

# Paramount CHEMICALS & PLASTICS, INC.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

## Sodium Hypochlorite

**Product Names:** Paramount Chemicals Chlorinating Sanitizer (also known as Aqua Guard Chlorinating Sanitizer, Liquid Chlorine Solution, Liquid Bleach, Hypochlorite, and Chlorine Bleach).

**Listed Strength:** 10.5% **CAS Number:** 7681-52-9

**Date MSDS Revised:** 09/2016

**Product Use:** Disinfectant and sanitizer.

**NSF Approval:** Yes. Certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 60. Maximum use in Potable Water is 84 mg/L for 12.5% bleach and 100 mg/L for 10.5% bleach.

**NSF Non-Food Compounds Approval:** Yes

**Company Name:** Paramount Chemicals & Plastics, Inc.

**CCN 811901**

**Physical Address:** Warehouse: 14470 S State Road 29  
Felda, FL 33930

**Phone:** (863) 674-1800

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24 HOUR EMERGENCY CHEMICAL SPILL OR RELEASE PHONE NUMBERS:

**CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 CCN 811901**

### SECTION 2 HAZARD INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

**Hazardous Ingredient(s):** % (w/w) as Sodium Hypochlorite : 10.5%

**Exposure Standards:** None established for Sodium Hypochlorite, as Chlorine exposure standards are:

**PEL (OSHA):** 1 ppm as Cl<sub>2</sub> **STEL (OSHA):** 3 ppm as Cl<sub>2</sub>

**TLV (ACGIH):** 0.5 ppm as Cl<sub>2</sub> **TWA (ACGIH):** 0.5 ppm as Cl<sub>2</sub>

**WEEL (AIHA):** 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 15 minute TWA as Cl<sub>2</sub> **STEL (ACGIH):** 1 ppm as Cl<sub>2</sub>

**Emergency Overview:** May cause burns to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes.

### SECTION 3 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Alternate Name(s):** Bleach

**Chemical Name:** Sodium Hypochlorite

**Chemical Family:** Oxidizing Agent

**Molecular Formula:** Na-O-Cl

**Form:** Liquid

**Appearance:** Water clear to a slight greenish-yellow, or light yellow aqueous solution

**Odor:** Chlorine odor

**pH:** 11-14, dependent upon % weight as Sodium Hypochlorite

**Vapor Pressure:** Not available

**Vapor Density (Air=1):** Not available

**Boiling Point:** Approximately 230° F (110° C)

**Freezing Point:** 14 F(8% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution), 7 F(10% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution), -3 F (12% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution)

**Solubility (Water):** Completely Soluble

**Solubility (Other):** Reacts with Many Organic Solvents

**Density:** Appx. 10 lbs. per gallon

**Evaporation Rate:** Not Available

**Specific Gravity:** 1.126 (8% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution), 1.163 (10% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution), 1.202 (12% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution), 1.25 (15% w/w Cl<sub>2</sub> solution)

Molecular Weight: 74.5

## SECTION 4 STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA

**Chemical Stability** Stable  Unstable

**Incompatibility (Conditions to Avoid):** Stability decreases with heat and light exposure.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** May react violently with strong acids. Other incompatibles include strong caustics, ammonia, urea, reducing agents, organics, ether and oxidizable materials. Reaction with metals (nickel, iron, cobalt and copper) may produce oxygen gas, which supports combustion. May react with organohalogen compounds to form spontaneously combustible compounds. May react explosively with nitro- and chloro-organic compounds as well as acids and reducing agents. Acidification liberates chlorine gas.

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** Chlorine gas. Decomposes with heat and reacts with acids.

Hazardous gases/vapors produced are hypochlorous acid, chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Composition depends upon temperature and decrease in pH. Additional decomposition products, which depend on pH, temperature and time, are sodium chloride and chlorate, and oxygen.

**No Mechanical Shock or Impact No Static Discharge Oxidizer: No if <12% by weight, Yes if > than 12% by weight**

**Hazardous Polymerization** May Occur  Will Not Occur

**Note:** Sodium Hypochlorite reacts violently with amines and ammonium salts. Solutions are reactive with common cleaning products such as toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, vinegar, acids, organics and ammonia products to produce hazardous gases such as chlorine and other chlorinated species.

## SECTION 5 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID INFORMATION

**GENERAL:** May cause immediate pain. Exposure to the skin may cause sensitization or other allergic responses. If the eye is not irrigated immediately after it has been exposed permanent eye damage may occur. Strict adherence to first aid measures following any exposure is essential. SPEED IS ESSENTIAL!

### **ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY AND POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **EMERGENCY & FIRST AIDE PROCEDURES**

**INHALATION:** Strong irritating to mucous membranes in the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Prolonged contact can cause chronic irritation, pulmonary edema and central nervous system depression. Repeated inhalation exposure may cause impairment of lung function and permanent lung damage.

**If inhaled,** move exposed person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. If breathing is difficult, have trained person administer oxygen. Call a poison control center or medical physician for further treatment advice. Have the product label or MSDS with you when calling or going for medical treatment.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Prolonged and repeated exposure to dilute solutions often causes irritation, redness, pain and drying and cracking of the skin. Human evidence has indicated that an ingredient in this product can cause skin sensitization. Depending upon the concentration and how soon after exposure the skin is washed with water, skin contact may cause burns and tissue destruction.

**If on skin or clothing, remove** all contaminated clothing and rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Do not transport victim unless the recommended irrigation period is completed unless flushing can be continued during transport. Call a poison control center or medical physician for treatment advice. Have the product label or MSDS with you when calling or going for medical treatment.

**EYE CONTACT:** Strongly irritating to eyes. Exposure to vapor can cause tearing, conjunctivitis and burning of the eyes. Eye contact may cause a corneal injury. The severity of the effects depend on the concentration and how soon after exposure the eyes are washed with water. In severe exposure cases, glaucoma, cataracts and permanent blindness may occur.

**If in eyes,** hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye for 10-15 minutes. Do not transport victim until the recommended flushing period is completed unless irrigation can be continued during transport. Call a poison control center or medical physician for further treatment advice. Have the product label and/or MSDS with you when calling or going to medical treatment.

**INGESTION:** Corrosive. Can cause severe corrosion of and damage to the gastrointestinal tract (including mouth, throat, and esophagus). Exposure is characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, bleeding, and/or tissue ulceration. **If swallowed,** call poison control center or medical physician immediately for treatment advice. Have the product label or MSDS with you when calling or going for medical treatment. Have exposed person sip a glass of water if able to swallow, and dilute immediately by giving milk, melted ice cream, starch paste or antacids such as milk of magnesia. Avoid sodium bicarbonate because of carbon dioxide release. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, LAVAGE OR ACIDIC ANTIDOTES** unless told to do so by poison control center or medical physician. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomit, rinse mouth and administer more water.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN(S):** Pre-existing medical conditions may be aggravated by exposures affecting target organs. There are no known chronic effects. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. In addition to the alkalinity of this product, the continued generation of chlorine gas after ingestion can damage further the stomach mucous, depending on the amount ingested. Consideration may be given to removal of the product from the stomach, taking care to avoid perforation of esophagus or stomach. An ounce of 1% sodium thiosulfate or milk of magnesia is helpful.

## SECTION 6 TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

**ANIMAL DATA:** Inhalation 0.25-hour LC50 - 10.5 mg/L in rats; Acute Dermal LD50 - 10,000 mg/kg in rabbits; Acute Oral LD50 - 8910 mg/kg in rats

**SUMMARY:** The concentrated solution is corrosive to skin, and a 5% solution is a severe eye irritant. Solutions containing more than 5% available chlorine are classified by DOT corrosive (please see section 10 of this MSDS). Toxicity described in animals from single exposures by ingestion include muscular weakness, and hypoactivity. Repeated ingestion exposure in animals caused an increase in the relative weight of adrenal glands in one study, but no pathological changes were observed in two other studies. Long-term administration of compound in drinking water of rats caused depression of the immune system. No adverse changes were observed in an eight week dermal study of a 1% solution in guinea pigs. Tests in animals demonstrate no carcinogenic activity by either the oral or dermal routes. Tests in bacterial and mammalian cell cultures demonstrate mutagenic activity.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as carcinogen.

**MUTAGENICITY:** Sodium Hypochlorite has been shown to produce damage to genetic material when tested in vitro. Studies in vivo have shown no evidence of mutagenic potential for this material. It is judged that the risk of genetic damage is insignificant for sodium hypochlorite because of its biological activity, lack of mutagenicity in vivo, and failure to produce carcinogenic response.

## SECTION 7 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Flash Point:** This product does not flash **Flammable Limits (Lower):** Not Applicable

**Flammable Limits (Upper):** Not Applicable **Auto Ignition Temperature:** Not Applicable

**Decomposition Temperature:** Not Applicable **Rate of Burning:** Not Available

**Explosive Power:** Not Available **Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** Not expected to be sensitive to mechanical impact

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:**

Not expected to be sensitive to static discharge

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material is nonflammable but is decomposed by heat and light, causing a pressure build-up which could result in an explosion. When heated, it may release chlorine gas or hydrochloric acid. Vigorous reaction with oxidizable or organic materials may result in fire.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use agents appropriate for surrounding fire. Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water fog or spray. If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect persons attempting to stop the leak.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Water spray should be used to cool containers and may be used to knock down escaping vapor.

Remove storage vessels from the fire zone.

**Fire Fighting Protective Equipment:** Full protective clothing, including a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus, must be worn in a fire involving this material. Toxic gas vapors are produced upon decomposition.

## SECTION 8 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The toxicity and corrosivity of this product is a function of concentration and the concentration's pH.

**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** Toxic to aquatic life. 96-hour LC50: fathead minnows: 0.090-5.9 mg/L, bluegill sunfish: 0.10-2.48 mg/L, shore crab: 1.418 mg/L, grass shrimp: 52.0 mg/L, scud: 0.145-4.0 mg/L, water flea: 2.1 mg/L.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:** Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers.

May be an aesthetic nuisance due to color. Mammals and birds, exposed wildlife would be subject to skin irritation and burns due to the corrosive nature of this material.

## SECTION 9 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local 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 10 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**U.S. DOT Basic Shipping Description:** Hypochlorite Solutions, 8, UN1791, III

**U.S. DOT Hazardous Substance:** Yes, RQ 100 pounds (Sodium Hypochlorite)

**U.S. DOT Marine Pollutant:** No

**U.S. DOT Required Label:** Corrosive (see column 6, 49 CFR §172.101)

**U.S. DOT Packaging Exception:** Yes, if package meets the criteria of a limited quantity or consumer commodity as defined by 49 CFR §171.8, §173.144 and .154, and §172.312 and .316

**N. AMERICAN EMERGENCY GUIDE PAGE NUMBER:** 154

**Transportation Emergency Phone Numbers:** CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

## SECTION 11 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:** Take all precautions to avoid personal contact. Keep container closed except when transferring material. Locate safety shower and eyewash station close to chemical handling area. Use normal good industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices, wash thoroughly after handling. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from incompatibles (minimum distance of 20-25 feet per NFPA Code 1) and direct sunlight. Keep container properly labeled at all times. Vented containers must be used and must be kept closed when not being used. Long-term storage is impossible without decomposition. Only use containers made from tinted glass, polyethylene & FRP. Keep out of reach of children.

**PROCESS HAZARDS:** Not Available

**STORAGE TEMPERATURE:** Store containers below 29°C and above freezing point. Do not expose sealed containers above 40°C. Try to store in the dark at the lowest possible temperature, but keep from freezing, to slow-down decomposition.

## SECTION 12 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Full handling precautions should be taken at all times. Provide good room ventilation plus local exhaust at points of emission and low level floor exhaust in immediate handling area. Where engineering controls are not feasible, use adequate local exhaust ventilation wherever mist, spray or vapor may be generated.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

**Eye:** Use chemical safety goggles when there is potential for contact (splashing), faceshield recommended – ANSI Z87.1

**Skin:** Gloves and protective clothing (apron, boots, and bodysuits) made from rubber, vinyl, neoprene or PVC. Standard work clothing closed at the neck and wrist while wearing impervious equipment.

**Respiratory (*Specify Type*):** A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an acid gas cartridge or canister may be permissible under circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled releases, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

**Other:** Eyewash, shower station (ANSI Z358.1) must be provided within the immediate work area.

## SECTION 13 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate enclosed area. Collect product for recovery or disposal. For release to land, contain discharge by constructing dikes or applying inert absorbent; for release to water, utilize damming and/or water diversion to reduce the spread of contamination; and, for release to air, vapors may be suppressed by the use of a water fog. All run-off water must be captured for treatment and disposal. Collect contaminated soil and water, and absorbent for disposal. Notify applicable government authority if release is reportable or could adversely affect the environment. Please follow all Local, State and Federal Laws for clean-up and disposal of all contaminated material. **Deactivating Chemicals:** Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Thiosulfate and Sodium Bisulfite.

## SECTION 14 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### OSHA CLASSIFICATION, 29 CFR §1900-1910:

**Physical Hazards:** Reactivity **Health Hazards:** Acute - Skin Sensitizer, Corrosive

### CERCLA AND SARA REGULATIONS, 40 CFR §300-373:

**Reportable Quantity = 100 lb. CERCLA Hazardous Material:** Yes

**Title III Hazard Classifications:** Acute - yes, Chronic - no, Fire - yes, Reactivity - yes & Sudden Release of Pressure - No. This product may be reportable under the requirements of 40 CFR §370.

**SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance:** No **SARA Toxic Chemical:** No **CA Prop 65:** No

**FDA 21 CFR 178.1010:** Yes, Approved as Sanitizer

**EPA Pesticide:** This 10.5% sodium hypochlorite product is registered with the U.S. EPA as a pesticide, as required under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). It is a violation of Federal law to use this product for pesticidal applications in a manner inconsistent with the FIFRA labeling.

**NPCA-HMIS RATING:** HEALTH: 3 FLAMMABILITY: 0 REACTIVITY: 2

**NFPA RATING:** NONE AT THIS TIME

## SECTION 15 REFERENCES

Suppliers' Material Safety Data Sheets and EPA Labeling Requirements