

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE TECH

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE TECH
Product number 2604

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Cleaning agent. Laboratory reagent.
Uses advised against Mixing with acids.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Reagent Chemical Services
 11b - 13 Aston Fields Road
 Whitehouse Industrial Estate
 Runcorn
 Cheshire WA7 3DL
 T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00)
 F: 01928 716425
 E: info@reagent.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7
 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified
Health hazards Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 1 - H400

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

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Precautionary statements	<p>P273 Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.</p>
Supplemental label information	EUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
Contains	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION, ... % CI ACTIVE
Supplementary precautionary statements	<p>P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.</p> <p>P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P391 Collect spillage.</p> <p>P405 Store locked up.</p>

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION, ... % CI ACTIVE	10-30%
CAS number: 7681-52-9	EC number: 231-668-3
M factor (Acute) = 10	
Classification	
Skin Corr. 1B - H314	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	<p>Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.</p> <p>Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.</p>
Inhalation	<p>Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway.</p> <p>Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.</p>

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Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin contact	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Severe irritation of nose and throat. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Ingestion	May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.
Skin contact	Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Severe corrosive hazard. Water used for fire extinguishing, which has been in contact with the product, may be corrosive.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Very toxic or corrosive gases or vapours. Chlorine. Oxygen.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Regular protection may not be safe. Wear chemical protective suit. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. This product is corrosive. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. This product is corrosive. Immediate first aid is imperative. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from the following materials: Acids. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Corrosive storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION, ... % Cl ACTIVE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1.5 (Chlorine) mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2.9 (Chlorine) mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1.55 mg/m³

Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 3.1 mg/m³

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1.55 mg/m³

Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 3.1 mg/m³

General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1.55 mg/m³

General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 3.1 mg/m³

General population - Dermal; Long term local effects: 1.55 mg/m³

General population - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 3.1 mg/m³

General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.26 mg/kg/day

PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.21 µg/L

- marine water; 0.042 µg/L

- STP; 4.69 mg/l

- ; Oral (predators) 11.1 mg/kg food

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



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Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.
Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. For exposure up to 8 hours, wear gloves made of the following material: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Protective gloves should have a minimum thickness of 1.2 mm. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material.
Other skin and body protection	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140. Check with the manufacturer for suitability of respiratory protection before use.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow.
Odour	Chlorine.

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Odour threshold	Not available. Not available.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): >7 pH (diluted solution): 12.5 @ 5% pH (diluted solution): 10.3 @ 1%
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	Not determined.
Flash point	>111°C @ 101.3 kPa°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Evaporation factor	Not determined.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not relevant.
Vapour pressure	Not determined.
Vapour density	Not determined.
Relative density	~ 1.2 @ 20°C
Bulk density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	~ 100 g/100 g water @ 20°C Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: -3.42 @ 20°C, pH12.5. The value is a calculated estimate.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not relevant.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not determined.
Explosive properties	Not applicable. Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not relevant. Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
<u>9.2. Other information</u>	
Other information	None.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity The following materials may react with the product: Acids. Chemically-active metals.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Can produce chlorine gas on contact with acids and oxygen on contact with metals. May produce chlorine oxides. May generate heat.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Acids. Chemically-active metals. Flammable/combustible materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,100.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 20,000.0

Species Rabbit

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Species Rat

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Causes severe burns.

Human skin model test Not available.

Extreme pH ≥ 11.5 Corrosive.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Corrosive to skin. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

IARC carcinogenicity None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

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Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat.

Ingestion

May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact

Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.

Eye contact

Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs

No specific target organs known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Unless otherwise specified the information in this section refers to sodium hypochlorite in general.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity

Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC50, 96 hours: 0.032 mg/l, Marinewater fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC₅₀, 48 hours: 0.141 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

EC₅₀, 72 hours: 0.036 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Acute toxicity - microorganisms

EC₅₀, 3 hours: 563 mg/l, Activated sludge

Acute toxicity - terrestrial

NOEC, 10 weeks: 200 mg/l, Cortunix japonica.

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage

NOEC, 28 days: 0.04 mg/l, Menidia peninsulae (Tidewater silverside)

Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages

Not available.
No supplied or registered information

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, 15 days: 0.007 mg/l, Marinewater invertebrates

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product contains inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.

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Phototransformation Air - Half-life : 114.6 days
Refers to hypochlorous acid.

Stability (hydrolysis) Technically not feasible.

Biodegradation Technically not feasible.

Biological oxygen demand Not available.

Chemical oxygen demand Not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient log Pow: -3.42 @ 20°C, pH12.5. The value is a calculated estimate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Scientifically unjustified.

Henry's law constant K air/water = 0.076 @ pH5.5 @ 20°C

Surface tension 82.4 mN/m @ 20°C 24.3% available chlorine.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1791

UN No. (IMDG) 1791

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UN No. (ICAO) 1791

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Proper shipping name (IMDG) HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Proper shipping name (ICAO) HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Proper shipping name (ADN) HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 8

ADR/RID label 8

IMDG class 8

ICAO class/division 8

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group III

IMDG packing group III

ICAO packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS F-A, S-B

Emergency Action Code 2X

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 80

Tunnel restriction code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways. RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. IATA: International Air Transport Association. ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. LC ₅₀ : Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD ₅₀ : Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose). EC ₅₀ : 50% of maximal Effective Concentration. PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion Aquatic Acute = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)
General information	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.
Key literature references and sources for data	Source: European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Eye Dam. 1 - H318: Skin Corr. 1B - H314: : Calculation method. Aquatic Acute 1 - H400: : Calculation method.
Training advice	Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision comments	General rewrite

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Revision date	22/05/2020
Revision	3
Supersedes date	27/09/2013
SDS number	11499
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.