

# Safety Data Sheet

## SAN-I-KING NO. 451

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Issue date: 3/13/2001

Revision date: 4/12/2024

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### Identification

Product Name : SAN-I-KING NO. 451  
Product code : FP0451  
CAS-No. : MIXTURE  
Synonyms : Bleach;Sodium Hypochlorite  
EPA Registration number : 2686-20001  
Recommended use : EPA registered pesticide  
Restrictions on use : No additional information available

#### Supplier

Hydrite Chemical Co.  
17385 Golf Parkway  
Brookfield, WI, 53045  
T 262-792-1450

#### Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:

24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311

CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS US classification

Corrosive to metals Category 1  
Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 4  
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B  
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

#### GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)



Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : May be corrosive to metals  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
Harmful if inhaled  
May cause respiratory irritation  
Very toxic to aquatic life

##### Precautionary statements (GHS US)

Prevention	: Keep only in original container. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	: If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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 or doctor. Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on the SDS). Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage. Collect spillage.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a secure manner. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

#### Hazards not otherwise classified

Hazards not otherwise classified	: May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide. May react with certain metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. Mixing with acid detergents may form chlorine gas.
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#### Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)	: Not applicable
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### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

#### Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
WATER	CAS-No.: 7732-18-5	Balance	Not classified
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	CAS-No.: 7681-52-9	~ 12.5	Ox. Liq. 3, H272 Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	CAS-No.: 1310-73-2	0.2 - 5.0	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
SODIUM CARBONATE	CAS-No.: 497-19-8	≤ 1	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335

\*Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. If using mouth to mouth, use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). Delayed fatal pulmonary edema possible. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. If skin feels slippery, caustic may still be present in sufficient quantities to cause rash or burn. Continue washing until slick feeling is gone. Do not apply oils, ointments, or creams unless directed by a physician. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not rub eye. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Continue flushing during transport to hospital.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear and give more water. Do not give sodium bicarbonate, fruit juices, or vinegar.

### Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects	: Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways. May be harmful in contact with skin.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Vapor, dusts, mists or spray may irritate or burn: respiratory tracts, nose, mouth, and throat. . May cause shortness of breath, tightness of the chest, a sore throat and cough. difficulty in breathing. Wheezing. chest pain. Choking. Nausea. Pulmonary edema. Impaired lung function. Pneumonitis. Effects may be delayed.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE. Causes severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. Effects will be worse if the skin is abraded (scratched or cut). May produce skin irritation, blistering, ulcers, and deep scarring. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration with ultimate scarring. Note that irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. Repeated exposure may cause: dermatitis and inflammation.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE. Causes serious eye burns. Symptoms may include: stinging. Swelling. Redness. tearing. Blurred vision. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Can cause blindness. Permanent eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE. Harmful if swallowed. Burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. May perforate the esophagus or the digestive tract. Symptoms may include: Delirium. Mental confusion. Hypotension. Convulsions. Circulatory collapse. Ingestion may cause nausea and vomiting. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed and enters airways. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.
Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary	: No specific antidote known. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. This material will have corrosive effects in which case it may not be advisable to induce vomiting. Acute effects can include mucosal damage and severe laryngeal edema associated with corrosive agents. Maintain under observation for 48 hours due to the risk of pulmonary edema. Steroid therapy, if given early, has been reported effective in preventing pulmonary edema. The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does not reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Alcohol foam. Water spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a heavy water stream.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: Thermal decomposition generates toxic vapors. May react with certain metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Contact with acids may generate sufficient heat to ignite nearby combustible material.
Explosion hazard	: No direct explosion hazard. Contact with metals produces hydrogen gas which may form explosive mixtures with air. May generate potentially explosive oxygen.
Reactivity in case of fire	: If the product is involved in a fire, it can release toxic chlorine gases.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Chlorine. Toxic chlorine gases. Hydrogen chloride. halogenated compounds. Corrosive vapors. sodium oxides. metal oxides.
Firefighting instructions	: Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Cool down the containers exposed to heat with a water spray. Do not get water inside containers. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways.
Protection during firefighting	: Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment.
Other information	: On exposure to high temperature, may decompose, releasing toxic gases.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Protective equipment	: Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit.
Emergency procedures	: Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from combustible material.

### Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Harmful to aquatic life. Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Contain spill. Stop leak, if possible without risk. Cover spill with non combustible material, e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite. For large spills, confine the spill in a dike and charge it with wet sand or earth for subsequent safe disposal.

Methods for cleaning up : Do not attempt to neutralize spilled materials. Toxic chlorine gas may be released. Absorb spilled material with sand or earth. Do not absorb in sawdust, paper, cloth or other combustible absorbents. Place in a suitable container for disposal in accordance with the waste regulations (see Section 13). Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Avoid direct discharge into drains.

Other information : No additional information available

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : CORROSIVE. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing dust mist, spray, vapors. Do NOT taste or swallow. Avoid the formation of mists in the atmosphere. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Mixing this product with gross filth such as feces, urine, etc. or with ammonia, acids, detergents or other chemicals will release hazardous gases irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes. Add product very slowly while stirring constantly. If product is added too rapidly or without stirring and becomes concentrated at the bottom of the mixing vessel, excessive heat may be generated resulting in dangerous boiling and spattering and possible immediate violent eruption of highly caustic solution.

Hygiene measures : Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat.

Storage conditions : Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry place. Do not freeze. Avoid temperatures greater than 70 °F. Product degrades more rapidly with increasing temperature. Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. Deadly carbon monoxide gas can form in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas or tanks when alkaline products contact food, beverage, or dairy products. Do not enter such areas until they have been well ventilated and carbon monoxide and oxygen levels have been determined to be within OSHA acceptable limits. If carbon monoxide and oxygen levels cannot be measured, wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus.

Incompatible materials : Keep away from incompatibles. Metals. Combustible materials. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.

Heat-ignition : Keep away from all sources of ignition.

Packaging materials : Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container tightly closed.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	No data available	No data available
WATER	No data available	No data available
SODIUM CARBONATE	No data available	No data available

Control parameters		
Component	ACGIH	OSHA
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

Section 8 Notes : \*Exposure Limit for Chlorine: 1 ppm Ceiling; 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling (OSHA); 0.5 ppm TWA; 1 ppm STEL (ACGIH).

### Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : General room ventilation and local exhaust are required. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. Avoid creating dust or mist. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

### Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

- Personal protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.
- Hand protection : Protective gloves. Chemical-resistant. Impervious. Check gloves for leaks before use. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use.
- Eye protection : Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed.
- Skin and body protection : Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Rubber Apron. Rubber boots. Chemical resistant safety shoes
- Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If vapors, mists or spray is present, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.
- Other information : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. Reports indicate that sodium hypochlorite can react with various fabrics usually increasing with concentration. Reactions vary significantly depending on the strength of chemical, material 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

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Liquid
- Color : Clear. Yellow-green.
- Odor : Chlorine odor.
- Odor threshold : No data available
- pH : 12.4 – 12.7 (as is)
- Melting point : No data available
- Freezing point : ~ -10 °F
- Boiling point : No data available
- Flash point : None
- Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available
- Vapor pressure : 16.9 mm Hg @ 20 °C (calculated)
- Relative vapor density at 20°C : No data available

Relative density	: ~ 1.2 @ 25 °C
Solubility	: Complete.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Information on stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Oxidizer. Keep away from combustible materials. Keep away from reducing agents. Corrosive to most metals.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Reacts with strong acids to generate dangerous chlorine gas. Reacts with strong reducing agents. May result in a violent reaction with evolution of heat and harmful gases. Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To Dilute: add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. May react with various food sugars to form carbon monoxide.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of direct sunlight. Avoid temperatures greater than 70 °F. Product degrades more rapidly with increasing temperature.
Incompatible materials	: acids. metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, etc. brass. lead. iron. copper. cobalt. magnesium. aluminum. zinc. zirconium. nickel. chromium. bronze. tin. other alkali sensitive metals or alloys. organic nitro compounds. nitro-organic compounds. amines. ammonia. ammonium salts. ammonium hydroxide. hydroquinone. aziridine. acrolein. acrylonitrile. phenyl acetonitrile. explosives. ethyleneimine. urea. halogenated compounds. halogenated organics. chlorinated hydrocarbons. chloroform. fluorinated hydrocarbons. chlorine trifluoride. strong oxidizing agents. organic peroxides. reducing agents. strong reducing agents. bisulfates. phosphorous pentoxide. oxidizable metals. combustible materials. organic materials. cellulose. leather. wool. wood. food sugars. household products. soaps. maleic anhydride. tetrahydrofuran. phosphorous. trichloroethylene. silver nitrate. sodium tetrahydroborate. 1,2-dichloroethylene. tetrachloroethane. acetaldehyde. glycols. methanol.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Hydrogen. oxygen. Chlorine. Chlorine-containing gases. Toxic vapors. hydrogen chloride. hypochlorous acid. phosphine. dichloroacetylene.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Inhalation:vapor: Harmful if inhaled.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Rat: 8.91 g/kg	Rabbit: > 20000 mg/kg	Rat (Vapor): > 10.5 mg/l
WATER	Rat: > 90000 mg/kg	No data available	No data available
SODIUM CARBONATE	Rat: 4090 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	Rat: 1.15 mg/l/4h Rat (Dust/Mist): 1.2 mg/l
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Rat: 325 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1350 mg/kg	No data available

<b>ATE Values: SAN-I-KING NO. 451 (MIXTURE)</b>	
ATE US (oral)	5182 mg/kg
ATE US (dermal)	27000 mg/kg
ATE US (vapors)	79 mg/l/4h
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Likely routes of exposure	: Skin and eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Vapor, dusts, mists or spray may irritate or burn: respiratory tracts, nose, mouth, and throat. . May cause shortness of breath, tightness of the chest, a sore throat and cough. difficulty in breathing. Wheezing. chest pain. Choking. Nausea. Pulmonary edema. Impaired lung function. Pneumonitis. Effects may be delayed.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE. Causes severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. Effects will be worse if the skin is abraded (scratched or cut). May produce skin irritation, blistering, ulcers, and deep scarring. Corrosive action causes burns and frequently deep ulceration with ultimate scarring. Note that irritation may follow an initial latency. The latency may vary as much as hours for dilute solutions to minutes for more concentrated solutions. Prolonged contact, even with dilute concentrations, can cause tissue destruction and permanent skin damage. Repeated exposure may cause: dermatitis and inflammation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE. Causes serious eye burns. Symptoms may include: stinging. Swelling. Redness. tearing. Blurred vision. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Can cause blindness. Permanent eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE. Harmful if swallowed. Burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. May perforate the esophagus or the digestive tract. Symptoms may include: Delirium. Mental confusion. Hypotension. Convulsions. Circulatory collapse. Ingestion may cause nausea and vomiting. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed and enters airways. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	: Skin disorders. Eye disorders. Lung disorders. Respiratory system disorders. Cardiovascular disorders.
Other information	: No additional information available

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

#### SAN-I-KING NO. 451 (MIXTURE)

LC50 - Fish [1]	0.2 mg/l S. gairdneri (rainbow trout)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.04 mg/l D. magna

### Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation	: U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) - D Series Wastes - Corrosivity D002.
Waste treatment methods	: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
Additional information	: Do not re-use empty containers. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Modes of transport

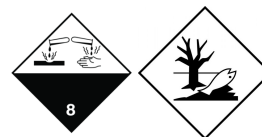
#### DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number (DOT)	: UN1791
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Hypochlorite solutions
Hazard Class (DOT)	: 8
Packing group (DOT)	: III
Labels Required (DOT)	: Corrosive



#### IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):

Identification Number (IMDG)	: UN1791
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Hazard Class (IMDG)	: 8
Packing group (IMDG)	: III
Labels Required (IMDG)	: Corrosive substances



#### IATA (International Air Transport Association):

Identification Number (IATA)	: UN1791
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Hypochlorite solution
Hazard Classes (IATA)	: 8
Packing group (IATA)	: III
Labels Required (IATA)	: Corrosive



### Environmental hazards

Dangerous for the environment	: Yes
Marine pollutant	: Yes



Other transport information

Other information : This product is not regulated as a Marine Pollutant when transported in containers less than 119 gallons and shipped solely by air or land transportation.

The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors.

DOT RQ Table	
Name	DOT RQ
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	100 lbs RQ
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1000 lbs RQ

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

This product or mixture is not known to contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (7681-52-9)	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb

SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

FIFRA Labelling	
EPA Registration Number	2686-20001
This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals.	

International Regulations

No additional information available

US State regulations

Component	CAS No.	State or local regulations
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	Wisconsin HAP

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3

**SAN-I-KING NO. 451**

Product code: FP0451

Flammability: 0  
Physical: 1

**NFPA Rating System**

NFPA health hazard: 3  
NFPA fire hazard: 0  
NFPA reactivity: 0

Abbreviations and acronyms	
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Average Weight
RQ	Reportable Quantity

Revision date: 4/12/2024

Supersedes: 1/6/2023

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Indication of changes: Minor change(s) made in section:New format.

SDS Prepared by: EP

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.