



Chief Medical Supplies Ltd.
411 – 19 Street, S. E.
Calgary, AB., Canada.
T2E 6J7
1.866.620.6034

Safety Data Sheet HemaChlor

Document No. M-D6-022

Section I – Product and Company Identification

Ingredients: Sodium Hypochlorite (CAS No: 7681-52-9) and Water (CAS No: 7732-18-5)

Molecular Weight: NA

Chemical Formula: NA

Product Code: HemaChlor (NaClO-50-4)

Company Identification:

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For information, call:

1-403-207-6034

Emergency Number:

1-403-207-6034

Section II – Hazards Identification

As for Sodium Chlorite 12%

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Corrosive to eye tissue and may cause severe damage and blindness.

Skin Contact: Corrosive. May cause severe skin irritation. Prolonged contact may lead to burns and blisters and may aggravate dermatitis. May cause whitening or bleaching of the skin.

Inhalation: Corrosive to the respiratory passage. Causes irritation of the mouth, nose and throat. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may cause productive cough, running nose, bronchopneumonia, pulmonary edema (fluid build-up in lungs) and reduction of pulmonary function. If mixed with acids or warmed to temperatures greater than 40 °Celsius, Sodium hypochlorite solutions release chlorine gas. This gas can cause severe irritation of the nose and throat.

Exposures to high levels of chlorine gas may result in severe lung damage.

Ingestion: Corrosive. Causes burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Causes vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea. Coma, shock and death may occur.

Section III – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Chemical Formula	CAS No.	% by weight
Sodium Hypochlorite	Na-O-Cl	7681-52-9	5%
Water	H ₂ O	7732-18-5	95%

Section IV – First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Wash eyes with water for a minimum of 30 minutes or until no evidence of the chemical remains. Hold eyelids open during flushing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: Due to the severely irritating or corrosive nature of the material, swallowing may lead to ulceration and inflammation of the upper alimentary tract with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Also, perforation of the esophagus or stomach may occur, leading to mediastinitis or peritonitis and the resultant complications.

Section V – Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: None.

Flash Point Method: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Flammable Limits in Air (%): Not Available.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

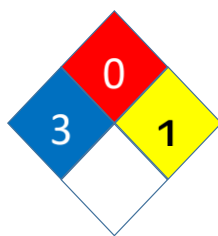
Special Exposure Hazards: Keep containers cool to prevent rupture and release of material. Closed containers may explode in fire. Spilled material may cause floors and contact surfaces to become slippery.

Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion Materials (under fire conditions): Chlorine. Oxygen. Oxides of sodium.

Special Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.

NFPA RATINGS FOR THIS PRODUCT ARE: Not Available.

HMIS RATINGS FOR THIS PRODUCT ARE: HEALTH 3, FLAMMABILITY 0, REACTIVITY 1



Section VI – Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautionary Measures: Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed. Consult local authorities.

Procedure for Clean Up: Ventilate area. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills: prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Clean up residual with absorbent material, place in appropriate container and flush with water. Spilled material may cause floors and contact surfaces to become slippery.

Section VII – Handling and Storage

Handling: Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. When diluting, add this product to water in small amounts to avoid spattering. Never add water to this material.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Store below 29 °C. Do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store away from organic chemicals, strong bases, metal powders, carbides, sulfides, and any readily oxidizable material. Storage area should be equipped with corrosion-resistant floors, sumps and should have controlled drainage to a recovery tank. Store in a sealed polyethylene lined container.

Section VIII – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits. Make up air should always be supplied to balance air exhausted (either generally or locally). Ventilation required when spraying or applying in a confined area. Ventilation should be explosion proof. Eliminate ignition sources.

Respiratory Protection: Wear appropriate acid mask.

Gloves: Impervious gloves. Neoprene gloves. Nitrile gloves. Rubber gloves.

Skin Protection: Neoprene coated apron or chemical resistant clothing. Impervious boots.

Eyes: Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

Other Personal Protection Data: Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location

Section IX – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Clear Green to yellow.

Odor: Chlorine.

pH 11.5 - 13

Specific Gravity: 1.175

Boiling Point: Decomposition at 40°C / 104°F

Freezing/Melting Point: -25°C / -12°F

Vapor Pressure: 17.5 mmHg

Vapor Density: Not Available.

% Volatile by Volume: Not Available.

Evaporation Rate: Not Available.

Solubility: Soluble in water.

Section X – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Unstable above 40°C / 104 °F.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures. Exposure to light.

Materials to Avoid: Acids. Ammonia. Strong oxidizers. Reducing agents. Metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. Chlorine. Oxides of sodium. Oxygen.

Additional Information: Hypochlorites may react with primary amines to form nitrogen trichloride which explodes spontaneously in air. Hypochlorite bleach reacts with urea to form nitrogen trichloride which explodes spontaneously in air. Some metals accelerate the decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite. Nickel. Copper. Tin. Iron and its alloys. Manganese.

Section XI – Toxicological Information

Principle Routes of Exposure

Ingestion: Corrosive. Causes burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Causes vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea. Coma, shock and death may occur.

Skin Contact: Corrosive. May cause severe skin irritation. Prolonged contact may lead to burns and blisters and may aggravate dermatitis. May cause whitening or bleaching of the skin. Inhalation: Corrosive to the respiratory passage. Causes irritation of the mouth, nose and throat. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may cause productive cough, running nose, bronchopneumonia, pulmonary edema (fluid build-up in lungs) and reduction of pulmonary function. If mixed with acids or warmed to temperatures greater than 40 °Celsius, Sodium hypochlorite solutions release chlorine gas. This gas can cause severe irritation of the nose and throat. Exposures to high levels of chlorine gas may result in severe lung damage.

Eye Contact: Corrosive to eye tissue and may cause severe damage and blindness.

Additional Information: Aspiration may cause lung damage. Corrosive effects on the skin and eyes may be delayed, and damage may occur without the sensation or onset of pain.

Acute Test of Product:

Acute Oral LD50: Not Available.

Acute Dermal LD50: Not Available.

Acute Inhalation LC50: Not Available.

Carcinogenicity:

Ingredients	IARC - Carcinogens	ACGIH - Carcinogens
Water	Not listed.	Not listed.
Sodium Hypochlorite, Solution	Group 3	Not listed.

Carcinogenicity Comment: No additional information available.

Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity: No data Available.

Section XII – Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic life at low concentration. Toxicity is primarily associated with pH.

Ecotoxicological information:

Sodium hypochlorite, solution Ecotoxicity:

- Fish species** – 0.03 - 0.19 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h semi-static
- 0.05 - 0.771 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through
- 0.06 - 0.11 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through

- 0.18 - 0.22 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static
- 0.28 - 1 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flowthrough
- 0.4 - 0.8 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static
- 4.5 - 7.6 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static

Crustaceans: No Data available

Fresh water Algae: 0.095 mg/L EC50 Skeletonema costatum

Section XIII – Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. Reduce with agents such as bisulfites or ferrous salt solutions. Some heat will be produced. Keep on alkaline side and dilute with copious amounts of water. The main end-product is salt water. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Do not burn. Do not flush to surface water or sanitary sewer system. If pH of material is equal to or greater than a 12.5, the material is a RCRA Hazardous Waste D002, corrosive.

Section XIV – Transport Information

Disposal of Waste Method: Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

Section XV – Regulatory Information

DOT (U.S.):

DOT Shipping Name: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

DOT Hazardous Class 8

DOT UN Number: UN1791

DOT Packing Group: III

DOT Reportable Quantity (lbs): Not Available.

Note: No additional remark.

Marine Pollutant: No.

TDG (Canada):

TDG Shipping Name: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 8

UN Number: UN1791

Packing Group: III

Note: No additional remark.

Marine Pollutant: No.

Section XVI – Other Information

SDS creation date: Jan 13, 2016

Last revision date: Jan 13, 2016

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Chief Medical Supplies be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Chief Medical Supplies has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

***This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR
and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR***