MATERIAL SAFTY DATA SHEET

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITES ACID

PRODUCT:TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID,SODIUM SALT

SECTION 01: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PREPARED BY	
PREPARATION DATE	. 10/August/16
PRODUCT NAME	Sodium Hypochlorite
CHEMICAL FORMULA	NaOCL.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	74.442 g/mol.
CHEMICAL FAMILY	. Inorganic salts .
EMERGENCY PHONE NO	

SECTION 02 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENT

U.N Number	Hazardous		C.A.S.#		
1791	YES		7681-52-9		
Synonym :Hypochlorite Solution , Hypochlorous Acid ,Sodium Salt					
SECTION 03: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION					
SEC	TION 03: HAZARDS		CATION		
SEC Substances	TION 03: HAZARDS	B IDENTIFIC	LD50		

Hazard Statements DANGER! EXTREMELY CORROSIVE IRRITANT Harmful if SWALLOWED or INHALED. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Can cause blindness, permanent scarring and death. Toxic if swallowed and in contact with skin Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause damage to cardiovascular, respiratory, nervous, and gastrointestinal systems and liver and blood through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life.	Precautionary Statements Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
---	--

SECTION 04 : FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

EYE CONTACT:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Wash mouth with water, then give plenty of milk or water to drink and obtain urgent medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

Consider oral administration of sodium thiosulfate solutions if sodium hypochlorite is ingested. Do not administer neutralizing substances since the resultant exothermic reaction could further damage tissue. Endotracheal intubation could be needed if glottic edema compromises the airway. For individuals with significant inhalation exposure, monitor arterial blood gases and chest x-ray.

SECTION 05 : FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE HAZARD:

Not considered to be a fire hazard. Substance releases oxygen when heated or reach with some metals, which may increase the severity of an existing fire. Containers may rupture from pressure build-up.

EXPLOSION HAZARD:

This solution is not considered to be an explosion hazard. Anhydrous sodium hypochlorite is very explosive.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Use water spray to cool fireexposed containers, to dilute liquid, and control vapor.

SPECIAL INFORMATION:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

SECTION 06 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible.

METHODS & MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEANING UP:

Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.

SECTION 07 : HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Use proper equipment for lifting and transporting all containers. Use sensible industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid all situations that could lead to harmful exposure. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE (including any incompatibilities):

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Isolate from incompatible substances. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not store near acids, heat, oxidizable materials or organics.

SECTION 08 : EXPOSE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT or BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUE: Airborne Exposure Limits:

- AIHA (WEEL) -

Sodium Hypochlorite: 2 mg/m3 (STEL)

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) -

Sodium Hydroxide: 2 mg/m3 Ceiling

Chlorine (from Sodium Hypochlorite): 0.5 ppm (TWA), 1 ppm (STEL)

- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV) -

Sodium Hydroxide: 2 mg/m3 Ceiling

Chlorine (from Sodium Hypochlorite): 0.5 ppm (TWA), 1 ppm (STEL), A4

- APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

PERSONAL RESPIRATORS (NIOSH APPROVED):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or

respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

SECTION 09 : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State :	Clear Liquid			
Color :	Banana-Colorer			
Physical Form :	Crystal granular			
Odor :	Pungent, chlorine-like odor			
Molecular Weight:	74.45			
Molecular Formula:	NaOCI			
Boiling Point :	103.8C (219F)			
Melting Point :	-18.3C (0F)			
Decomposition Point :	N/A			
Vapor Pressure :	6.6 @ 50C			
Vapor Density :	N/A			
Specific Gravity(Water =1): 1.173 (1.2)				
Bulk Density :	63-66 lbs/ft3(loose)			
Water Solubility :	1.2 g/100 g@25 C			
РН :	12.95 (11-13)			
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F): Decompose leaving salt solution.				
Odor threshold :	N/A			
Evaporation Rate :	Not applicable. (Similar to water)			
Coefficient of water/oil distribution :N/A				
Flash Point :	N/A			

Auto-ignition Temperature:

N/A

Flammability (solid, gas): N/A

SECTION 10:STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Slowly decomposes on contact with air. Rate increases with the concentration and temperature. Exposure to sunlight accelerates decomposition. Sodium hypochlorite becomes less toxic with age.

Conditions to Avoid :

Light, heat, air and incompatibles. Do not mix with other chemicals

Incompatibilities :

Ammonia (chloramine gas may evolve), amines, ammonium salts, aziridine, methanol, phenyl acetonitrile, cellulose, ethyleneimine, oxidizable metals, acids, soaps, and bisulfates.

Hazardous Decomposition:

Emits toxic fumes of chlorine when heated to decomposition. Sodium oxide at high temperatures.

Hazardous Polymerization :

Will not occur.

SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation :

Excessive inhalation of vapors, mists, or fumes may cause bronchial irritation, coughing, labored breathing, nausea, and pulmonary edema. Additional effects have included circulatory collapse and confusion, delirium, coma.

Ingestion :

May cause erosion of the mucous membranes. Symptoms include vomiting, circulatory collapse, confusion, coma, and death. May cause edema of pharynx, glottis, and larynx and perforation of the esophagus or stomach. Effects are less damaging at lower concentrations.

Skin contact :

Contact may cause severe irritation with blistering and eczema, especially at higher concentrations. Prolonged exposure may cause destruction of the dermis with impairment of the skin. Burn may not be immediately apparent.

Eye Contact :

Contact may cause impairment of vision and corneal damage, especially at higher concentration. Severe irritation and burn can occur.

Chronic Exposure:

A constant irritant to the eyes and throat. May cause lung damage, tissue destruction, & eye burns. May act as a sensitizer.

Aggravation of pre-existing condition :

Persons with impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION

Ecotoxicity Data :

This material will not harm biological sewage treatment work in normal use. The surfactant(s) contained in this preparation complies (comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents.

Fate and Transport:

This material is not expected to bio-accumulate under normal use.

SECTION 13 : DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Product does not contain any prescribed substances under the Environmental Protection Act Regs (1991) but is classified as special waste under the Control of Substances (Special Waste) Regs 1996. Dilute with water and flush to sewer if local ordinances allow, otherwise, whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. For small quantities dilute with at least 1000 parts of water and pour down waste water drain (foul sewer). Rinse out empty containers thoroughly and recycle if facilities exist or dispose of as commercial waste. For larger quantities contact a licensed waste contractor. SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.) & International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name : HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

UN Number : UN no. 1791

Hazard class: 8

Packing Group : III

Information reported for product/size: 4L

SECTION 15 : REGULATORY INFORMATION

-------\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\------TSCA: Yes EC: Yes Japan: Yes Australia: Yes

------\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2_____ RCRA- -TSCA-CERCLA: 100 261.33: No 8(d): No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: No Fire: No Pressure: No Reactivity: No (Mixture / Liquid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 2R

Poison Schedule: S5

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

SAF-T-DATA(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe Flammability Rating: 0 - None Reactivity Rating: 1 - Slight

Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)

Risk Phrase: 31, 34, 36, 38, 50 Safety Phrase: 1, 2, 26, 36, 37, 39, 45

SECTION 16 :OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer :

Water Specialist Supply(WSS THAILAND) CO.,Ltd provide information contained here in good faith but make no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy.This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handing of the material by a properly trained person using this product.Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose.