



SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Date of issue: July 01, 2009 Revision date: September 01, 2023 Version No. 7

SECTION 1.- IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product form	Substance
Substance name	Sodium Hypochlorite
CAS No.	7681-52-9
Formula	NaOCl
Synonyms	Bleach, javex water, chlorox

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture According to the technical sheet of the product.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Pima Chemicals & Fertilizers, LLC
1370 Nogales, Az.
Tel. 011 52 (662) 182-0559
rgutierrez@qpima.com
www.qpima.com

Química Pima, S.A. de C.V.
Del Cobre 20, Parque Industrial Hermosillo.
Hermosillo, Sonora, México. C.P. 83297
Tel. 011 (662) 251-0010 ventas@qpima.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency number CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2.- HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. GHS-US classification

- Metal Corrosion Cat.1
- Acute toxicity, oral Cat. 4
- Skin corrosion/irritation Cat. 1B
- Eye damage/irritation Cat. 1
- Acute toxicity, inhalation Cat. 4
- Aquatic environment hazards - short-term (acute) hazard Cat. 1

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictogram (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US):

Danger

Hazard statement(GHS-US):

H290 May be corrosive to metals

H302 Harmful if swallowed



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H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H400 Very toxic for aquatic organisms.P234

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

Keep only in original container.
 P260 Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
 P264 Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product.P271
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.
 P273 Do not disperse in the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor if the person is unwell.
 P330 Rinse mouth.
 P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P303+P361+P353 If on skin (of hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
 Rinse skin with water/shower.
 P636 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable forbreathing.
 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.
 P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
 P391 Collect spills.
 P405 Store locked up.
 P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/
 international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Not available.

2.4 Environmental hazards

This material has shown high toxicity to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 3.- COMPOSICION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixture Not applicable

3.2 Substance

<i>Name</i>	<i>Product identifier</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>GHS-US classification</i>
Sodium Hypochlorite	(CAS No.) 7681-52-9	10-17	Metal Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. Oral 4, H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Acute Tox. inhalation 4, H332 Aquatic environment hazards 1, H400

SECTION 4.- FIRST AID MEASURE

4.1. Description of first air measure



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First-aid measures general

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after eye contact

Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 20 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Seek medical attention immediately if exposure is severe. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid measures after skin contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately wash the affected area with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, repeating the washing operation if the irritation persists. Get medical attention immediately, as untreated cauterizations can become wounds that are difficult to heal. If the patient has to be transferred to a hospital center, continue washing during the journey. Never apply creams or ointments. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid measures after inhalation

If inhalation of vapors or aerosols occurs and adverse effects occur as a result, move to an uncontaminated area. Determine if there is airway constriction if there is breathing and if blood is circulating and treat symptoms. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

First-aid measures after ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If the victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse the mouth and provide as much water as possible to dilute the material. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have the victim lean forward with his head down to prevent him from sucking up the vomit, rinse his mouth, and give him more water. Transport the victim IMMEDIATELY to a relief center.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation

Effects on the respiratory system: Exposure to the aerogenic material can cause irritation, redness of the lower airways, cough, laryngeal spasm and edema, difficulty breathing, broncho constriction and possible pulmonary edema.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact

Corrosion on the skin. Exposure of the skin can cause redness, itching, irritation, swelling, burns (first, second, or third degree), liquefaction of the skin, and damage to the underlying tissues (deep, painful wounds).

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact

Serious damage to the eyes. Eye exposures can cause eyelid burns, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burn, corneal perforation, damage to the eye contents, permanent visual defects, and blindness and / or loss of the eye.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion

Effects on the gastrointestinal tract: Ingestion exposure can cause irritation, inflammation and perforation of upper gastrointestinal tissues. Permanent scarring may occur.

Signs and symptoms of overexposure.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation

Dew can irritate the nose and throat. When mixed with acids, hypochlorite solutions can release large amounts of chlorine gas. This gas can cause severe nose and throat irritation. Exposure to elevated levels of chlorine gas can result in severe lung damage.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact

It can cause severe irritation and / or burns, the effects depend on the concentration of the solution and the exposure time.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact

It can cause burns and possible permanent damage with possible loss of vision if first aid is slow to be provided.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion

It can cause irritation, pain and inflammation to the mouth and stomach, vomiting, shock, confusion, delirium, coma and in severe cases, death. It can cause a perforation in the esophagus or stomach

Chronic symptoms

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated skin contact with solutions containing 4 to 6% sodium hypochlorite can cause allergic contact dermatitis. Symptoms include chronic itchy eczema. Sensitized people can react to very dilute solutions (0.04-0.06% NaOCl) that touch their skin.



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4.3. Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Symptomatic. Supportive treatment and therapy as indicated. DO NOT PROVIDE acidic antidotes such as juices, soft drinks, vinegar, etc. This product contains materials that can cause severe pneumonia if aspirated. If ingestion occurred less than 2 hours ago, perform careful gastric lavage; use an endotracheal tube if available to avoid aspiration.

Ensure that the patient does not have respiratory distress due to aspiration pneumonitis. Provide artificial resuscitation and adequate chemotherapy if breathing is depressed. After exposure, the patient should remain under medical supervision for a minimum of 48 hours since late pneumonitis may occur. Lung edema is likely to be caused and its effects may be delayed. If provided in time, steroid therapy can be effective in preventing or relieving edema

Protection of first aid personnel

Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Wear personal protective equipment. See section 8 for specific personal protective equipment recommendations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Do not breathe mist, vapors, or sprays. At a minimum, when treating personnel, sufficient personal protective equipment must be worn to prevent the transmission of pathogens by blood.

SECTION 5.- FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

For large fires, use an all-purpose AFFF-type alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam in accordance with techniques recommended by the foam manufacturer. You should consult the foam supplier for recommendations on foam types and dispersion rate in specific applications. Carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires. If there is only water available, use it as a mist. Evacuate personnel to a safe area and prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the fire area. Keep personnel away and in a position contrary to the direction of gases and fumes.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak. Do not use a heavy water stream. A direct water stream will cause violent splattering and generation of heat.

5.2. Special hazard arising from the substance or mixture

Sodium hypochlorite is a strong chemical oxidant, but the solutions do not support combustion. Reaction with nitrogen compounds, organic chlorine compounds or easily oxidizable compounds (reducing agents) can be explosive. This material is not flammable but decomposes in heat and light, causing a build-up of pressure that can cause an explosion. A strong reaction with oxidizing or organic materials can result in a fire.

5.3. Dangerous products due to thermal decomposition.

Non-combustible substance, in itself does not produce combustion, but can decompose in contact with heat can release chlorine gas.

5.4. Special measures to be followed by firefighting groups.

5.5. Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Structural firefighter protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; It may not be effective in spill situations. In major spills, wear chemical protective clothing, which is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.

Other information

If a tank truck or pipe is involved in a fire, ISOLATE it and consider evacuation within a radius of 0.8 km.

SECTION 6.- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure.

Restrict access to the area until cleaning is complete. Make sure that cleaning is carried out by trained personnel. Eliminate all sources of ignition (smoking, burners, sparks, or flames). All equipment must be grounded and not spark. Ventilate the



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area.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch the spilled material.

If possible, stop the leak without risk to personnel.

Small Spills: Cover with DRY soil, sand, or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect the material and place it in plastic containers with not very tight covers for later disposal. Rinse the area with water.

Large Spills: Prevent entry to drains and confined areas. Make a dam with inert material (sand, earth, etc.). Contact fire and emergency services and the provider for advice. Collect the product to recover it or dispose of it by pumping it into polyethylene containers. Consider neutralization and on-site disposal.

Make sure all tools and equipment are properly decontaminated after cleaning. Collect contaminated soil and water as well as absorbent for proper disposal. Comply with federal, state or provincial, and local regulations on reporting discharges.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

Keep out of the water supply and sinks. This substance is alkaline and can raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. If necessary, leaks should be reported to the appropriate agencies.

6.3. Methods and materials for the containment and cleaning up of spills and leaks.

Hypochlorite can be broken down by covering it with a reducing agent such as sodium sulphite or sodium thiosulfate. Use sodium sulfite or dilute hydrogen peroxide to reduce the material. Make sure there are no chlorine residues before neutralizing with a weak solution of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid.

Waste disposal

Dispose of waste material in an approved waste treatment and disposal facility, in accordance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose of waste in normal trash or drainage systems.

6.4. For emergency responders

Protective equipment

Use recommended respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency procedures

Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area.

6.5. Environmental precautions

If spill could potentially enter any waterway, including intermittent dry creeks, contact the U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER at 800-424-8802. In case of accident or road spill notify CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 (in USA) or CANUTEC at 613-996-6666 (in Canada). In other countries call CHEMTREC at (International code) +1-703-527-3887.

Other information Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.6 Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure-controls/personal protection.

SECTION 7.- HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Have emergency equipment immediately available (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.). Make sure all containers are labeled. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. People who work with this chemical must be adequately trained regarding its risks and its safe use.

Avoid generating dew. Use as few amounts as possible in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed while not in use. Empty containers can contain hazardous waste. Use corrosion resistant transfer equipment when dispensing.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store it in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight. Store the containers at a temperature of 15 to 29 ° C (59 to 84 ° F). Do not store above 30 ° C (86 ° F) or below freezing point. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and when empty. Protect them from damage. Discharge caps should be checked using full personal protection. Store away from incompatible materials such as



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reducing materials, strong acids, compounds of nitrogen, copper, nickel, and cobalt. Use corrosion resistant structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in the storage area. This product has a shelf life of up to six months at 60 ° F or less.

Exterior storage tanks should be surrounded by levees or some suitable means of secondary containment. Appropriate containment measures should be taken to prevent spills or leaks from storage tanks inside, as well as from pipe discharge stations to prevent the substance from entering the drain or other channels that directly discharge into the wastewater system. water or a municipal drainage system.

7.3 Specific end use(s) Not available.

SECTION 8.- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Sodium Hypochlorite 7681-52-9	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
*Chlorine. Can make chlorine as the decomposition product	0.5 ppm	0.5 ppm	10 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Local exhaust ventilation should be applied where there is an incidence of emissions at the point of origin or dispersion of regulated pollutants in the work area. Ventilation control for the contaminant as close as possible to its point of generation is the most economical and safest method of minimizing personnel exposure to airborne contaminants. The most effective measures are to place all the processes in a totally protected area and mechanize the handling procedures to avoid all personal contact. Smoking should be prohibited in areas where sodium hypochlorite solution is stored or handled.

8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE).

Face / eye protection

Wear chemical splash resistant lenses and full-face protection. Keep eyewash fountains and quick-wash showers in the work area.

Wear waterproof protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron, raincoat, pants, or rompers to avoid skin contact.

RECOMMENDED (more than eight hours of resistance to penetration): butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber, polyethylene, Viton (MR), Saranex (MR), Responder (MR). The recommendations are valid for permeation rates that reach 0.1 ug / cm² / min or 1 mg / m² / min or more. The resistance to specific materials may vary from one product to another. Penetration times are obtained under continuous contact conditions, generally at room temperature. Assess resistance under your conditions of use and carefully maintain clothing.

Skin protection

Wear protective clothing to minimize skin contact. When the possibility of contact with wet material exists, use Tychem or a similar chemical protection suit. When the possibility of contact with dry material exists, use disposable coveralls suitable for exposure to dust, such as Tyvek. Always put pants over boots. Wash and dry contaminated clothing completely before reuse. Discard contaminated leather materials.

Before handling this product, you must choose the appropriate footwear and any other additional skin protection measures based on the task performed and the associated risks, for which you will have the approval of a specialist. Recommended: chemical resistant, neoprene, PVC. Contact your protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of the equipment for the intended purpose.



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Respiratory protection

A NIOSH / MSHA approved air-purifying respirator equipped with acid mist cartridges at concentrations up to 10 times TLV. Use an air respirator if the concentrations are higher or unknown.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemicals, before eating, smoking, and using the sink, and at the end of the work period. Use the appropriate techniques to remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Verify that eyewash stations and safety showers are near workstations.

SECTION 9.- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid.	Appearance:	Liquid, oily.
Odor:	Penetrating similar to chlorine.	Color:	From green to yellow
Molecular mass			74.44 g/mol
Odor threshold			No data available.
pH			11-13
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)			No data available.
Melting/Freezing point			-13.9 a -26°C (7.0 a -16.5°F)
Boiling point			111°C (231.8 °F)
Flash point			No data available.
Self-ignition temperature			No data available.
Decomposition temperature			> 40°C (104 °F)
Flammability (solid, gas)			Not flammable
Vapor pressure			3.7 at 100 mmHg
Relative vapor density			No data available.
Relative density			1.17 - 1.25 gm/ml
Solubility			100% in water
Log Pow			Not applicable (inorganic substance).
Log Kow			No data available.
Viscosity, kinematic			No data available.
Viscosity, dynamic			No data available.
Explosive properties			Not expected to present an explosion hazard
Oxidizing properties			No data available.
Explosive limits			No data available.

9.2 Other information

No additional information available.

SECTION 10.- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Chemical stability

Stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2 Possibility of dangerous

The stability of the solution can vary under conditions such as: Concentration, catalytic



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reactions

metal impurities, pH, temperature, light sources, ion content, organic impurities.

10.3 Conditions to avoid

Keep it away from high temperatures and sunlight or ultraviolet light. Do not store above 30 ° C (86 ° F). Do not allow solutions to evaporate until dry. Stay away from incompatibles.

10.4 Incompatibilities

Incompatible substances

Acids, acidic compounds and acidic-based cleaning products

Aluminum sulfate; Aluminum chloride; Ferrous or ferric chloride; Ferrous or ferric sulfate; Chlorinated Ferrous Sulfate Solution; Brick and concrete cleaners.

Hydrochloric acid; Sulfuric acid; Hydrofluoric acid; Fluor silicic acid; Phosphoric acid.

Chemical and cleaning products containing ammonia such as:

Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride; Silica ammonium fluoride.

Ammonium sulphate; Quaternary ammonium salts.

Organic chemicals and chemical mixtures such as:

Solvents, cleaning products that use solvents in their bases; Combustible fuels and oils; Amines

Propane; Organic polymer; Ethanol; Insecticides; Methanol.

Metals:

Copper; Nickel; Cobalt; Iron

Hydrogen peroxide:

Reducing agents such as:

Sodium sulfite; Sodium bisulfite.

Sodium sulfite; Sodium bisulfite.

Other incompatible materials:

It can react violently with strong acids, producing toxic chlorine gas. Other incompatibles include organic materials, cellulose, oxidizable materials, ammonia, urea, ammonium salts, ethyleneamine, cyanides, nitrogen compounds, alcohols, metals, and metal oxides. Reacts with metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Metal and metal oxide catalysts break down hypochlorites, which develop oxygen and frequently cause explosions. It can react explosively with nitrogen-containing compounds, or form chloroamines, which are explosive. Alkaline hypochlorite solutions can react explosively with some chlororganic compounds. Dangerous decomposition products.

Mix Effects

Release or violent discharge of Chlorine gas.

Formation of explosive mixtures. Release or discharge of chlorine or other harmful gases.

Formation of explosive mixtures. Violent release or discharge of chlorine gas. Formation of organic mixtures with chlorine.

Generally, there is no violent evolution of oxygen, but it can exceed the pressure limit of the closed system and cause a rupture in it. Violent oxygen evolution can occur.

Develops intense heat, can boil and splash.

SECTION 11.-TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11. 1. Information on toxicological effects



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Inhalation	Dew can irritate the nose and throat. When mixed with acids, hypochlorite solutions can release large amounts of chlorine gas. This gas can cause severe nose and throat irritation. Exposure to elevated levels of chlorine gas can result in severe lung damage.
Eye contact	It can cause severe burns and corneal damage, which can result in permanent blindness.
Skin contact	Dew and sodium hypochlorite solutions can cause skin irritation. In severe cases they can result in chemical burns
Ingestion	It can cause irritation, pain and inflammation to the mouth and stomach, vomiting, shock, confusion, delirium, coma and in severe cases, death. It can cause a perforation in the esophagus or stomach.

Name	LD ₅₀ oral	LD ₅₀ intraperitoneal	LC ₅₀ inhalation
Sodium Hypochlorite	5,800 mg/kg (rat)	65.12 µg/kg (rat)	-

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics.

Inhalation	Effects on the respiratory system: Exposure to the aerogenic material can cause irritation, redness of the lower airways, cough, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, broncho constriction and possible pulmonary edema. Serious permanent scarring may occur.
Eye contact	Serious damage to the eyes. Eye exposures can cause burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burn, and corneal perforation, damage to the eye contents, permanent visual defects, and blindness and / or loss of the eye.
Skin contact	Corrosion on the skin. Exposure of the skin can cause redness, itching, irritation, swelling, burns (first, second, or third degree), liquefaction of the skin, and damage to the underlying tissues (deep, painful wounds).
Ingestion	Effects on the gastrointestinal tract: Ingestion exposure can cause irritation, inflammation and perforation of upper gastrointestinal tissues, including death.

11.3 Immediate and delayed effects, as well as chronic effects produced by short and long-term exposure.

Sensitization	SKIN: Prolonged or repeated skin contact with solutions containing from 4 to 6% sodium hypochlorite can cause allergic contact dermatitis. Symptoms include chronic itchy eczema. Sensitized people can react to very dilute solutions (0.04-0.06% NaOCl) that touch their skin.
Mutagenic effects	Sodium hypochlorite caused mutations in several short-term studies using cultured bacteria and mammalian cells. The importance of these tests is not clear. It was not mutagenic in tests (chromosomal and micronucleus aberration) in live animals.
Carcinogenicity	No component of this product with levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH:(American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists) Not listed by ACGIH.

IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Not listed by IARC

NTP: (National Toxicity Program) Not listed by NTP

OSHA: (Occupational Safety & Health Administration) Not listed by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity A high dose of NaOCl in the drinking water caused a small but significant increase in



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	abnormality in the mouse sperm.
STOT - single exposure	Not classified.
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Chronic toxicity	No information available.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations Fish toxicity: LC50 (48 hours) rainbow trout 0.07 mg / L. LC50 (96 hours) fat head cyprine 5.9 mg / L. Invertebrate and microbe toxicity: LOEC Oncorhynchus kisutch 0.02 mg / L.
Persistence and degradability	In fresh water, sodium hypochlorite breaks down quickly into non-toxic compounds when exposed to sunlight. In seawater, chlorine levels drop rapidly; However, hypobromite (which is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms) is formed.
Bioaccumulative potential	This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.
Mobility on the ground	There is no available data.
Other adverse effects	There is no available data.

SECTION 13.- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. The disposal of this product, its solutions and any derivatives must always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and all the requirements of local authorities. Dispose of leftover and non-recyclable products through an authorized disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of down the sewer without treatment unless they are compatible with the requirements of all competent authorities. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. This product can be neutralized with sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, sodium sulfite.
Waste disposal recommendations	Dispose of product residues and containers with all possible precautions. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed. Empty containers or liners may retain product residue.

SECTION 14.- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number	1791
14.2. UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITES IN SOLUTION
14.3. Additional information	
Other information	Class 8; packing group III
Overland transport	No additional information available.
Environmental risks	See section 12
Special precautions for the user	Does not apply





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SECTION 15.- REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Undetermined.
TSCA 8(b) inventario: All components are listed or exempt.
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not registered.
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not registered.

SARA Section 311 /312	Immediate (acute) health hazard: Yes Delayed (chronic) health hazard: Not Reactive hazard: Not Fire danger: Not Sudden Drop in Dangerous Pressure: Not
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CERCLA

Information not available.

EU-Regulations

EPA Pesticide Registration Number.	Does not apply.
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15.2.2. National regulations

No data available.

SECTION 16.- OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	NFPA health hazard	3	NFPA fire hazard	0	NFPA hazard instability	1	NFPA Special hazard	OXI
HMIS III	Health	3	Flammability	0	Physical	1	Personal Protection	H
H	Goggles for splashes, gloves, apron and respirator for vapors.							

Made for: Química Pima, S.A. de C.V. Del Cobre No. 20 Parque Industrial. Hermosillo, Sonora, México. 83297.

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Revision notes: January 23, 2017. 6th rev. Updated according to 29 CFR 1910.1200.
 May 28, 2018. 4.1 rev. Spelling and syntax modifications were made.
 July 13, 2019. Section 2 Hazard identification and PPE pictograms are amended.
 February 15, 20. 6.3 rev. Section 2 and 9 were modified.
 September 01, 2023. 7 rev. Syntax and spelling improvements and corrections were made.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Information in this SDS is from available published sources and is believed to be accurate, but is not exhaustive and will be used only as a guide, which is based on current knowledge of the chemical substance or mixture and apply to the appropriate product for safety precautions. No warranty, express or implied, is made and Pima Chemicals & Fertilizers, LLC and Química Pima, S.A. de C.V. assumes no liability resulting from the use of this SDS. The user must determine suitability of this information for his application.

End of Safety Data Sheet