(Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%))



2700 W. Firestone Lane Vancouver, Washington 98660

Emergency Phone Number: (800) 535-5053

Date Prepared: April 23, 2004
Revision Date: Novmber 6, 2009
INFOTRAC: 800-535-5053
Product Number: WBIO2AD-SF

Control Number:

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:

Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%) Chlorine bleach, Soda bleach

Synonyms: Chemical Family:

Chlorine

Formula:

NaOCl in Aqueous Solution

Product Description:

Biocide Treatment

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredient

Percent

CAS Number

PEL

Sodium Hyopchlorite

13-15%

7681-52-9

2 mg/m³ AIHA recommended

STEL 15 minute(s) (WEEL)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL DATA

Form:

Liquid

Color: Odor: Colorless to Pale Yellow Characteristic bleach odor

Boiling Point: Freeze Point: Vapor Pressure: Vapor Density (Air=1): No data available No data available

Specific Gravity: Density lb./gal (kg/L):

1.27 10.6 (1.27)

Density lb./gal (kg/L): pH(neat):

12-13

pH(1% solution)
Solubility in Water:

No Data Available 100% soluble

Evaporation Rate:

100% soluble
No data available

Volatility including Water:

No data available

Page 1 of 5

(Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%))

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Extinguishing Media:

Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Hydrogen chloride, chlorine

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind

and keep out of low areas.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: May release toxic gases.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:

Stable. May decompose upon heating and exposure to sunlight. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Polymerization: Incompatibility:

Most metals, acids, ammonia compounds, oxidizing materials,

peroxides, reducing agents.

SECTION VI – HEALTH DATA

OSHA PEL:

 2 mg/m^3

Listed Carcinogen:

California Proposition 65: Known to the state of California to cause the

following: Bromate; Cancer (May 31, 2003)

Inhalation:

May cause burns to the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract.

Ingestion:

No data available

Eves:

May cause burns to the eyes. May cause permanent eye damage.

Skin (Dermal):

May cause burns to the skin. Long term exposure: dermatitis.

SECTION VII - FIRST AID

Breathing (Inhalation):

If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. If respiration or pulse has stopped, have a trained person administer Basic Life Support (cardio-Pulmonary-Resuscitation/ Automatic External Defibrillator) and call for emergency services immediately.

Swallowing (Ingestion):

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water when vomiting stops. Get medical attention immediately.

Immediately flush eyes with a directed stream of water for at least 15 minutes, forcibly holding eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of all eye and lid tissues. Washing eyes within several seconds is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Get medical attention immediately.

Page 2 of 5

(Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%))

Skin (Dermal):

Immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated areas with soap and water. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION VIII - EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection:

A NIOSH approved respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) filters may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. When decomposition products exist, acid gas cartridges are also required. A half facepiece air-purifying respirator may be used in concentrations up to 50X the acceptable level, or when there is a potential for uncontrolled release. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

Eye Protection:

Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a faceshield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the

immediate work area.

Protective Gloves:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Protective material types:

natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

Protective Clothing:

Wear chemical resistant clothing and rubber boots when potential for

contact with the material exists. Contaminated clothing should be removed, then discarded or laundered.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use closed systems when possible. Provide local exhaust ventilation

where vapor or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with

applicable exposure limits.

SECTION IX - SPILL AND DISPOSAL DATA

Spill:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Shovel dry material into suitable container. Liquid material may be removed with a vacuum truck. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Evacuation of surrounding area may be necessary for large spills. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies. Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. SARA Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response

Waste Disposal:

Center at (800) 424-8802 (USA) or (202) 426-2675 (USA). Reuse or reprocess if possible. Containers should be triple rinsed according to label instructions. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. May be subject to disposal regulations: U.S.

Page 3 of 5

(Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%))

EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D002. This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegredation. This material is believed not to persist in the environment. It may also be harmful to . aquatic life in low concentrations.

SECTION X – TRANSPORTATION DATA

DOT Shipping Name:

Hypochlorite Solutions, 8, UN1791, PGII

DOT Hazard Label(s): DOT Hazard Placard(s): Corrosive Corrosive

DOT Hazard Class: UN/NA Number:

8, Corrosive UN1791

Packaging Group:

II

Reportable Quantity:

100 lbs.

SECTION XI – OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Status:

Not listed in TSCA inventory.

SARA Section 302:

SARA Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substances): Not regulated,

TPQ = 10,000

SARA Section 311:

SARA Section 311, 312 (Hazardous Substances): Hazard Class: Acute,

Fire Hazard, TPQ 10,000 lbs

SARA Section 312:

SARA Section 311, 312 (Hazardous Substances): Hazard Class: Acute,

Fire Hazard, TPO 10,000 lbs

Sara Section 313:

SARA Section 313 (Reportable Ingredients): Not listed, No threshold

amount.

HMIS Health:

3

HMIS Flammability:

0

HMIS Reactivity:

HMIS Personal Protection:

SECTION XII - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Requirements:

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Store in a cool, dry place Store in a corrosion resistant container such as titanium or tantalum with an adequate relief device. Store in a well-ventilated area. Avoid direct sunlight. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep separated from

incompatible substances.

Handling Procedure:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate

ventilation.

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Aboid direct

sunlight.

Page 4 of 5

(Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%))

SECTION XIII - TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: The toxicity and corrosivity of this material is a function of

concentration and pH. This material is irritating and may be corrosive to all tissue. Inhalation may cause coughing, choking, irritation and pulmonary edema. Eye contact may be irritating or corrosive with permanent damage (blindness). Skin contact may be irritating and corrosive. Long term skin exposure may result in dermatitis. Ingestion

is not a normal route of exposure. Ingestion may cause irritation,

corrosion of gastrointestinal tract, pain and vomiting.

Aquatic Toxicity Study: This material is believed to be of a moderate order of toxicity based on

analogous material.

SECTION XIV - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional: California Proposition 65: Known to the state of California to cause the

following: Bromate; Cancer (May 31, 2003). Strong oxidizer.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH=American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV=Threshold Limit Value
PEL=Permissible Exposure Limit
TWA=Time Weighted Average
STEL=Short-Term Exposure Limit

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