



Hawaii's only locally manufactured cleaning product line

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Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Identification

Product Identifier:

Aqua Brite

Recommended Use:

Laundry bleach and cleaner

Manufacturer:

ABC Corporation

Company Address

94-085 Leonui St.

Waipahu, HI 96797

Company Telephone

(808) 671-2671

CHEMTREC Emergency Phone Number 1(800) 424-9300

(24hr hotline)

Section 2. Hazard(s) Identification

Hazard classifications:

Physical Hazards:

Metal corrosion 1

Health Hazards:

Skin corrosion/irritation 1

Eye damage/irritation 1

Specific target organ toxicity (respiratory) 3

Acute toxicity to aquatic environment 1

Environmental Hazards:

Label elements:

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word:

DANGER

Hazard Statement:

H290: May be corrosive to metals.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statement:

Prevention:

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

P260: Do not breathe mist or vapors.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

P264: Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P234: Keep only in original container

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

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

P304+P351: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312: Call CHEMTREC or doctor if you feel unwell.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call CHEMTREC, a doctor, or emergency response.

P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

P391: Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405: Store locked up.

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P406: Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3. Composition/Information on ingredients

Name	CAS No.	%	GHS-US classification
Sodium Hypochlorite	7681-52-9	5-7%	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1; Serious Eye damage/Eye irritation Category 1; Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) ; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard Category 1 ; Corrosive to metals Category 1
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	0.20%	

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Skin Contact:

Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Move person to fresh air.

Eye Contact:

Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Ingestion:

Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician:

Probably mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Most Important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Chemical burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
Small Fires: Use carbon dioxide, or water spray.
Large Fires: Use flooding quantities of water as fog.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP) fire extinguishers. Such use may cause explosion with release of toxic gases.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: None known
Fire Hazard: May decompose, generating irritating chlorine gas.
Explosion Hazard: Not explosive
Reactivity: Nonflammable and noncombustible.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General Measures: Do not walk through spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid direct contact. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate the area before entry.
Small Spill: Wipe up with absorbant material. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.
Large Spill: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Never return spills in original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

For non-emergency personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate PPE
Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel

For Emergency responders

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).
Emergency procedures: Follow Standard Operating Procedures for facility where accidental release occurred. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions: Do no discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Environmental manager must be informed of all major releases.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely and in accordance with state and federal regulations. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see Section 8 of the SDS.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed: ND

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid contact with skin or eyes.
Do not ingest.
Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.
Wear protective equipment if necessary.
Mix only with water in accordance with label directions.
Mixing this product with ammonia, acids, detergents, etc or with organic materials, e.g. feces, urine, etc. will release chlorine gas, which is irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes.

Hygiene Measures:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
While handling this product, avoid eating, drinking or smoking.

Storage:

Do not freeze.
Store in a cool, shaded outdoor area.
Inside storage should be in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
To maintain hypochlorite strength, do not store in direct or heated indoor areas.
Keep in original vented container.
Keep container closed when not in use.
Do not store adjacent to chemicals that may react if spillage occurs.
If closed containers become heated, vent to release decomposition products (mainly oxygen under normal decomposition).

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control Parameters				
Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA (PEL)	OSHA (STEL)
Name	Sodium Hypochlorite		Chlorine*	
AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) / WEEL (workplace Environmental Exposure Level guides) 2010	2 mg/m ³ : 15 minute. (Short-term time weighted average)		Not established	
ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) TWA (Time Weighted Average)	Not established.		0.5 ppm	
ACGIH STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)	Not established.		1 ppm	
OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)	Not established.		0.5 ppm	
ACGIH Ceiling	Not established.		Not established	
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health) IDLH (Immediate Danger to Life & Health)	Not established.		10ppm	
OSHA STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)	Not established.		1 ppm as Cl ₂	
NIOSH (15 min. ceiling)	Not established.		0.5 ppm	

*Chlorine is unlikely to be present as a decomposition product, but may be present in incidents of accidental mixing with other chemicals.

TWA - Time-Weighted Averages based on 8hr / day, 40hr / week exposure

Exposure Controls

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation to maintain levels below STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) of 1 ppm as chlorine.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face protection: Wear safety glasses, goggles or face shield to prevent eye contact.

Skin and body protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Butyl rubber, Neoprene, or Nitrile Gloves should be worn when handling this material. Wear chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse.

Respiratory protection: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. When airborne exposure limits are exceeded (see above) use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and chemical goggles. For emergency and other conditions where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other protective measures: Eye wash facility and emergency shower should be in close proximity.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Greenish yellowish clear liquid

Color: Greenish/yellowish

Odor: Pungent

Odor threshold: 0.9mg/m³

pH: 11.2 - 11.4 (1% solution)

Melting point: Not pertinent

Freezing point: -23.3°C

Boiling point: Decomposes at 110°C (230°F)

Flash Point: ND

Evaporation Rate: ND

Flammability (solid/gas): ND

Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: ND

Vapor Pressure: 12.1 mm Hg @ 20°C (68°F)

Vapor Density: 2.61 (air=1)

Relative Density (Specific Gravity): 1.2 g/mL or 10 lb/gallon @ 20°C (68°F)

Solubility in Water: Mixes infinitely with water.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water): ND

Auto-ignition Temperature: ND

Decomposition Temperature: Decomposes @ 110°C (230°F)

Molecular Weight: 74.5 g/mole

Viscosity: 1.75 - 2.50 centipoises (varies with temperature)

ND - Not Determined

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage, handling, and use.
Instability/Decomposition Temperature:	All bleach decomposition is dependant on temperature. For any given temperature, the higher the strength, the faster it decomposes. In summary, for every 10 degrees Celcius increase in storage temperature, the sodium hypochlorite will decompose at an increased rate factor of approximately 3.5.
Conditions of Instability:	High heat, ultraviolet light.
Incompatibility with Various Substances:	Oxidizing agents, acids, nitrogen containing organics, metals, iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, organic materials, and ammonia. May develop chlorine if mixed with acidic solutions.
Corrosivity:	Corrosive to metals.
Special Remarks on Reactivity:	Rate of decomposition increases with heat.
Special Remarks on Corrosivity:	None.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Oral Toxicity (LD50)	3-5g/kg (rat)
Dermal Toxicity (LD50):	>2g/kg (rabbit)
Primary Eye Irritation:	Corrosive
Primary Skin Irritation:	Corrosive
Inhalation Toxicity (LC50):	ND
Chronic Effects (Human Risk Assesment):	Based on the toxicity profile and exposure scenarios for sodium hypochlorite, EPA concludes that the risks from chronic and subchronic exposure to low levels sodium hypochlorite are minimal and without consequence to human health.
Carcinogenicity:	Under ACGIH, IARC, NTP and OSHA, no ingredient in this product is present equal to or above 0.1 concentration that would be a confirmed, probable carcinogenic.

ND - Not determined

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Sodium hypochlorite is low in toxicity to avian wildlife, but it is highly toxic to freshwater fish and invertebrates.
Freshwater Fish Toxicity:	Atlantic Herring (<i>clupea harengus</i>) LC50 = 0.033 - 0.097 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8) Shiner Perch (<i>cymatogaster aggregata</i>) LC50 = 0.045 - 0.098 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8) Three Spine Stickleback (<i>gasterosteus aculeatus</i>) LC50 = 0.141 - 0.193 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8) Pink Salmon (<i>oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>) LC50 = 0.023 - 0.052 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8) Coho Salmon (<i>oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>) LC50 = 0.026 - 0.038 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8) English Sole (<i>parophrys vetulus</i>) LC50 = 0.044 - 0.144 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8) Fat Head Minnow (<i>pimephales promelas</i>) LC50 = 0.22 - 0.62 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 7)
Invertebrate Toxicity:	Water Flea (<i>ceriodaphnia</i> sp. 0) LC50 = 0.006 mg/l.24hr

Water Flea (daphnia magna)

LC50 = 0.07 - 0.7 mg/l.24hr

Water Flea (daphnia magna)

LC50 = 2.1 mg/l.96 hr

Fresh Water Shrimp (gammarus fasciatus)

LC50 = 0.4 mg/l/96 hr

No common name (nitocra spinipes)

LC50 = 0.40 mg/l/96 hr

Persistence:

ND

Environmental Fate:

In fresh water, sodium hypochlorite breaks down rapidly into non-toxic compounds when exposed to sunlight. In seawater, chlorine levels decline rapidly; however, hypobromite (which is acutely toxic to aquatic organisms) is formed. EPA believes that the risk of acute exposure to aquatic organisms is sufficiently mitigated by precautionary labeling and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

Bioconcentration:

This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.

Biodegradation:

This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer. This product can be neutralized with sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, sodium sulfite. Do not confuse these products with sulfates or bisulfates. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not contaminate water containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, county, state and federal regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information

	Inside containers (< 1.3 gallons)	Container (>1.3 gallons)
UN Number	Limited Quantity	UN 1791
UN Proper Shipping name	--	Hypochlorite Solutions (Sodium
Transport Hazard Class	--	8
Packing Group	--	PG III
Environmental Hazard (e.g. Marine Pollutant)	Yes	Yes
Reportable Quantity (RQ):	100 lb (45.4 kg) or 80 gallons	100 lb (45.4 kg) or 80 gallons

Materials of Trade (MOT) Exceptions.

Certain hazardous materials transported in small quantities as part of a business are subject to less regulation, because of the limited hazard they pose. These materials are known as Materials of Trade. The regulations that apply to MOTs are found in 49 CFR § 173.6.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations

OSHA HAZCOM:

This material is considered hazardous under the HAZCOM Standard (29CFR 1910.1200)

OSHA PSM (Process Safety Management):

Not regulated under PSM Standard (29 CFR 1910.119)

Section 16. Other Information

HMIS III (Hazardous Materials Identification System):

Health: 2
Flammability: 0
Physical Hazard: 1

PERSONAL PROTECTION

See Section 8

NFPA 704 (National Fire Protection Association):

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	0
INSTABILITY	0
SPECIAL	None

International Fire Code / International Building Code: Irritant

ANSI (American National Standards Institute):

Hazardous Industrial Chemicals - Complies with ANSI Z400.1 - 2004.

SDS-Preparation:

Hazardous Industrial Chemicals - Complies with ANSI Z129.1 - 2006.

Precautionary Labeling:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The 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, unless specified in the text.

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