MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, 5% MSDS

1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite, 5%

Catalogue Codes: SLS1654

CAS#: Mixture.

RTECS: Not applicable.

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium hypochlorite; Sodium

hydroxide; Water CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Chlorine Bleach, Bleach, Soda Bleach, nChlorox; Sodium Hypochlorite, Solution, 5%

available Chlorine

Chemical Name: Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt, solution

Chemical Formula: Not applicable.

2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

| Name | CAS# | % by Weight |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Sodium hypochlorite | 7681-52-9 | 4-7 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 1310-73-2 | <1 |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | >92 |

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Sodium hypochlorite: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5800 mg/kg [Mouse]. 8910 mg/kg [Rat].

3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive). Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for lungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Prolonged exposure may result in skin burns and ulcerations. Over-exposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. Potential Chronic Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer).

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Sodium hypochlorite].

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 3 (Not classifiable for fluman.) by face [sodium hypochlorite].

Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Sodium hydroxide].

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TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to lungs, mucous membranes, skin, eyes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

4: First Aid Measures

<u>Eye Contact:</u> Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.

<u>Skin Contact:</u> In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

<u>Serious Skin Contact:</u> Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

<u>Inhalation:</u> If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

<u>Serious Inhalation:</u> Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention.

<u>Ingestion:</u> Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product:

Auto-Ignition Temperature:

Flash Points:

Flammable Limits:

Products of Combustion:

Non-flammable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: combustible materials, metals, organic materials Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Not applicable.

Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks. Non-explosive in presence of shocks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Releases chlorine when heated above 35 deg. C. The substance itself is non-combustible and does not

burn. However, when heated to decomposition it emits corrosive and/or toxic fumes. May ignite combustibles. Fire risk in contact with organic materials. Contact with metals may evolve

flammable hydrogen gas.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Anhydrous Sodium Hypochlorite is very explosive. Primary amines and calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite react to form normal chloramines, which are explosive. Interaction of ethyleneimine with sodium (or other) hypochlorite gives the explosive N-choro cmpd. Removal of formic acid

from industrial waste streams with sodium hypochlorite soln becomes explosive at 55 deg C. Several explosions involving methanol and sodium hypochlorite were attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite, especially in presence of acid or other esterification catalyst. Use of sodium hypochlorite soln to destroy acidified benzyl cyanide residues caused a violent explosion, thought to have been due to formation of nitrogen trichloride. (Sodium hypochlorite)

6: Accidental Release Measures

<u>Small Spill:</u> Dilute with water and mop up or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

<u>Large Spill:</u> Corrosive liquid. Oxidizing material. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material.

Do not get water inside container. Avoid contact with a combustible material (wood, paper, oil, clothing...). Keep substance damp using water spray. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

7: Handling and Storage

<u>Precautions:</u> Keep locked up. Keep container dry. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from combustible material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids.

<u>Storage</u>: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Separate from acids, alkalis, reducing agents and combustibles. See NFPA 43A, Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers. Air Sensitive to light. Store in light-resistant containers.

8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

<u>Engineering Controls:</u> Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective threshold limit value.

<u>Personal Protection:</u> Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill: Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product. Exposure Limits: Sodium hypochlorite TWA: 1 CEIL: 1 (ppm as CI2) STEL: 1 (ppm as CI2) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Sodium hydroxide STEL: 2 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 2 CEIL: 2 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 2 (mg/m3) from NIOSH Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid. odour: Characteristic. Chlorine-like (Slight.) Taste: Not available. Molecular Weight: Not applicable. Colourless to light greenish yellow Colour: pH (1% soln/water): Neutral. Decomposition temperature: 40°C (104°F) **Boiling Point:** Melting Point: Not available. **Critical Temperature:** Not available. Specific Gravity: 1.07 - 1.093 (Water = 1) 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 0.62 (Air = 1) Vapor Density: (Water). Volatility: Not available. odour Threshold: Not available. Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available. Iconicity (in Water): Not available. **Dispersion Properties:** See solubility in water. Easily soluble in cold water. Solubility: 10: Stability and Reactivity Data The product is stable. Stability: **Instability Temperature:** Not available. Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials. light, air, heat Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids. Corrosivity: Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminium. Corrosive in presence of stainless steel (304), of stainless steel (316). Non-corrosive in presence of glass. Special Remarks on Reactivity: Decomposed by carbon dioxide from air. Slowly decomposes on contact with air. Unstable in air unless mixed with sodium hydroxide. Incompatible with ammonium acetate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium

acetate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium oxalate, and ammonium phosphate. Decomposition of sodium hypochlorite takes place within a few seconds with these salts. Also incompatible with primary amines, phenyl acetonitrile, ethyleneimine, methanol, acidified benzyl cyanide, formic acid, urea, nitro compounds, methylcellulose, cellulose, aziridine, ether, ammonia. Mixing this product with chemicals (e.g. ammonia,

acids, detergents, etc.) or organic matter (e.g. urine, faeces, etc.) will release chlorine gas. Chloramine gas may be evolved when ammonia and bleach are mixed.

Decomposed by hot water. Sensitive to light. Exposure to light accelerates decomposition.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity:

Sodium Hypochlorite is extremely corrosive to brass, and moderately corrosive to bronze. There is no corrosivity information for copper.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 5800 mg/kg [Mouse]. (Sodium hypochlorite). <u>Chronic Effects on Humans: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.)</u> by IARC [Sodium hypochlorite]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Sodium hypochlorite]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Sodium hydroxide]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, mucous membranes, skin, eyes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive). Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer, lung corrosive).

<u>Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:</u> Not available.

<u>Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:</u> May affect genetic material (mutagenic) (Sodium hypochlorite)

<u>Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:</u>

<u>Potential Health Effects:</u> Can cause severe irritation and possible burns to skin and eyes. Eye contact may also cause corneal and conjunctival enema, conjunctival haemorrhages. Contact with skin may also cause vesicular eruptions and eczematoid dermatitis which becomes evident upon re-exposure. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. Ingestion can cause burns to the digestive tract.

Symptoms may include:

- 1. pain and inflammation of the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, and stomach,
- 2. erosion of the mucous membranes (chiefly of the stomach), nausea, vomiting, choking, coughing, haemorrhage,
- 3. circulatory collapse with cold and clammy skin (due to methemoglobinemia), cyanosis, and shallow respirations,
- 4. confusion, delirium, coma,
- 5. enema of the pharynx, glottis, larynx with stridor and obstruction,
- 6. Perforation of the oesophagus, or stomach, with mediastinitis or peritonitis. Inhalation causes slight to severe respiratory tract irritation and delayed pulmonary enema. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause allergic respiratory reaction (asthma).

12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available. BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short-term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Dilute with water and flush to sewer of local ordinances allow, otherwise, whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 8: Corrosive material

Identification: Hypochlorite solution UNNA: 1791 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

15: Other Regulatory Information

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Protective Equipment: Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

All information and instructions provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet in respect of the substance is given solely in terms of the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993 and Regulations ("the Act"), is based on scientific and technical knowledge as at the date indicated on this MS Material Safety Data Sheet and is presented in good faith to be correct. The information and instructions provided in this MSDS apply only to the substance in its present form and not to any formulation or mix, in which event it is the sole responsibility of the user of the substance as formulated and/or mixed to investigate and establish any danger which may arise out of its use, wherever such user may be situated.

It is the sole responsibility of the person in receipt of this Material Safety Data Sheet wherever such recipient may be situated, to ensure that the information provided is communicated to and understood by any person who may come in contact with the substance in any place and in any manner whatsoever. If such recipient produces formulations or mixes using the substance, then it is such recipient's sole responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Act in respect of the provision of the necessary Material Safety Data Sheet, or to comply with any other applicable legislation.