SAFETY DATA SHEET – Hypo Bleach

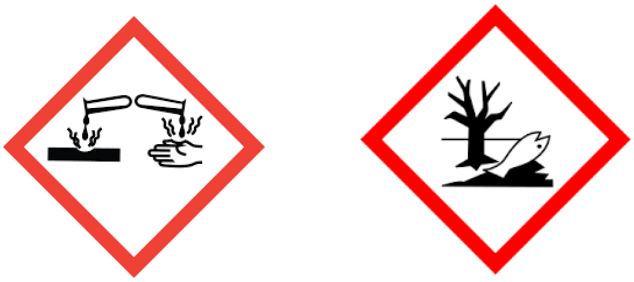
1. IDENTIFICATION

Revision Date	May 2022
Product Name	**Hypo Bleach**
Other Names	Sodium Hypochlorite; Hypochlorous Acid, Sodium Salt
Uses	Water treatment: Sanitising agent. Available chlorine = 10 - 15%.
Contact Information	Sprint Cleaning Products Pty Ltd Address: 1/90 Heathcote Rd, Moorebank NSW 2170 T: 02-8712 2406 E: admin@sprintcleaningproducts.com.au W: www.sprintcleaningproducts.com.au
Emergency Contact	Managing Director

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	6
Globally Harmonised System	
Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Hazard Categories	Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1 Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word			Danger
Hazard Statements		**EUH031**	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
		H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
		H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P273**	Avoid release to the environment.
		P264	Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
		P260	Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection.
	Response	**P303 + P361 + P353**	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		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 a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
		P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
	Storage	**P405**	Store locked up.
	Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium Hydroxide	HNaO	1310-73-2	0.7 - 2.0 %
Sodium Hypochlorite	ClHO.Na	7681-52-9	10.5(m/m as avail Cl2) %
Water	H20	7732-18-5	Balance %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 capfuls of water. Get medical aid immediately.

Eye Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Get medical aid immediately**.**

Skin Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Discard contaminated clothing in a manner, which limits further exposure.

Inhaled Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. DO NOT use mouth-to-mouth respiration.

Advice to Doctor	Symptoms caused by exposure: Chlorine gas released from sodium hypochlorite causes irritation of respiratory system, consisting in coughing, difficult breathing, stomatitis, nausea and pulmonary oedema. Contact with skin can cause skin irritation, followed by blisters and eczema (especially at 12% concentration). The eye contact causes serious damages of eyes. Ingestion of tens of grams of sodium hypochlorite solution (12% concentration) can cause mucous membrane burns, perforation of the oesophagus and stomach, and laryngeal oedema. Medical Attention and Special Treatment: In case of eyes and face splashing, treat eyes firstly. Treat symptomatically and supportively.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.
Flammability Conditions	Not considered to be a fire hazard. Sodium hypochlorite itself does not burn, but poisonous gases are produced in fire.
Extinguishing Media	Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, to dilute liquid, and control vapour.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Contact with combustible materials can cause explosions. Hazchem Code: 2X
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Emits toxic fumes of chlorine (hypochlorous acid and sodium chlorate) when heated to decomposition. The decomposition is an exothermal process.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Keep containers cool with water spray. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Wear a self- contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to prevent contact with thermal decomposition products. Containers mayexplode when heated.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit. Please note: Structural fire fighters uniform will provide limited protection.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Emergency procedures, Evacuate the danger area or to consult an expert. Approach from upwind. Isolate the area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus in confined spaces, in cases where the oxygen level is depleted, or in case of significant emissions. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Keep away from incompatible products.
Clean up Procedures	Spills/Leaks: The spills can be neutralized using light reducing agents such as sodium sulphite sodium bisulphite or sodium thiosulphate. Do not use sulphates or bi-sulphate! Contain and recover when is possible.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so.

Decontamination	Special precautions: Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust! Do not use sulphates or bisulphates for spill neutralizing! Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Authority.
Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Protect against physical damage. Personnel when handling the product must wear protective equipment for hand, skin or eyes, and including protective breathing apparatus. Area should be well ventilated. Advice on general occupational hygiene: Avoid inhalation or ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure safe handling of the substance. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials. The electrical equipment should be corrosion resistant.
Storage	Keep in tightly closed containers, store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Isolate from incompatible substances. The aqueous solutions are sensitive to light and air. Avoid storage for long period because the product degrades over time. The recommended storing temperature is 15-25 C. Storage at 15 C reduces the rate of decomposition. This product has a UN classification of 1791 and a Dangerous Goods Class 8 (Corrosive) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous goods By Road and Rail.
Container	Materials used for storage tanks: • Polyethylene; 5-7 years life time. The outdoor tanks must be UV proof. • glass fibre reinforced plastics - designed accordingly • Steel Halar lined (Halar is a copolymer 1:1 ethylene- chlorotrifluoroetylene); 3-6 years life time function of quality of lining application. Incompatible materials: reducing agents, combustible materials (wood, cellulose), organic materials, metals, acids. Materials to avoid: carbon steel, stainless steel, copper and its alloys, aluminium, unprotected metals.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	HSIS Airborne Exposure Limits: Chlorine: TWA 1 ppm (3 mg/m3 peak limitation) NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Peak limitation is a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available on biological limit values for this product.
Engineering Measures	These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines

between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Personal Protection Equipment

RESPIRATOR: Self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece operated in the pressure demand. For emergencies or instances where exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive pressure, air supplied respirator. Warning! Air -purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen deficient atmospheres (AS1715/1716).

EYES: Chemical splash goggles and/or face shield must be worn when possibility exist for eye contact due to splashing or spraying liquid or vapor (AS1336/1337).

HANDS: Wear PVC, rubber or neoprene gloves. Glove thickness has to be of minimum 1.2 mm. Do not use leather gloves (AS2161).

CLOTHING: Wear impervious protective clothing including boots, lab coat, apron or coveralls and safety footwear (AS3765/2210). Work Hygienic Practices Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.x

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Chlorine odour
Colour	Clear, colourless
pH	>12
Vapour Pressure	2500 Pa (@20 deg C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	100 deg C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Miscible in water
Specific Gravity	1.09 for 5.25% - 1.21 for 12.0%
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	-3.42 (calculated value)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information

Reactivity: Reacts violently with acids with chlorine released.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Sodium hypochlorite is extremely corrosive for aluminium, brass. Reacts with metals (nickel, cooper, tin) with oxygen release, with ammonia urea, oxidisable substances, ammonium nitrate, ammonium oxalate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium acetate, ammonium carbonate, cellulose and methanol.

Chemical Stability

Unstable. Stability decreases with concentration, heat, light exposure, decrease in pH and contamination with heavy metals, such as nickel, cobalt, copper and iron. In practice, a factor of 2 decrease in concentration produces nearly a factor of 5 decrease in decomposition rate at any given temperature with a pH range of approximately 11 to 13. At pH <11, sodium hypochlorite is unstable and decomposes with the release of chlorine.

Conditions to Avoid

Light, heat and incompatibles.

Materials to Avoid

Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions: aluminium, brass, cellulose, steel, stainless steel, bronzes.

	Strong acids, strong oxidizers, heavy metals (which act as catalysts), reducing agents, ammonia and ammonium salts, ether, and many organic and inorganic chemicals such as paint, kerosene, paint thinners, shellac.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Emits toxic fumes of chlorine (hypochlorous acid and sodium chlorate) when heated to decomposition. The decomposition is an exothermal process.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Sodium hypochlorite is extremely corrosive for aluminium, brass. Reacts with metals (nickel, cooper, tin) with oxygen release, with ammonia, urea, oxidisable substances, ammonium nitrate, ammonium oxalate, ammonium phosphate, ,ammonium acetate , ammonium carbonate , cellulose and methanol.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Acute toxicity: Sodium Hypochlorite: Rat male Oral LD50 = 1100 mg/kg bw (for sodium hypochlorite sol.. 12% free chlorine). Mouse male Oral LD50, = 880 mg/kg bw (for sodium hypochlorite sol.. 12% free chlorine). Other routes : intra-peritoneal Rat LD 50, (1h) > 10,7 mg/L air, causes abundant tearing. Rabbit male/female LD50, >20 g/kg bw. Causes serious skin irritation. Mouse LD= 240-250mg/kg bw, Guinea pig LD: 63 mg/kg bw. Repeated dose toxicity: Oral NOAEL: 50 mg/kg bw/day Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not sensitising Germ cell mutagenicity: No genetic toxicity effects Carcinogenicity: No carcinogenic potential Reproductive toxicity: Sodium hypochlorite has no genotoxic potential, therefore no classification is required according to 67/548/EEC and 1272/2008/EC (CLP) requirements. Information on Possible routes of exposure: Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin/ eye exposure. Interactive Effects: Sodium hypochlorite reacts rapidly with the organic molecules and cellular components, forming organic chlorinated compounds which have their own toxicity (BIBRA 1990)
Eye Irritant	Causes eye damage. Eye damage, category 1. Eye contact causes serious burns and discomfort.
Ingestion	Causes severe pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and shock. May cause haemorrhaging of the digestive tract. May cause corrosion and permanent tissue destruction of the oesophagus and digestive tract. May be harmful if swallowed.
Inhalation	Irritant. Inhalation of sprayed solution and vapours can cause respiratory system irritation caught, difficulty of breathing, stomatitis, nausea and pulmonary edema. Classified as STOT Single Exposure 3.
Skin Irritant	Light irritant at low concentrations. Moderate irritant at medium concentrations (>5%). Corrosive at concentration higher than 10%. Skin corrosive category 1B.
Chronic	
Other	Prolonged inhalation may cause respiratory tract inflammation and lung damage. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis to serious eye damage.
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic Toxicity Tests demonstrate NOEC (7 days)= 0,0021 mg/L. Factor M=10.

	Short-term toxicity to invertebrates (molluscs, Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia) - Fresh water: EC50/LC50 =0,141 mg/L - Marine water: EC50/LC50 =0.026 mg/L Long-term toxicity to invertebrates - Marine water: LC100 (36days) 0,005mg/L - NOEC for aquatic invertebrates = 0.007 mg/L Short-term toxicity to fish - Fresh water LC 50 =0,06 mg/l - Marine water LC 50= 0.032 mg/l Long-term toxicity to fish - Marine water: NOEC= 0,04 mg CPO/L Short-term toxicity to algae and aquatic plants: Not applicable, sodium hypochlorite decomposes rapidly. Long-term toxicity to algae and aquatic plants - Fresh water EC50/LC50=0,1 mg/l - Marine water EC10/LC10 or NOEC =0,02 mg/L
Persistence/Degradability	Biotic: The inorganic water cannot be tested for biodegradability. Abiotic: Hypochlorite degrades quickly during the transport through sewage system. Photo-transforming (Photolysis) Atmospheric degradation: At medium pH (6, 5-8, 5) value, half of sodium hypochlorite is present as hypochlorous acid and the other half is dissociate as hypochlorite ions. In the atmosphere, hypochlorous acid degrades, generating atomic chlorine, which is destroyed by UV radiation. The half-life is115 days. This material does not react with ozone layer. Photolysis in water. Half-life for sodium hypochlorite solution, active chlorine 12-15%, at 250C is 220 days. In presence of light, the half-life decreases 3-4 times. The UV radiation decomposes the hypochlorite, generating chlorate, chlorite and oxygen: 3 ClO- => ClO3- + 2 Cl- (1) 2 ClO- => 2 Cl- + O2 (2) In water, under photolysis, sodium hypochlorite with concentration of13-18 mg/L, has a half-life of 12 min. at pH =8. This increases up to 60 min. with pH decreasing
Mobility	At medium pH (6,5-8,5) value, half of sodium hypochlorite is present as hypochlorous acid and the other half is dissociate as hypochlorite ions. The absorption of hypochlorous acid particles, the air volatilization and soil absorption are very low. Thus, hypochlorite remains in aqueous phase and degrades to chlorine.
Environmental Fate	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Hypochlorite reacts instantaneously with organic and oxidant materials. Has not potential for bioaccumulation. PBT/vPvB: Hypochlorite does not fulfil the PBT criteria (not PBT) and not the vPvB criteria (not vPvB).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility. Waste packaging should be recycled. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

Regulation Name	ADG
UN Number	1791
Shipping Name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Dangerous Goods Class	8 Corrosive Substance
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable.
Pack Group	III
Precaution for User	CORROSIVE
Hazchem Code	2X
EPG	37 TOXIC AND/OR CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES Non-Combustible
Special Provision	Not applicable.

Sea Transport

Regulation Name	IMDG
UN Number	1791
Shipping Name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Dangerous Goods Class	8 Corrosive Substance
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable.
Pack Group	III
Precaution for User	CORROSIVE
Hazchem Code	2X
EPG	37 TOXIC AND/OR CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES Non-Combustible
Special Provision	Not applicable.

Air Transport

Regulation Name	IATA
UN Number	1791
Shipping Name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Dangerous Goods Class	8 Corrosive Substance
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable.
Pack Group	III
Precaution for User	CORROSIVE
Hazchem Code	2X
EPG	37 TOXIC AND/OR CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES Non-Combustible
Special Provision	Not applicable.

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification
Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule	6
National/Regional Inventories	
Australia (AICS)	Listed
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
AICS Name	HYPOCHLOROUS ACID, SODIUM SALT

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision	3
Revision Date	03 Jan 2017
Reason for Issue	GHS Revision

Legend to Abbreviations and Acronyms

<	less than
<	greater than
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods Code
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm2	square centimetres
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C ('C)	degrees Celsius
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority
g	gram
g/cm3	grams per cubic centimetre
g/l	grams per litre
HSNO	Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IATA	International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
Immiscible	liquids are insoluble in each other
Kg	kilogram
kg/m3	kilograms per cubic metre
LC50	LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50	LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals
ltr	Litre
m3	cubic metre
mbar	millibar
mg	milligram
mg/24H	milligrams per 24 hours
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/m3	milligrams per cubic metre
Misc	miscible

Miscible	liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present
mm	millimetre
mPa.s	milli Pascal per second
N/A	Not Applicable
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppm/2h	parts per million per 2 hours
ppm/6h	parts per million per 6 hours
RCP	Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
tne	tonne
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ug/24H	micrograms per 24 hours
UN	United Nations (number)
wt	weight

This SDS summarises Sprint Cleaning Products best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the selected substance and how to safely handle the selected substance in the workplace however Sprint Cleaning Products expressly disclaims that the SDS is a representation or guarantee of the chemical specifications for the substance.

Each user should read the SDS and consider the information in the context of how the selected substance will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other substances.