable
Upper Flammability Limits: Not applicable
Lower Flammability Limits: Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE: Negligible at ambient temperature
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1): Not applicable to solids
WATER SOLUBILITY: Readily soluble
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER: No data available
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable
VISCOSITY: Not applicable
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: Not applicable
BULK DENSITY: 52-58 lb/ft3
VOC CONTENT (%): Not applicable
HYGROSCOPIC: Yes

SECTION 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: None known.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: 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 metals may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA: FOOD GRADE ANHYDROUS 94-97% CALCIUM CHLORIDE PELLETS

LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
1021 mg/kg – Oral Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	2687 mg/kg – Dermal Acute Toxicity (ATE)	No data is available

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

Chemical Name	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
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/m3 (1 hr-Rat)
Calcium bromide (7789-41-5)	2447 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

INFORMATION ON 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.
INHALATION (BREATHING): Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Nasal mucosal and oropharyngeal erythema.
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 it 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. Corneal eye pain, redness, acute corneal thickening or whitening.
INGESTION (SWALLOWING): Consumption of solids or hypertonic solution causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

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: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION: No data available. Not classified.

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD – SKIN: Category 2 – causes skin irritation.
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD – EYE: Category 2B – causes eye irritation.
GHS: CARGINOGENICITY: Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria. This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

MUTAGENIC DATA: Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. The data presented are for the following material: calcium chloride ($CaCl_2$) – 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 predominately 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.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER CHEMICALS WHICH ENHANCE TOXICITY: None known.

SECTION 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).
FRESHWATER FISH TOXICITY: Calcium Chloride: LC50, bluegill: 8,350-10,650 mg/l. Potassium Chloride: LC50, rainbow trout: 96 h: 4,236 mg/l. Sodium Chloride: LC50, fathead minnow: 10,610 mg/l.
INVERTEBRATE TOXICITY: Calcium Chloride: LC50, water flea: 759-3,005 mg/l. Potassium Chloride: EC50, water flea, 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/l. LC50, water flea, 96 h: 3,470 mg/l. Sodium Chloride: LC50, water flea: 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 others 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 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.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS: 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 and 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.

SECTION 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): Status: Not regulated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS
OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication System (29 CFR 1910.1200)
CERCLA SECTIONS 102A/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4): Not regulated
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 statue.
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
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product is not listed, but it may contain impurities/trace elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity as listed under Proposition 65 State Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act. WARNING: This produce (when used in aqueous formulations with a chemical oxidizer such as ozone) may react to form calcium bromate, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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 – Classification of Substances
D2B – Poisonous and Infectious Material; Materials causing other toxic effects – Toxic material

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704 (Scale 0-4)
Health Hazard: 1
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 0

HMIS (Scale 0-4)
Health Hazard: 2
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 0
Personal Protection: B

ISSUING DATE: 10-22-2015
REVISION DATE: None
REVISION NOTE: None

DISCLAIMER: The information in this document is based on the information received from supplier sources and the experience of Triton, Inc. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text. No representation or warranty is made by Triton, Inc. as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. Triton, Inc. makes no warranty, express or implied as to the usability of the product.