

## Section 1: Identification of the Substance and the Supplier.

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite

Recommended use: Bleach/Sanitiser

**Company details**: Stratacote Surface Protection

**Address**: 76B Bremners Road, Ashburton

**Telephone number**: 021 280 2158

Email: info@stratacote.co.nz

Emergency Phone No: 0800 243 622 (0800 CHEMCALL) for out of hours advice

### **Section 2: Hazards identification**

ERMA NZ Approval: HSR 004692 Sodium Hypochlorite >5-25% in a non hazardous

diluent

SIGNAL WORD: Danger

**HSNO classifications**: 8.2 C Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

8.3 A Causes serious eye damage9.1 B Harmful to aquatic life

ERMA NZ Approval: HSR 004692 Sodium Hypochlorite >5-25% in a non hazardous

diluent





## **Hazard Statement(s):**

H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 – Causes serious eye damage.

H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **Precautionary Statements**

#### Prevention:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 – Read label before use.

P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 – Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P273 – Avoid release to the environment.

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite

Issue 2.2 March 2018 Page 1 of 6



P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Response:

P101 – If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P301+P330+P331 – IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 – IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

P310 – Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P321 – Specific treatment: 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 oedema compromises the airway. For individuals with significant inhalation exposure, monitor arterial blood gases and chest x-ray.

P363 – Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P391 - Collect spillage.

## Storage:

P405 – Store locked up.

### **Disposal:**

P501 – Dispose of the product and packaging at an approved landfill or other approved facility. Avoid contamination of waterways. Do not use container for any other purpose.

## **Section 3: Information on Ingredients**

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium Hypochlorite	7681-52-9	10-17 % w/v
Water	-	Balance to 100%

#### **Section 4: First Aid Measures**

First Aid: Call a Doctor or National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

following first aid treatment.

Skin Contact: Rinse skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and

wash before re-use.

**Eye Contact**: Rinse with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses if

present and easy to do, continue rinsing.

IMMEDIATELY seek medical attention.

Rinse mouth, do **NOT** induce vomiting.

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite

Ingestion:

Issue 2.2 March 2018 Page 2 of 6



#### IMMEDIATELY call a POISONS CENTRE or doctor.

**Inhalation:** If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing.

## Medical attention and special treatment:

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 oedema compromises the airway. For individuals with significant inhalation exposure, monitor arterial blood gases and chest x-ray. Capable of causing corneal burns

## **Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures**

**Hazards from combustion products**: Not considered to be a fire hazard. Substance releases oxygen when heated, which may increase the severity of an existing fire. Containers may rupture from pressure build-up. Toxic chlorine gas evolves when heated.

**Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment**: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing when in confined spaces **Suitable extinguishing media**: Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, to dilute liquid, and control vapour.

Hazchem: 2R

### **Section 6: Accidental Release Methods**

**Method and materials for containment and clean up**: Contain spill with sand or other absorbent material and transfer to plastic drums for approved disposal. Wash away very small spills with water, avoid contamination of waterways

## **Section 7: Handling and Storage**

**Precautions for safe handling**: Avoid inhaling any vapours/mists.

**Conditions for safe storage**: Store separate from foodstuffs and acids. Allow container to vent if required.

## Section 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

**Workplace** No exposure standard set.

**Exposure** A Decomposition product, Chlorine gas, has:

guidelines: 8hr TWA of 0.5 ppm (1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

15min STEL of 1 ppm (2.9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**Ventilation** A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to

**specification:** 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.

**Personal Protective** Wear protective gloves and eye protection

equipment:

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite

Issue 2.2 March 2018 Page 3 of 6



## **Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Physical state: Liquid
Colour: Pale Straw
Odour: Chlorine
Solubility in water: 100%
Specific gravity: 1.2 – 1.3

Flash point (°C): Not Determined pH: 1% Solution 12-13

## **Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

**Chemical Stability**: Strong Oxidiser. 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, acids, incompatibles

Material to avoid: Ammonia (chloramine gas may evolve), amines,

ammonium salts, urea, UAN, aziridine, methanol, phenyl acetonitrile, cellulose, ethyleneimine, oxidisable metals,

acids, soaps, and bisulfates

**Hazardous reactions**: Liberation of toxic chlorine gas when exposed to acidic

conditions.

## **Section 11: Toxicological Information**

Persons with impaired respiratory function, or heart disorders (or disease) may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance

**Ingestion**: May cause nausea, vomiting

SPECIES: Mouse ENDPOINT: LD50 VALUE: 5800 mg/kg

**Eye contact:** Contact may cause severe irritation and damage, especially at

higher concentration

**Skin contact:** May irritate skin.

Inhalation: INHALATION FORM: Vapours/Mists/Aerosols

REMARK: Inhalation of aerosol may cause lung oedema. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.

essentia

**Long term effects**: A constant irritant to the eyes and throat. Low potential for

sensitization after exaggerated exposure to damaged skin

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite

Issue 2.2 March 2018 Page 4 of 6



## **Section 12: Ecological information**

**Ecotoxicity:** SPECIES: Clupea pallasi Pacific herring

TYPE OF EXPOSURE: Flow through

DURATION: 96 hr ENDPOINT: LC50

VALUE: 65, 33 - 97 ug/l (= 0.065 mg/l)

REFERENCE SOURCE: Ref No: 5842. Thatcher, T.O. (1978) The

Relative Sensitivity of Pacific Northwest Fishes and Invertebrates to Chlorinated Sea Water. In: R.L.Jolley, H.Gorchev, and D.H.Hamilton,Jr.(Eds.), Proc.Second

Conf.Water Chlorination, Environ.Impact and Health Effects,

Vol.2, Oct.31 to Nov.4, 1977, Gatlinburg, TN:341-350

[ECOTOX]

**Bioccumulative:** No **Rapidly Degradable:** Yes

### **Section 13: Disposal considerations**

**Disposal methods:** Dispose of the product and packaging at an approved landfill or other approved facility. Avoid contamination of waterways. Do not use container for any other purpose.

## **Section 14: Transport information**

**Road and Rail Transport:** Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS

5433:2012 (Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)

Marine, Air Transport: Similar listing as for Road and Rail Transport apply

**UN No.:** 1791 **Proper Shipping Name:** Sodium Hypochlorite solution >5%

DG Class(es): 8 Packing Group: III Hazchem: 2R

## **Section 15: Regulatory Information**

**ERMA NZ Approval:** HSR 004692 Sodium Hypochlorite >5-25% in a non hazardous

diluent

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite Issue 2.2 March 2018



#### Section 16: Other information

**Disclaimer:** This SDS summarises our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety limits of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Stratacote Surface Protection cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material. If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact Stratacote Surface Protection.

Revision History: Version 2.1 created on July 2014.

Updated to version 2.2 in March 2018: Reason for update: Section 2 Revision.

Product Name: Sodium Hypochlorite Issue 2.2 March 2018

Page 6 of 6