

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Code: MDR 300, MDR 304	
Product Name: Damp Away	
Manufacturer's Name: MARINE DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH	Emergency Telephone Number: 352-323-2500
Address (Number, Street, City, State, ZIP) 515 EAST 41 ST ST	Telephone Number for Information: 973-754-7000
PATERSON, NJ 07504	Date Prepared: 1/17/17
	Signature of Preparer (optional): Ken Cioletti

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



GHS SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:

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 occupies: 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

- SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent [%]	CAS Number
Calcium chloride	> 90 - <92	10043-52-4
Water	> 4 - < 6	7732-18-5
Potassium Chloride	> 2 - < 3	7447-40-7
Sodium Chloride	> 1 - < 2	7647-14-5

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**Potential acute health effects**

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards

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SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties:

Flash Point: NTB

Method Used: TCC

Flammable Limits:

LFL: N/A

UFL: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Water fog, foam, Carbon dioxide, dry chemical**Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Containers can rupture and explode under fire conditions due to pressure and vapor buildup.**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Self contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool fire exposed containers.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Use personal protective clothing. Keep people away and stay on the upwind side.**Environmental Precautions:** Do not discharge into drains/ surface waters/ groundwater.**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 12, Disposal considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

- **General Advice:** Keep in a cool dry place.
- **Protection Against Fire and Explosion:** Take precautionary measures against overheating of drums

Storage:

- **General Advice:** Keep container tightly closed and dry; store in a cool place.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): Listed below for the product components that have regulatory occupational exposure limits (OEL's) established.

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

Personal Protective Equipment:

- **Respiratory Protection:** Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapor / particulate respirator.
- **Hand Protection:** Chemical resistant protective gloves
- **Eye Protection:** Safety glasses with side-shields
- **General Safety and Hygiene Measures:** Wear protective clothing as necessary to minimize contact. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Engineering Controls: Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near food.

Particulates Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS)	Not Assigned	10 mg/m ³ (Inhalable) 3 mg/m ³ (Respirable)	----	----
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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White Pellets	Physical State: Solid
Boiling Point: NA	Solubility in Water: Readily Soluble
Evaporation Rate: NA	Density: Bulk Density = 58-66 Lb/ ft ³
Freezing Point: NA	Specific Gravity: NA
Melting Point: 772°C	Vapor Density: NA
Molecular Weight: Formula: CaCl ₂	Vapor Pressure: NA
Odor: Odorless	Viscosity: NA
pH: NA	% Volatile: NA
	Partition Coefficient: NA

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal conditions

Incompatibility: Strong acids, metals, corrodes aluminum

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen Chloride Gas, Calcium Oxide

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye: Will produce redness, burning and stinging. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause chemical conjunctivitis which may cause blindness

Skin: May cause drying and irritation

Ingestion: Will cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and irritation and/or burns to the digestive tract

Inhalation: Will cause irritation and/or burns to the bronchial membranes and/or pulmonary edema

Sub chronic: Unknown

Chronic / Carcinogenicity: Not listed as a known carcinogen

Teratology: Does not contain any harmful reproductive agents

Reproduction: Does not contain any harmful reproductive agents

Mutagenicity: Does not contain any known mutagens

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 (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 8,350- 10,650 mg/l
Potassium Chloride: LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 4,236 mg/l
Sodium Chloride: LC50, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*): 10,610 mg/l

Invertebrate Toxicity: Calcium Chloride: LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 759-3,005 mg/l
Potassium Chloride: EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/l
LC50, water flea *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, 96 h: 3,470 mg/l
Sodium Chloride: LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 4,571 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 solid 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 1 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 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.

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal of Substance: Dispose of in accordance with national, state, and local regulations. Do not discharge into drains / surface waters / groundwater. It is the waste generator's responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.

Container Disposal: Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers. Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Not meant to be all inclusive)

D.O.T. Shipping Name: Calcium Chloride Salt

Technical Shipping Name: NA

D.O.T. Hazard Class: NA

U.N. / N.A. Number: NA

Product RQ (lbs): NA

D.O.T. Label: NA

D.O.T. Placard: NA

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (Not meant to be all inclusive- selected regulation represented)

TSCA Status: Listed

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: Not Regulated

SARA Title III:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None

Section 311/312 Hazardous Categories: Acute Health Hazard

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: None

RCRA Status: Not Listed

SCAQMD Information: Not Listed

California Proposition 65: None of the products composing this mixture is listed under Proposition 65

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

New Jersey Right to Know Information

Hazard Rating System:

	HMIS III Rating	NFPA Hazard Codes
Health	2	1
Flammability	0	0
Reactivity	N/A	0
Physical Hazard	0	N/A

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