

Material Safety Data Sheet Calcium Hypochlorite

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name : Calcium Hydrochlorite
Chemical Formula : BLEACHING POWDER
Company Identification : Tradeasia International Pte Ltd
Email : contact@chemtradeasia.com

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS#	% by Weight
Calcium Hypochlorite	7778-54-3	70

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Classified as Dangerous Goods According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS) and Echa's Directive 67/548/EEC OXIDIZING CORROSIVE DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Risk Phrases

- R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
- R31 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
- R34 Causes burns.
- R22 Harmful if swallowed.
- R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Safety Phrases

- S1/2
Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
- S26
In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- S36/37/39
Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
- S45
In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S61

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Material Safety Data Sheets.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure.

Swallowed Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink provided victim is conscious. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Seek medical attention immediately.

Eye Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 20-30 minutes. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. Do NOT interrupt flushing. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye or onto the face. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Immediately flush skin with water for at least 20-30 minutes. Do NOT interrupt flushing. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing. Discard contaminated leather goods. Transport to the nearest medical facility for treatment.

Inhaled Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth to mouth respiration. If breathing has ceased, apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on individual reactions of patient and judgement of doctor. Effects may be delayed. May cause corneal burns.

Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure Persons with pre-existing skin, eye, tooth, or respiratory disorders, or with seasonal allergic rhinitis may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Extinguishing Media SMALL FIRE: Use flooding quantities of water. Do NOT use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do NOT move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. LARGE FIRE: Flood area with water from a protected position. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Avoid getting water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur. Dam fire control water for safe disposal.

Hazards from Combustion Products Powerful oxidizing solid. Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. This strong oxidizer may cause a fire as it contacts with combustible materials. Containers may explode when heated. Incompatible with flammable, organic and combustible materials, ammonia, primary amines, aromatic

amines, and urea acids, ammonium chloride, different types of chlorinating chemicals, ethanol or methanol, hydroxy compounds, acetylene, acetic acid and potassium cyanide, reducing agents, metal oxides, charcoal + heat, metals, organic sulfur compounds, sulfur (damp), turpentine and all sources of ignition. When involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating and highly toxic gases of hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, calcium oxides, calcium chlorate, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, and chlorine, oxygen gas, and dichlorine monoxide above 158°C.

Special Protective Precautions and Equipment for Fire Fighters Fire fighters should wear a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources.

Flammability Conditions Noncombustible solid. Strong oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents, contaminants or combustibles may cause ignition. Explosions involving calcium hypochlorite have occurred. Product will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Corrosive solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with

eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product dust/fumes. Do NOT allow product to get damp. Do NOT mix with other chemicals. Do NOT add water to the product - add the product to the water. Use only clean utensils for handling as remnants of other products may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion.

Conditions for Safe Storage (Including Any Incompatibles) Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials such as flammable, organic and combustible materials, ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea acids, ammonium chloride, different types of chlorinating chemicals, ethanol or methanol, hydroxy compounds, acetylene, acetic acid and potassium cyanide, reducing agents, metal oxides, charcoal + heat, metals, organic sulfur, compounds, sulfur (damp), turpentine and all sources of ignition. Protect from direct sunlight, moisture, food and feedstuffs. Avoid storage in wood floors. Store and transport in an upright container. The bulk material may ignite or explode in storage. Traces of water may initiate the reaction. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Store below 50°C to avoid slow decomposition, room temperature recommended. This product has a UN Classification of 2880 and a Dangerous Goods Class 5.1 Oxidizer according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Container Type Packaging must comply with requirements of Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer. SUITABLE: A plastic or fiberboard drum using a strong polyethylene chloride inner package.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

National Exposure Standards No exposure standard has been established for this product. However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10mg/m³ (for inspirable dust) and 3mg/m³ (for respirable dust). A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for chlorine (worksafe Aust) of 3mg/m³, (1ppm)(Peak Limitation). The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8hr working day for a 5 day working week. Peak Limitation: a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

Biological Limit Values No information available on biological limits for this product.

Engineering Controls A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Personal Protection
RESPIRATOR: Wear an approved positive pressure, full-facepiece where engineering controls are inadequate.

EYES: Wear a full-face shield or chemical goggles. **HANDS:** Vinyl gloves are recommended.

CLOTHING: Flame-retardant coveralls and anti-static footwear.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance White to Gray Powder or Crystalline Granule

Formula Ca.(ClO)₂

Odor Strong Chlorine Odor

Vapour Pressure Not applicable.

Vapour Density 6.9

Boiling Point Decomposes deg C

Melting Point Approx. 100°C deg C

Solubility in Water 21g/100mL (25°C) ; 43-48g/100ml (40°C)

Specific Gravity 2.00 (20°C) (Water = 1)

Flash Point Not applicable.

pH 10.8 (10% Solution)

Lower Explosion Limit Not applicable.

Upper Explosion Limit Not applicable.

Ignition Temperature Not applicable.

Specific Heat Value Not applicable.

Particle Size Not applicable.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate Not applicable.

Viscosity Not applicable.

Percent Volatile 0% Vol (21°C)

Octanol/Water partition coefficient Log P(oct) -2.46

Saturated Vapour Concentration Not applicable.

Additional Characteristics Not applicable.

Flame Propagation/Burning Rate of Solid Materials Not applicable.

Properties of Materials That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity Fire accelerant

Potential for Dust Explosion Not applicable.

Reactions that Release Flammable Gases Not applicable.

Fast of Intensely Burning Characteristics Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. Non-flammable

That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire Not applicable.

Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases Not applicable.

Decomposition Temperature: 100 deg C; slowly decomposed less than 100 deg C; when above 158 deg C, around 12 minutes of heating up, violent decomposition and combustion occur;

Additional Information Odor Threshold : 1-3ppm (Value for chlorine) Refractive Index : 1.545 (alpha), 1.69 (beta) Bulk Density : 1.0g/cm³ (loose granules) Moisture content : 5.5-10% Molecular Weight : 142.98 Solubility : Insoluble in ethanol.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability is heat stable when stored and used as directed. May decompose violently if exposed to heat or direct sunlight. All hypochlorite solutions are unstable and slowly decompose on contact with air, especially if acidified, or contaminated. Decomposition may lead to spontaneous ignition through self-heating.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid excessive heat, elevated temperatures, sunlight, flame, sources of ignition and shock, dust generation, moisture/high humidity, contamination with combustible materials, acidic conditions, the presence of metals and other impurities.

Incompatible Materials Incompatible with flammable, organic and combustible materials, ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea acids, ammonium chloride, different types of chlorinating chemicals, ethanol or methanol, hydroxy compounds, acetylene, acetic acid and potassium cyanide, reducing agents, metal oxides, charcoal + heat, metals, organic sulfur, compounds, sulfur (damp), turpentine and all sources of ignition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products In a fire, this product may generate irritating and highly toxic gases of hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, calcium oxides, calcium chlorate, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, and chlorine, oxygen gas, and dichlorine monoxide above 177°C. In contact with incompatible materials, the formation of extremely hazardous gases such as explosively unstable N-mono of Di-Chloramines, corrosive chlorine gas, explosive nitrogen trichloride, alkyl hypochlorites, and explosive chloroacetylenes.

Hazardous Reactions Hazardous Polymerisation will not occur, however this product is a highly reactive oxidising chlorine compound. May cause fire or explosion. Readily ignites with flammable and combustible materials, in contact with anhydrous (dry) calcium hypochlorite. Reacts with ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea to form explosive nitrogen trichloride. May explode upon contact with ethanol or methanol, due to the formation of the alkyl hypo- chlorites. Contact with hydroxy compounds causes ignition and may be explosive. Contact of acetylene may lead to formation of explosive chloroacetylenes. Reaction with acetic acid and potassium cyanide may be explosive. Reaction with reducing agents causes a violent reaction. Reaction with metal oxides can cause a violent oxygen-evolving decomposition of hypochlorites. A confined intimate mixture of calcium hypochlorite + finely divided charcoal exploded on heating. Metals catalyze the decomposition. Reaction with organic sulfur compounds may cause a flash fire/explosion. A mixture of damp sulfur and 'solid swimming pool chlorine' caused a violent exothermic reaction. May explode with turpentine.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data Oral LD50 Rat : 850mg/Kg Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >2000mg/Kg (40% water solution)
Carcinogenicity : Hypochlorite salts are evaluated in the IARC monographs as Group 3: Not Classifiable as to carcinogenicity to Humans. Mutagenicity : Calcium Hypochlorite was mutagenic in bacteria and cultured mammalian cells.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available.

Persistence and Degradability No information available on persistence/degradability for this product.

Mobility ; Soluble in water: 21g/100mL (25°C)

Environmental Fate (Exposure) Do NOT allow product to reach waterways, drains, or sewers.

Bioaccumulative Potential No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Not available.

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number 2880

Shipping Name CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED

Dangerous Goods Class 5.1 Oxidising Agent (not an organic peroxide)

Subsidiary Risk Not applicable.

Pack Group II

Precaution for User OXIDIZING CORROSIVE DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Special Provision Not applicable

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS) and Annex I European Directive 67/548/EEC. EINECS No: 231-908-7 Calcium Hypochlorite

Section 16: Other Information

References : Not available.

Other Special Considerations : Not available.

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no way shall Tradeasia International Pte. Ltd. Be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Tradeasia International Pte. Ltd. has been advised of the possibility of such damages.