Industrial Chemicals Inc.

2042 Montreat Drive - PO Box 660688 - Birmingham, Alabama 35216

March 24, 2022

Attention: Safety Data Sheet Coordinator

Dear Customer:

Enclosed is the Safety Data Sheet for Sodium Hypochlorite 12.5% NSF dated June 14, 2021 that provides important health and safety information for this recently purchased product. Since you may redirect the product to more than one area within your location or to another facility, please be sure this information is available to all persons handling and/or using the material.

This Safety Data Sheet has either been updated since you last received it or is for a product not previously purchased from Industrial Chemicals Inc. Please consider it the current version to replace any previous version you may have received. In the event any revisions are made to the Safety Data Sheet, a revised copy will be forwarded for the next purchase.

The distribution of these safety data sheets is part of our continuing Product Stewardship Program of providing information and updating our customers. The regulations promulgated by OSHA for Hazard Communication, 29 CFR 1910.1200 have been considered in the distribution of this Safety Data Sheet.

Should you have any questions please call 205-823-7330 or send email to Regulatory@industrialchem.com.

Thank you,
Industrial Chemicals Inc.

If you prefer to receive safety data sheets by email please provide the company name, contact name, email address and phone number and return this page by fax to 205-278-5822 or email to Regulatory@industrialchem.com

Contact Name _____ Phone Number _____ Email Address _____

Company Name _____

100167

2016 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE SHEET

Guide Number: 154

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH
· TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death.
· Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.
· Avoid any skin contact.
· Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed.
· Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
· Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION
· Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
· Some are oxidizers and may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).
· Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
· Containers may explode when heated.
. For electric vehicles or equipment, GUIDE 147 (lithium ion batteries) or GUIDE 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted.

PUBLIC SAFETY
· CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
· As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
· Keep unauthorized personnel away.
· Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
· Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
· Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
· Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
· Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

Spill
· See the Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire
· If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the Canada and United States National Response Centers reference document.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE
FIRE

Small Fire
· Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

Large Fire
· Dry chemical, CO2, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.
· Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
· Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

2016 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE SHEET

Guide Number: 154

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sodium Hypochlorite, 5 - 17%

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 03-06-2020
4.0	06-14-2021	10000001223	Date of first issue: 06-14-2021

Olin Corporation (OCAP) encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sodium Hypochlorite, 5 - 17%

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Olin Corporation (OCAP)
Address : 190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1530
Clayton MO 63105
Telephone : (423) 336-4850
E-mail address : INFO@OLIN.COM
Local Emergency Contact : 1-800-424-9300
Identified uses : Disinfectant.
Paper bleaching agent
Water treatment chemicals
Biocidal product
Bleaching agents, Activators and Stabilizers
Textile bleaching agent

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Corrosive to Metals : Category 1

Skin corrosion : Category 1B

Serious eye damage : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : May be corrosive to metals.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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

induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 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/ doctor.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance
Substance name : Sodium Hypochlorite, 5 - 17%

CAS-No. : 7681-52-9

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	>= 5 - <= 17
Water	7732-18-5	>= 83 - <= 95
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	>= 0.1 - <= 4.5

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.
In case of skin contact : Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse.
Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.
In case of eye contact : - Wash eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes at least. Do not forget to remove contact lenses.
Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of

water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures(above)any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.
Protection of first-aiders	:	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Notes to physician	:	May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do NOT use water jet. May spread fire. Dry chemical extinguishing agents may react with product; use with caution.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.
Further information	:	For safety reasons in case of fire, containers should be stored separately in closed containments. Do not breathe fumes.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Wear suitable protective equipment. Keep upwind of spill.

Avoid breathing vapor.
Ventilate area of leak or spill.
Avoid all contact.
Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.
Wear suitable protective clothing.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions : Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Do not discharge directly to a water source.
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Contain spilled material if possible.
Absorb with materials such as:
Vermiculite.
Cover with absorbent or contain. Collect and dispose.
Dike and transfer to suitable and properly labeled containers.
This material is corrosive. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, prior to handling.
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, polypropylene absorbent).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : Keep container closed.
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Wear personal protective equipment.
Use with adequate ventilation.
Protect from direct exposure to sunlight.
Use good general industrial hygiene practices for handling.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep container tightly closed.
Store away from incompatible materials. See STABILITY AND REACTIVITY section.
Store under cover in a dry, clean, cool, well ventilated place away from sunlight.
Store away from oxidizing materials.
Store in original vented container.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame-ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	STEL	2 mg/m3	US WEEL
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	C	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
		C	2 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	2 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

Engineering measures : Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to

maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process.
For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Filter type : The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Particulate filter.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ('latex'). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ('nitrile' or 'NBR'). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ('EVAL'). Polyvinyl chloride ('PVC' or 'vinyl'). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ('PVA'). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection : Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Reports indicate that sodium hypochlorite can react with various fabrics usually increasing with concentration. Reactions vary significantly depending on strength of chemical, material, fabric 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

Appearance : liquid

Color : No data available

Odor	:	pungent
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	12 - 14 (77 °F / 25 °C)
Freezing point	:	-4 °F / -20 °C Method: Literature
Melting point/range		-4 °F / -20 °C Method: Literature
Pour point		
Softening point		
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.
Flammability (liquids)	:	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Self-ignition	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as pyrophoric.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	:	12 mmHg
Relative vapor density	:	Not available
Relative density	:	1.082 - 1.275 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	completely miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable

Molecular weight	:	74.5 g/mol
Metal corrosion rate	:	Corrosive to metals

Note: These are the Reference Points for these Physical Properties listed above, unless otherwise noted in their respective Physical Property value information: Boiling Point at 760 mmHg; Evaporation Rate Butyl Acetate = 1; Relative Vapor Density Air = 1; and Relative Density Water = 1.
NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	No data available
Chemical stability	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Polymerization will not occur. Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	contact with incompatible materials Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources. Excessive heat. contact between acids and chlorates, a component of this product mixture, can cause the generation of chlorine gas.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Oxygen.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact
Skin contact
Inhalation
Ingestion

Acute toxicity

Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 805 mg/kg Method: Estimated.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 10.5 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 1,000 mg/kg

Sodium hydroxide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 336 mg/kg Method: Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: The LC50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Result : Causes burns.
Remarks : Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.
Prolonged contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Causes severe burns.
Remarks : Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Result : Corrosive
Remarks : May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Corrosive
Remarks : May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Dust may irritate eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Sodium hydroxide:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.
Remarks : Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.
Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Sodium hydroxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Remarks : Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Sodium hydroxide:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: For similar material(s):

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Effects on fetal development : Remarks: Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Sodium hydroxide:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Effects on fetal development : Remarks: No relevant data found.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Assessment : Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Sodium hydroxide:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Remarks : Repeated exposures to dusts of this material are not anticipated to result in systemic toxicity or permanent lung injury; however, excessive exposures may cause less severe respiratory effects.

Sodium hydroxide:

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Sodium hydroxide:
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.22 - 0.62 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Method Not Specified.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.035 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Menidia peninsulae (tidewater silverside)): 0.04 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Test Type: flow-through test Method: Other guidelines
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): 28.7 mg/l

Sodium hydroxide:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Sodium hydroxide:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Sodium hydroxide:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Sodium hydroxide:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 14
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Other adverse effects

Components:

Sodium hypochlorite:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Sodium hydroxide:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL.
THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information.
All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal,

State/Provincial and local laws and regulations.
Regulations may vary in different locations.
Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.
DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 1791
Proper shipping name	:	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	8

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1791
Proper shipping name	:	Hypochlorite solution
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	Corrosive
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	855
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	851

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1791
Proper shipping name	:	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (sodium hypochlorite)
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	8
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-B
Marine pollutant	:	yes
Remarks	:	Stowage category BHypochlorites

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number	:	UN 1791
Proper shipping name	:	Hypochlorite solutions
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	CORROSIVE
ERG Code	:	154
Marine pollutant	:	yes(sodium hypochlorite)

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data

Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Corrosive to Metals
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2

California Prop. 65

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

International Regulations

Montreal Protocol : Not applicable

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent) : Not applicable

Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants) : Not applicable

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TCSI : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

TSCA : All substances listed as active on the TSCA Inventory or are not required to be listed.

AICS : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

DSL : All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

ENCS : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

ISHL : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

KECI : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

PICCS : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

IECSC : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are

exempt, or are supplier certified.

NZIoC : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

CH INV : All intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

TSCA list

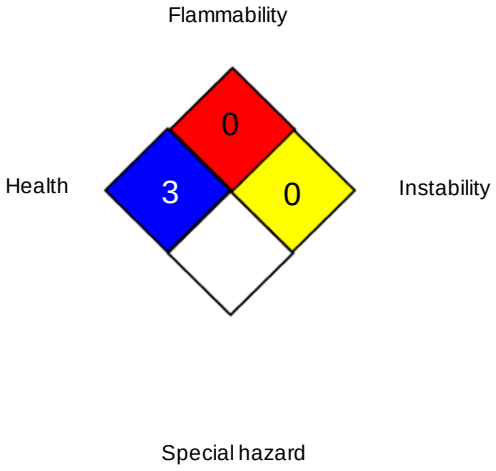
No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA P0	:	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	:	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / C	:	Ceiling limit
OSHA P0 / C	:	Ceiling limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / STEL	:	Short-Term TWA

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule;

ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Revision Date : 06-14-2021

Olin Corporation (OCAP) urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given.Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

US / Z8

Sodium Hypochlorite 12.5%
Hazard Classification Data

Hazard Data	FIFRA Classification / Typical Hazard Labeling, as outlined in EPA Label Review Manual	OSHA HCS Requirement for Section 2 of Safety Data Sheet
Signal Word	Danger	Danger
Acute Toxicity, Oral LD_{50}: 3000 – 5000 mg/kg	(Category III) Harmful if swallowed.	Not classified.
Acute Toxicity, Dermal LD_{50}: > 2000 mg/kg	(Category III) Harmful if absorbed through skin.	Not classified.
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation LC_{50}:	Not classified.	Not classified.
Skin Irritation / Corrosion – Corrosive (tissue destruction into the dermis and / or scarring)	(Category I) Causes skin burns.	(Category 1) Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation – Corrosive (irreversible destruction of ocular tissue) or corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days	(Category I) Causes irreversible eye damage.	(Category 1) Causes serious eye damage.
Sensitization	Not classified.	Not classified.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not labeled.	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	Not labeled.	Not classified.
Reproductive / Developmental Toxicity	Not labeled.	Not classified.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure	Not labeled.	(Category 3) May Cause Respiratory Irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure	Not labeled	Not classified.
Aspiration Hazard	Not labeled.	Not classified.
Environmental (Aquatic) Toxicity, Acute. Documented Fish Kills, LC_{50} 0.6 mg/L	This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.	Not within OSHA's jurisdiction, therefore not required on SDS. Optional GHS aquatic toxicity symbol and hazard statement: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. The requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

DANGER
Harmful if swallowed.
Harmful if absorbed through skin.
Causes skin burns.
Causes irreversible eye damage.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.