Safety Data Sheet

SUPER FOAM CHLOR (#1600)

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
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SECTION 1: Identification

Identification

Product Name	:	SUPER FOAM CHLOR (#1600)
Product code	:	FP3250
CAS-No.	:	MIXTURE
Synonyms	:	No additional information available
Recommended use	:	No additional information available
Restrictions on use	:	No additional information available

Supplier

Hydrite Chemical Co.
17385 Golf Parkway
Brookfield, WI, 53045
T 262-792-1450

Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Corrosive to metals Category 1
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 1

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : May be corrosive to metals
Harmful if swallowed
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Very toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

Prevention : Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust, mist, spray, vapors, fume, gas.

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response : If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on the SDS).
Rinse mouth.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
Collect spillage.

Storage : Store in a secure manner.
Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal : Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Hazards not otherwise classified : May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide. Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. May react violently with water. Reacts vigorously or violently with many organic and inorganic chemicals such as: acids, acrolein, acrylonitrile, chlorinated hydrocarbons (e.g. 1,2dichloroethylene), chlorine dioxide, maleic anhydride, nitroethane, nitroparaffins, 2-nitrophenol, nitropropane, phosphorus, potassium persulfate, and tetrahydrofuran (containing peroxides).

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US) : 16.08% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Dermal)
18% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Inhalation (vapors))

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	CAS-No.: 1310-58-3	10 – 15	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	CAS-No.: 7681-52-9	1 – 5	Ox. Liq. 3, H272 Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
N,N-DIMETHYL-N-DODECYLAMINE OXIDE	CAS-No.: 1643-20-5	1 – 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	CAS-No.: 1300-72-7	1 – 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	CAS-No.: 1310-73-2	1 – 5	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Seek medical attention immediately.

First-aid measures after inhalation : If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. If using mouth to mouth, use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). Symptoms may be delayed.

First-aid measures after skin contact : If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. If skin feels slippery, caustic may still be present in sufficient quantities to cause rash or burn. Continue washing until slick feeling is gone. Do not apply oils, ointments, or creams unless directed by a physician. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

First-aid measures after eye contact : If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Do not apply oils, ointments, or creams unless directed by a physician. Eye irrigation when started within seconds is essential to achieving maximum effectiveness. Do not interrupt flushing. Continue flushing with water during transport to emergency care facility.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Rinse mouth out with water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear and give more water. Do not give sodium bicarbonate, fruit juices, or vinegar.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Dust or mist may irritate or burn the nose, mouth, throat, and respiratory tract. May cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. May cause: coughing, sneezing, runny nose, sore throat, shortness of breath, wheezing, tightness of chest, chest pain, choking, impaired lung function, pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration and ultimate scarring. Note that the irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. Repeated exposure may cause dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Possible effects following exposure: Permanent eye damage. Visual disturbances. blisters. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. At high concentrations: May cause destruction of eye tissue. long term effects. Glaucoma. Cataract. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause damage to the mouth, throat, stomach, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion can cause severe burns, and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and stomach. May cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding, fall in blood pressure, shock, collapse, and gastrointestinal ulcerations. Damage may appear days after exposure. May be fatal if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.
Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary	:	No specific antidote known. The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does not reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. This material will have corrosive effects in which case it may not be advisable to induce vomiting. Acute effects can include mucosal damage and severe laryngeal edema associated with corrosive agents. Maintain under observation for 48 hours due to the risk of pulmonary edema. Steroid therapy, if given early, has been reported effective in preventing pulmonary edema. All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcemia, so calcium levels should be monitored. Potassium salts have a hypothetical risk of hyperkalemia which can cause cardiac arrhythmia. In addition to calcium levels, potassium and phosphate levels should be monitored. Also consider continuous EKG monitoring to detect hyperkalemia.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use a heavy water stream. Use water with caution. Contact with water will generate considerable heat and cause spattering if applied directly to product.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	:	Contact with acids may generate sufficient heat to ignite nearby combustible material. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
Explosion hazard	:	Contact with metals produces hydrogen gas which may form explosive mixtures with air. May generate potentially explosive oxygen.
Reactivity in case of fire	:	Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with acids may generate sufficient heat to ignite nearby combustible material. Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode. Do not allow water to enter the vessels, a violent reaction may occur. If the product is involved in a fire, it can release toxic chlorine gases.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Toxic fumes may be released. Corrosive vapors. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Chlorine. Toxic chlorine gases. halogenated compounds. metal oxides. sodium oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Potassium oxides. Phosphorus oxides. Ammonia (as NH3).
Firefighting instructions	:	Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not get water inside containers.

Protection during firefighting	:	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	:	Caution - this product can cause the floor to be very slippery.
Protective equipment	:	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection". Do not exceed the occupational exposure limits (OEL).
Emergency procedures	:	Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	:	Stop leak, if possible without risk. For large spills, confine the spill in a dike and charge it with wet sand or earth for subsequent safe disposal.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Soak up residue with inert absorbent material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Caution: this product may react violently with acids and water. Do not absorb in sawdust, paper, cloth or other combustible absorbents. Do not attempt to neutralize spilled materials. Toxic chlorine gas may be released. Flush remaining area with plenty of water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly.
Other information	:	Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	:	Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid dust or mist formation. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do NOT taste or swallow. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Mixing this product with gross filth such as feces, urine, etc. or with ammonia, acids, detergents or other chemicals will release hazardous gases irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes. To dilute: Add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Add product very slowly while stirring constantly. If product is added too rapidly or without stirring and becomes concentrated at the bottom of the mixing vessel, excessive heat may be generated resulting in dangerous boiling and spattering and possible immediate violent eruption of highly caustic solution.
Hygiene measures	:	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	:	Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat. Store in a secure manner. Avoid storage on wood floors or near wooden walls, etc. Do not freeze. Keep out of direct sunlight. Avoid temperatures greater than 70 °F. Product degrades more rapidly with increasing temperature. Deadly carbon monoxide gas can form in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas or tanks when alkaline products contact food, beverage, or dairy products. Do not enter such areas until they have been well ventilated and carbon monoxide and oxygen levels have been determined to be within OSHA acceptable limits. If carbon monoxide and oxygen levels cannot be measured, wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus.
Incompatible materials	:	Metals. Combustible materials. Keep away from incompatibles. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.
Storage temperature	:	No additional information available
Heat-ignition	:	Keep away from all sources of ignition.

Packaging materials : Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Keep only in the original container. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container tightly closed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
N,N-DIMETHYL-N-DODECYLAMINE OXIDE	No data available	No data available
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	2 mg/m³ Ceiling	No data available
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	No data available	No data available
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	2 mg/m³ Ceiling	2 mg/m³ TWA
SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	No data available	No data available

Section 8 Notes : *Exposure Limit for Chlorine: 1 ppm Ceiling; 3 mg/m3 Ceiling (OSHA); 0.5 ppm TWA; 1 ppm STEL (ACGIH).

Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : General room ventilation is required. Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures or other engineering controls may be needed to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Avoid creating dust or mist. Maintain adequate ventilation. NOTE: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Use protective apron. Safety shoes.

Hand protection : Protective gloves. Chemical-resistant. Impervious. Check gloves for leaks before use. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use.

Eye protection : Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed. Do not wear contact lenses.

Skin and body protection : Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Full body suit. Rubber boots. Rubber Apron

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator for dusts and mists. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other information : Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Reports indicate that sodium hypochlorite can react with various fabrics usually increasing with concentration. Reactions vary significantly depending on the strength of chemical, material treatment and color of dyes. Fire resistant clothing treated cotton has a stronger response than plain cotton. Poly blend fabrics and meta-aramid fabric have a weaker response than natural fibers. Contact the Personal Protective Equipment manufacturer for specific information about their products.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Color	:	Slight yellow.
Odor	:	Slight chlorine odor.
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	> 13 (as is)
Melting point	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	No data available
Flash point	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.202 @ 25 °C
Solubility	:	Appreciable.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosion limits	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Information on stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	Oxidizer. Keep away from combustible materials. Keep away from reducing agents. Corrosive to most metals.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To Dilute: add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Exothermic reaction on contact with : Acids. Incompatible materials. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide. Contact with acids, halogenated organics, organic nitro compounds, glycols, or sodium tetraborate may produce flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with,2-dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethane, or phosphorous can form spontaneously flammable chemicals. Reacts with strong acids to generate dangerous chlorine gas. Reacts with strong reducing agents. May result in a violent reaction with evolution of heat and harmful gases.
Conditions to avoid	:	Incompatible materials. Extremely high or low temperatures.
Incompatible materials	:	acids. amines. strong oxidizing agents. chloroform. ammonia. aluminum. glycols. reducing agents. lead. brass. metals. phosphorous pentoxide. organic materials. ammonium salts. aziridine. methanol. iron. copper. bisulfates. metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, etc. phenyl acetonitrile. cellulose. ethyleneimine. oxidizable metals. soaps. organic nitro compounds. chlorinated hydrocarbons. fluorinated hydrocarbons. acetaldehyde. chlorine trifluoride. hydroquinone. maleic anhydride. tetrahydrofuran. acrolein. phosphorous. trichloroethylene. leather. wool. magnesium. silver nitrate. acrylonitrile. organic peroxides. tin. nickel. halogenated compounds. zinc. sodium tetrahydroborate. explosives. zirconium. bronze. other alkali sensitive metals or alloys. chromium. 1,2-dichloroethylene. tetrachloroethane. food sugars. cobalt. ammonium hydroxide. household products. nitro-organic compounds. halogenated organics. urea. DO NOT USE sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents in formulations containing this product. Suspected cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed.

Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Hydrogen. oxygen. hydrogen chloride. hypochlorous acid. phosphine. dichloroacetylene. Toxic vapors. Chlorine. Chlorine-containing gases. Acrylic monomers. Sodium oxide. Potassium oxides. Phosphorous oxide. ammonia.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Numerical measures of toxicity

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
N,N-DIMETHYL-N-DODECYLAMINE OXIDE	Rat: 1064 mg/kg	Rabbit: 560 – 2000 mg/kg Rat:2000 mg/kg	No data available
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	Rat: 284 mg/kg	No data available	No data available
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Rat: 8.91 g/kg	Rabbit: > 20000 mg/kg	Rat (Vapor): > 10.5 mg/l
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Rat: 325 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1350 mg/kg	No data available
SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	Rat: 1000 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	No data available

ATE Values: SUPER FOAM CHLOR (#1600) (MIXTURE)

ATE US (oral)	1968.729 mg/kg body weight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
Carcinogenicity : Not classified
This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
STOT-single exposure : Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified
Aspiration hazard : Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Dust or mist may irritate or burn the nose, mouth, throat, and respiratory tract. May cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. May cause: coughing, sneezing, runny nose, sore throat, shortness of breath, wheezing, tightness of chest, chest pain, choking, impaired lung function, pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration and ultimate scarring. Note that the irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. Repeated exposure may cause dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

Symptoms/effects after eye contact	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Possible effects following exposure: Permanent eye damage. Visual disturbances. blisters. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. At high concentrations: May cause destruction of eye tissue. long term effects. Glaucoma. Cataract. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause damage to the mouth, throat, stomach, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion can cause severe burns, and complete tissue perforation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and stomach. May cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding, fall in blood pressure, shock, collapse, and gastrointestinal ulcerations. Damage may appear days after exposure. May be fatal if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	:	Skin disorders. Eye disorders. Lung disorders. Respiratory system disorders. Cardiovascular disorders.
Other information	:	This material will affect all tissues with which it comes into contact. The severity of the tissue damage is a function of concentration, the length of tissue contact time, and local tissue conditions. After exposure, there may be a time delay before irritation and other effects occur.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No additional information available

Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation	:	D002 - (CORROSIVE WASTE).
Waste treatment methods	:	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions. Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
Additional information	:	Do not re-use empty containers. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Modes of transport

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number (DOT)	:	UN3266
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	:	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE ; SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE)
Hazard Class (DOT)	:	8
Packing group (DOT)	:	II
Labels Required (DOT)	:	Corrosive

IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):

Identification Number (IMDG)	:	UN3266

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE ; SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE)
Hazard Class (IMDG)	: 8
Packing group (IMDG)	: II
Labels Required (IMDG)	: Corrosive substances

IATA (International Air Transport Association):

Identification Number (IATA)	: UN3266
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE ; SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE)
Hazard Classes (IATA)	: 8
Packing group (IATA)	: II
Labels Required (IATA)	: Corrosive

Environmental hazards

Dangerous for the environment	: Yes
Marine pollutant	: Yes

Other transport information

Other information	: Sodium hypochlorite solution. This product is not regulated as a Marine Pollutant when transported in containers less than 119 gallons and shipped solely by air or land transportation.

The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors.

DOT RQ Table

Name	DOT RQ
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	1000 lbs RQ
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	100 lbs RQ
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1000 lbs RQ

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

This product or mixture is not known to contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-58-3)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (7681-52-9)	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb

SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

International Regulations

No additional information available

US State regulations

Component	CAS No.	State or local regulations
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-58-3	Wisconsin HAP
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	Wisconsin HAP

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Physical: 1

NFPA Rating System

NFPA health hazard: 3
NFPA fire hazard: 0
NFPA reactivity: 1

Abbreviations and acronyms	
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Average Weight
RQ	Reportable Quantity

Revision date: 5/8/2024
Supersedes: 1/16/2023
Issue date: 1/29/2007
Indication of changes: Changes made throughout the SDS.New format.
SDS Prepared by: EP

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.