

**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (SOLUTION, ACTIVE CHLORINE <10%)****0482**

October 1999

CAS No: 7681-52-9  
RTECS No: NH3486300  
EC No: 017-011-00-1Sodium oxychloride  
Sodium chloride oxide  
NaClO  
Molecular mass: 74.44

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		<b>PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!</b>	
<b>Inhalation</b>	Cough. Sore throat.	Ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
<b>Skin</b>	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves.	First rinse with plenty of water, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again.
<b>Eyes</b>	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Cough. Diarrhoea. Sore throat. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

**SPILLAGE DISPOSAL**

In case of a large spillage use personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Wash away spilled liquid with plenty of water. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents.

**PACKAGING & LABELLING****EU classification**  
Xi Symbol  
R: 31-36/38  
S: (1/2-)28-4  
Note: B5-50-61**EMERGENCY RESPONSE****SAFE STORAGE**

Separated from acids. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Keep in the dark. Well closed.

**IPCS**International  
Programme on  
Chemical SafetyPrepared in the context of cooperation between the International  
Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission ©  
IPCS 2006**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.**

0482

**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (SOLUTION, ACTIVE CHLORINE <10%)****IMPORTANT DATA****Physical State; Appearance**

CLEAR, SLIGHTLY YELLOW SOLUTION, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

**Chemical dangers**

The substance decomposes on heating, on contact with acids and under influence of light producing toxic and corrosive gases including chlorine (See ICSC 0126). The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts with combustible and reducing materials. The solution in water is a weak base.

**Occupational exposure limits**

TLV not established.

**Routes of exposure**

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

**Inhalation risk**

No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

**Effects of short-term exposure**

The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract.

**Effects of long-term or repeated exposure**

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Relative density (water = 1): 1.1 (5.5% aqueous solution)

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

**NOTES**

Household bleaches usually contain about 5% sodium hypochlorite (about pH11, irritant), and more concentrated bleaches contain 10-15% sodium hypochlorite (about pH13, corrosive).

Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

Clorox and Javel water are trade names.

Also consult ICSC #1119 (Sodium hypochlorite, active chlorine >10%).

Card has been partially updated in July 2007: see Ingestion First Aid, EU Classification.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION****LEGAL NOTICE**

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information