

# Hazard Communication and the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals



**Presented by  
New Jersey Department of  
Labor and Workforce Development  
Occupational Safety Training Unit**





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# OSHA<sup>®</sup> BRIEF

## Hazard Communication Standard: Labels and Pictograms

OSHA has adopted new hazardous chemical labeling requirements as a part of its recent revision of the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), bringing it into alignment with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). These changes will help ensure improved quality and consistency in the classification and labeling of all chemicals, and will also enhance worker comprehension. As a result, workers will have better information available on the safe handling and use of hazardous chemicals, thereby allowing them to avoid injuries and illnesses related to exposures to hazardous chemicals.

The revised HCS changes the existing Hazard Communication Standard (HCS/HazCom 1994<sup>1</sup>) from a performance-based standard to one that has more structured requirements for the labeling of chemicals. The revised standard requires that information about chemical hazards be conveyed on labels using quick visual notations to alert the user, providing immediate recognition of the hazards. Labels must also provide instructions on how to handle the chemical so that chemical users are informed about how to protect themselves.

The label provides information to the workers on the specific hazardous chemical. While labels provide important information for anyone who handles, uses, stores, and transports hazardous chemicals, they are limited by design in the amount of information they can provide. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), which must accompany hazardous chemicals, are the more complete resource for details regarding hazardous chemicals. The revised

standard also requires the use of a 16-section safety data sheet format, which provides detailed information regarding the chemical. There is a separate [OSHA Brief on SDSs](#) that provides information on the new SDS requirements.

All hazardous chemicals shipped after June 1, 2015, must be labeled with specified elements including pictograms, signal words and hazard and precautionary statements. However, manufacturers, importers, and distributors may start using the new labeling system in the revised HCS before the June 1, 2015 effective date if they so choose. Until the June 1, 2015 effective date, manufacturers, importers and distributors may maintain compliance with the requirements of HazCom 1994 or the revised standard. Distributors may continue to ship containers labeled by manufacturers or importers (but not by the distributor themselves) in compliance with the HazCom 1994 until December 1, 2015.

This document is designed to inform chemical receivers, chemical purchasers, and trainers about the label requirements. It explains the new labeling elements, identifies what goes on a label, and describes what pictograms are and how to use them.

### Label Requirements

Labels, as defined in the HCS, are an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic informational elements concerning a hazardous chemical that are affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.

The HCS requires chemical manufacturers, importers, or distributors to ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with the following information: product identifier; signal word; hazard statement(s); precautionary

<sup>1</sup> Prior to the 2012 update, the Hazard Communication Standard had last been amended in 1994. 'HazCom 1994' refers to the version of the Hazard Communication Standard in effect directly prior to the 2012 revision, printed in the 1995 through 2011 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations. It is also available on OSHA's webpage.

statement(s); and pictogram(s); and name, address and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

#### Labels for a hazardous chemical must contain:

- Name, Address and Telephone Number
- Product Identifier
- Signal Word
- Hazard Statement(s)
- Precautionary Statement(s)
- Pictogram(s)

To develop labels under the revised HCS, manufacturers, importers and distributors must first identify and classify the chemical hazard(s). Appendices A, B, and C are all mandatory. The classification criteria for health hazards are in Appendix A and the criteria for physical hazards are presented in Appendix B of the revised Hazard Communication Standard. After classifying the hazardous chemicals, the manufacturer, importer or distributor then consults Appendix C to determine the appropriate pictograms, signal words, and hazard and precautionary statement(s), for the chemical label. Once this information has been identified and gathered, then a label may be created.

#### Label Elements

The HCS now requires the following elements on labels of hazardous chemicals:

- **Name, Address and Telephone Number** of the chemical manufacturer, importer or other responsible party.
- **Product Identifier** is how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be (but is not limited to) the chemical name, code number or batch number. The manufacturer, importer or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be both on the label and in section 1 of the SDS.
- **Signal Words** are used to indicate the relative level of severity of the hazard and

alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. There are only two words used as signal words, "Danger" and "Warning." Within a specific hazard class, "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards and "Warning" is used for the less severe hazards. There will only be one signal word on the label no matter how many hazards a chemical may have. If one of the hazards warrants a "Danger" signal word and another warrants the signal word "Warning," then only "Danger" should appear on the label.

- **Hazard Statements** describe the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard. For example: "Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure when absorbed through the skin." All of the applicable hazard statements must appear on the label. Hazard statements may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability. The hazard statements are specific to the hazard classification categories, and chemical users should always see the same statement for the same hazards no matter what the chemical is or who produces it.
- **Precautionary Statements** describe recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to the hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling. There are four types of precautionary statements: prevention (to minimize exposure); response (in case of accidental spillage or exposure emergency response, and first-aid); storage; and disposal. For example, a chemical presenting a specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) hazard would include the following on the label: "Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national and international regulations."

A forward slash (/) designates that the classifier can choose one of the precautionary statements. In the example

above, the label could state, "Do not breathe vapors or spray. Get medical attention if you feel unwell. Dispose of contents in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations." See Examples 1 and 2A of this document as an example.

In most cases, the precautionary statements are independent. However, OSHA does allow flexibility for applying precautionary statements to the label, such as combining statements, using an order of precedence or eliminating an inappropriate statement.

Precautionary statements may be combined on the label to save on space and improve readability. For example, "Keep away from heat, spark and open flames," "Store in a well-ventilated place," and "Keep cool" may be combined to read: "Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames and store in a cool, well-ventilated place." Where a chemical is classified for a number of hazards and the precautionary statements are similar, the most stringent statements must be included on the label. In this case, the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor may impose an order of precedence where phrases concerning response require rapid action to ensure the health and safety of the exposed person. In the self-reactive hazard category Types C, D, E or F, three of the four precautionary statements for prevention are:

- "Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surfaces. - No Smoking.";
- "Keep/Store away from clothing/.../combustible materials";
- "Keep only in original container."

These three precautionary statements could be combined to read: "Keep in original container and away from heat, open flames, combustible materials and hot surfaces. - No Smoking."

Finally, a manufacturer or importer may eliminate a precautionary statement if

it can demonstrate that the statement is inappropriate.

- **Supplementary Information.** The label producer may provide additional instructions or information that it deems helpful. It may also list any hazards not otherwise classified under this portion of the label. This section must also identify the percentage of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity when it is present in a concentration of  $\geq 1\%$  (and the classification is not based on testing the mixture as a whole). If an employer decides to include additional information regarding the chemical that is above and beyond what the standard requires, it may list this information under what is considered "supplementary information." There is also no required format for how a workplace label must look and no particular format an employer has to use; however, it cannot contradict or detract from the required information.

An example of an item that may be considered supplementary is the personal protective equipment (PPE) pictogram indicating what workers handling the chemical may need to wear to protect themselves. For example, the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) pictogram of a person wearing goggles may be listed. Other supplementary information may include directions of use, expiration date, or fill date, all of which may provide additional information specific to the process in which the chemical is used.

- Pictograms are graphic symbols used to communicate specific information about the hazards of a chemical. On hazardous chemicals being shipped or transported from a manufacturer, importer or distributor, the required pictograms consist of a red square frame set at a point with a black hazard symbol on a white background, sufficiently wide to be clearly visible. A square red frame set at a point without a hazard symbol is not a pictogram and is not permitted on the label.

The pictograms OSHA has adopted improve worker safety and health, conform with the GHS, and are used worldwide.

While the GHS uses a total of nine pictograms, OSHA will only enforce the use of eight. The environmental pictogram is not mandatory but may be used to provide additional information. Workers may see the ninth symbol on a label because label preparers may choose to add the environment pictogram as supplementary information. Figure 1 shows the symbol for each pictogram, the written name for each pictogram, and the hazards associated with each of the pictograms. Most of the symbols are already used for transportation and many chemical users may be familiar with them.

**Figure 1: Pictograms and Hazards**

<p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

It is important to note that the OSHA pictograms do not replace the diamond-shaped labels that the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires for the transport of chemicals, including chemical drums, chemical totes, tanks or other containers. Those labels must be on the external part of a shipped container and must meet the

DOT requirements set forth in 49 CFR 172, Subpart E. If a label has a DOT transport pictogram, Appendix C.2.3.3 states that the corresponding HCS pictogram shall not appear. However, DOT does not view the HCS pictogram as a conflict and for some international trade both pictograms may need to be present on the label. Therefore, OSHA intends to revise C.2.3.3. In the meantime, the agency will allow both DOT and HCS pictograms for the same hazard on a label. While the DOT diamond label is required for all hazardous chemicals on the outside shipping containers, chemicals in smaller containers inside the larger shipped container do not require the DOT diamond but do require the OSHA pictograms. (See Example 2.)

Labels must be legible, in English, and prominently displayed. Other languages may be displayed in addition to English. Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors who become newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical must revise the label within six months.

### Employer Responsibilities

Employers are responsible for maintaining the labels on the containers, including, but not limited to, tanks, totes, and drums. This means that labels must be maintained on chemicals in a manner which continues to be legible and the pertinent information (such as the hazards and directions for use) does not get defaced (i.e., fade, get washed off) or removed in any way.

The employer is not responsible for updating labels on shipped containers, even if the shipped containers are labeled under HazCom 1994. The employer must relabel items if the labels are removed or defaced. However, if the employer is aware of newly-identified hazards that are not disclosed on the label, the employer must ensure that the workers are aware of the hazards as discussed below under workplace labels.

### Workplace Labels

OSHA has not changed the general requirements for workplace labeling. Employers have the option to create their own workplace labels. They can either provide all of the required information that is on the

label from the chemical manufacturer or, the product identifier and words, pictures, symbols or a combination thereof, which in combination with other information immediately available to employees, provide specific information regarding the hazards of the chemicals.

If an employer has an in-plant or workplace system of labeling that meets the requirements of HazCom 1994, the employer may continue to use this system in the workplace as long as this system, in conjunction with other information immediately available to the employees, provides the employees with the information on all of the health and physical hazards of the hazardous chemical. This workplace labeling system may include signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials to identify hazardous chemicals. Any of these labeling methods or a combination thereof may be used instead of a label from the manufacturer, importer or distributor as long as the employees have immediate access to all of the information about the hazards of the chemical. Workplace labels must be in English. Other languages may be added to the label if applicable.

If the employer chooses to use the pictograms that appear in Appendix C on the workplace (or in-plant) labels, these pictograms may have a black border, rather than a red border.

Employers may use additional instructional symbols that are not included in OSHA's HCS pictograms on the workplace labels. An example of an instructional pictogram is a person with goggles, denoting that goggles must be worn while handling the given chemical. Including both types of pictograms on workplace labels is acceptable. The same is true if the employer wants to list environmental pictograms or PPE pictograms from the HMIS to identify protective measures for those handling the chemical.

Employers may continue to use rating systems such as National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) diamonds or HMIS requirements for workplace labels as long as they are consistent with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard and the employees have immediate access to the specific hazard

information as discussed above. An employer using NFPA or HMIS labeling must, through training, ensure that its employees are fully aware of the hazards of the chemicals used.

If an employer transfers hazardous chemicals from a labeled container to a portable container that is only intended for immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer, no labels are required for the portable container.

### **Sample Labels**

The following examples demonstrate how a manufacturer or importer may display the appropriate information on the label. As mentioned above, once the manufacturer determines the classification of the chemical (class and category of each hazard) using Appendices A and B, it would determine the required pictograms, signal words, hazard statements, and precautionary statements using Appendix C. The final step is to put the information on the label.

The examples below show what a sample label might look like under the revised HCS requirements. The examples break the labeling out into "steps" to show the order of information gathering and how label creation occurs. Step 1 is performing classification; step 2 is gathering full label information; and step 3 is creating the label.

These examples are for informational purposes only and are not meant to represent the only labels manufacturers, importers and distributors may create for these hazards.

**Example 1: This example demonstrates a simple label.**

**The Substance:**

HS85

Batch Number: 85L6543

**Step 1: Perform Classification**

Class: Acute Oral Toxicity; Category 4

**Step 2: Gather Labeling Information**

Pictograms:



**Signal Word:**

WARNING

**Hazard Statements:**

Harmful if Swallowed

**Precautionary Statements:**

Prevention:

- Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response:

- If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell.<sup>2</sup>
- Rinse mouth

Storage:

None specified

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.<sup>3</sup>

**Step 3: Create the Label**

Putting together the above information on HS85, a label might list the following information:

**Example 1: HS85 Label**

**HS85**  
Batch number: 85L6543



**Warning**  
Harmful if swallowed

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**First aid:**  
If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

GHS Example Company, 123 Global Circle, Anyville, NY 130XX Telephone (888) 888-8888

<sup>2</sup> The manufacturer of this chemical determined that calling a doctor was the most appropriate emergency medical advice; therefore, it is listed as part of the first-aid procedures.

<sup>3</sup> The downstream users must familiarize themselves with the proper disposal methods in accordance with local, regional, state and federal regulations. It is impractical to expect the label preparer to list all potential regulations that exist.

## Example 2: This example demonstrates a more complex label.

Example 2 is for a substance that is a severe physical and health hazard. For shipping packages of chemicals that will be transported in the United States (i.e., drums, totes, tanks, etc.), the U.S. DOT requires a DOT label(s) on the outside container(s) for hazardous chemicals. Two versions of this label are presented below to demonstrate the difference between an OSHA label with pictograms from the HCS and a DOT label required for transport of a shipping container.

### The Substance:

OXI252 (disodiumflammy)

CAS number: 111-11-11xx

### Step 1: Perform Classification

Class: Oxidizing Solid, Category 1

Class: Skin Corrosive, Category 1A

### Step 2: Gather Labeling Information

#### Pictograms:



#### Signal Word:

DANGER

#### Hazard Statements:

- May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

#### Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

- Keep away from heat.
- Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
- Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
- Wear protective neoprene gloves, safety goggles and face shield with chin guard.
- Wear fire/flame resistant clothing.
- Do not breathe dust or mists.
- Wash arms, hands and face thoroughly after handling.

Response:

- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Immediately call poison center.<sup>4</sup>

Specific Treatment:

Treat with doctor-prescribed burn cream.<sup>5</sup>

In case of fire:

Use water spray. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.<sup>3</sup>

### Step 3: Create the Label

Putting together the above information on OXI252, a label might list the following information:

<sup>4</sup> In this example, the manufacturer determined that calling a poison control center is the most appropriate emergency medical advice.

<sup>5</sup> Not all SDSs will have direction for "specific treatment" on the label. This is only if the manufacturer specifically notes a certain treatment that needs to be used to treat a worker who has been exposed to this chemical.

## Example 2A: OXI252 Label inner package label with OSHA pictograms

**OXI252**  
(disodiumflammy)  
CAS #: 111-11-11xx



**Danger**  
May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Keep away from heat. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Wear protective neoprene gloves, safety goggles and face shield with chin guard. Wear fire/flame resistant clothing. Do not breathe dust or mists. Wash arms, hands and face thoroughly after handling. Store locked up. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**First aid:**  
IF ON SKIN (or hair) or clothing<sup>6</sup>: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
Immediately call poison center.  
Specific Treatment: Treat with doctor-prescribed burn cream.

**Fire:**  
In case of fire: Use water spray. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Great Chemical Company, 55 Main Street, Anywhere, CT 064XX Telephone (888) 777-8888

## Example 2B: OXI252 Label meeting DOT requirements for shipping<sup>7</sup>

**OXI252**  
(disodiumflammy)  
CAS #: 111-11-11xx



**Danger**  
May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Keep away from heat. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Wear protective neoprene gloves, safety goggles and face shield with chin guard. Wear fire/flame resistant clothing. Do not breathe dust or mists. Wash arms, hands and face thoroughly after handling. Store locked up. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**First aid:**  
IF ON SKIN (or hair) or clothing: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a doctor.  
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
Immediately call poison center.  
Specific Treatment: Treat with doctor-prescribed burn cream.

**Fire:**  
In case of fire: Use water spray. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

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<sup>6</sup> There are occasions where label preparers may combine statements on the label. In this case the similar statements were combined and the most stringent were listed. For example, the first-aid pre-

cautionary statements were combined for exposure to skin, hair and clothing.

<sup>7</sup> DOT Labels must comply with the size requirements presented in 49 CFR 172.

For more detailed information about labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) under the revised Hazard Communication Standard, please refer to 29 CFR 1910.1200 - paragraphs (f) and (g), and Appendix C.

The revised Hazard Communication Standard and additional guidance materials are available on OSHA's Hazard Communication page, located at: [www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html](http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html).

Disclaimer: This OSHA Brief provides a general overview of the label requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard (see 29 CFR 1910.1200(f) and Appendix C of 29 CFR 1910.1200). It does not alter or determine compliance responsibilities in the standard or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Since interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, the reader should consult current OSHA interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the courts for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements.

**This is one in a series of informational briefs highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.**

**For assistance, contact us. We can help. It's confidential.**



U.S. Department of Labor  
[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

DSG BR-3636 2/2013

## Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

### HCS Pictograms and Hazards

<p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

For more information:


**Occupational Safety and Health Administration**  
 U.S. Department of Labor  
[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA 3491-02 2012

## Hazard Communication Standard Labels

OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification. A sample revised HCS label, identifying the required label elements, is shown on the right. Supplemental information can also be provided on the label as needed.

For more information:



(800) 321-OSHA (6742)  
www.osha.gov

SAMPLE LABEL	
<p>CODE _____ } <b>Product Identifier</b></p> <p>Product Name _____ } <b>Product Identifier</b></p> <p>Company Name _____ } <b>Supplier Identification</b></p> <p>Street Address _____ } <b>Supplier Identification</b></p> <p>City _____ State _____ } <b>Supplier Identification</b></p> <p>Postal Code _____ Country _____ } <b>Supplier Identification</b></p> <p>Emergency Phone Number _____ } <b>Supplier Identification</b></p> <p>Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked.            Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.            Only use non-sparking tools.            Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.            Take precautionary measures against static discharge.            Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.            Do not breathe vapors.            Wear protective gloves.            Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.            Wash hands thoroughly after handling.            Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.</p> <p><b>In Case of Fire:</b> use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) fire extinguisher to extinguish.</p> <p><b>First Aid</b>            If exposed call Poison Center.            If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hazard Pictograms</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Signal Word</b> Danger</p> <p>Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage. } <b>Hazard Statements</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Precautionary Statements</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Supplemental Information</b></p> <p><b>Directions for Use</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Fill weight: _____ Lot Number: _____            Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____            Expiration Date: _____</p>

OSHA 3492-02 2012



## Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs to be in a uniform format, and include the section numbers, the headings, and associated information under the headings below:

**Section 1, Identification** includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use.

**Section 2, Hazard(s) identification** includes all hazards regarding the chemical; required label elements.

**Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients** includes information on chemical ingredients; trade secret claims.

**Section 4, First-aid measures** includes important symptoms/effects, acute, delayed; required treatment.

**Section 5, Fire-fighting measures** lists suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire.

**Section 6, Accidental release measures** lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup.

**Section 7, Handling and storage** lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.

*(Continued on other side)*

For more information:



U.S. Department of Labor

[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA 3493-02 2012

## Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

**Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection**

lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Section 9, Physical and chemical properties** lists the chemical's characteristics.

**Section 10, Stability and reactivity** lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.

**Section 11, Toxicological information** includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity.

Section 12, Ecological information\*

Section 13, Disposal considerations\*

Section 14, Transport information\*

Section 15, Regulatory information\*

**Section 16, Other information**, includes the date of preparation or last revision.

\*Note: Since other Agencies regulate this information, OSHA will not be enforcing Sections 12 through 15 (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(2)).

**Employers must ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees.**

See Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200 for a detailed description of SDS contents.

For more information:



U.S. Department of Labor

[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA 3493-02-2012

# OSHA<sup>®</sup> BRIEF

## Hazard Communication Standard: Safety Data Sheets

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent user-friendly, 16-section format. This brief provides guidance to help workers who handle hazardous chemicals to become familiar with the format and understand the contents of the SDSs.

The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The information contained in the SDS must be in English (although it may be in other languages as well). In addition, OSHA requires that SDS preparers provide specific minimum information as detailed in Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200. The SDS preparers may also include additional information in various section(s).

Sections 1 through 8 contain general information about the chemical, identification, hazards, composition, safe handling practices, and emergency control measures (e.g., fire fighting). This information should be helpful to those that need to get the information quickly. Sections 9 through 11 and 16 contain other technical and scientific information, such as physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity information, toxicological information, exposure control information, and other information including the date of preparation or last revision. The SDS must also state that no applicable information was found when the preparer does not find relevant information for any required element.

The SDS must also contain Sections 12 through 15, to be consistent with the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), but OSHA will not enforce the content of these sections because they concern matters handled by other agencies.

A description of all 16 sections of the SDS, along with their contents, is presented below:

### Section 1: Identification

This section identifies the chemical on the SDS as well as the recommended uses. It also provides the essential contact information of the supplier. The required information consists of:

- Product identifier used on the label and any other common names or synonyms by which the substance is known.
- Name, address, phone number of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party, and emergency phone number.
- Recommended use of the chemical (e.g., a brief description of what it actually does, such as flame retardant) and any restrictions on use (including recommendations given by the supplier).

## Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

This section identifies the hazards of the chemical presented on the SDS and the appropriate warning information associated with those hazards. The required information consists of:

- The hazard classification of the chemical (e.g., flammable liquid, category<sup>1</sup>).
- Signal word.
- Hazard statement(s).
- Pictograms (the pictograms or hazard symbols may be presented as graphical reproductions of the symbols in black and white or be a description of the name of the symbol (e.g., skull and crossbones, flame).
- Precautionary statement(s).
- Description of any hazards not otherwise classified.
- For a mixture that contains an ingredient(s) with unknown toxicity, a statement describing how much (percentage) of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute toxicity. Please note that this is a total percentage of the mixture and not tied to the individual ingredient(s).

## Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section identifies the ingredient(s) contained in the product indicated on the SDS, including impurities and stabilizing additives. This section includes information on substances, mixtures, and all chemicals where a trade secret is claimed. The required information consists of:

### Substances

- Chemical name.
- Common name and synonyms.
- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number and other unique identifiers.
- Impurities and stabilizing additives, which are themselves classified and which contribute to the classification of the chemical.

### Mixtures

- Same information required for substances.
- The chemical name and concentration (i.e., exact percentage) of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards and are:
  - Present above their cut-off/concentration limits or
  - Present a health risk below the cut-off/concentration limits.
- The concentration (exact percentages) of each ingredient must be specified except concentration ranges may be used in the following situations:
  - A trade secret claim is made,
  - There is batch-to-batch variation, or
  - The SDS is used for a group of substantially similar mixtures.

### Chemicals where a trade secret is claimed

- A statement that the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret is required.

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<sup>1</sup>Chemical, as defined in the HCS, is any substance, or mixture of substances.

#### Section 4: First-Aid Measures

This section describes the initial care that should be given by untrained responders to an individual who has been exposed to the chemical. The required information consists of:

- Necessary first-aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure (inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion).
- Description of the most important symptoms or effects, and any symptoms that are acute or delayed.
- Recommendations for immediate medical care and special treatment needed, when necessary.

#### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

This section provides recommendations for fighting a fire caused by the chemical. The required information consists of:

- Recommendations of suitable extinguishing equipment, and information about extinguishing equipment that is not appropriate for a particular situation.
- Advice on specific hazards that develop from the chemical during the fire, such as any hazardous combustion products created when the chemical burns.
- Recommendations on special protective equipment or precautions for firefighters.

#### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

This section provides recommendations on the appropriate response to spills, leaks, or releases, including containment and cleanup practices to prevent or minimize exposure to people, properties, or the environment. It may also include recommendations distinguishing between responses for large and small spills where the spill volume has a significant impact on the hazard. The required information may consist of recommendations for:

- Use of personal precautions (such as removal of ignition sources or providing sufficient ventilation) and protective equipment to prevent the contamination of skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Emergency procedures, including instructions for evacuations, consulting experts when needed, and appropriate protective clothing.
- Methods and materials used for containment (e.g., covering the drains and capping procedures).
- Cleanup procedures (e.g., appropriate techniques for neutralization, decontamination, cleaning or vacuuming; adsorbent materials; and/or equipment required for containment/clean up).

#### Section 7: Handling and Storage

This section provides guidance on the safe handling practices and conditions for safe storage of chemicals. The required information consists of:

- Precautions for safe handling, including recommendations for handling incompatible chemicals, minimizing the release of the chemical into the environment, and providing advice on general hygiene practices (e.g., eating, drinking, and smoking in work areas is prohibited).
- Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities. Provide advice on specific storage requirements (e.g., ventilation requirements).

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

This section indicates the exposure limits, engineering controls, and personal protective measures that can be used to minimize worker exposure. The required information consists of:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.
- Appropriate engineering controls (e.g., use local exhaust ventilation, or use only in an enclosed system).
- Recommendations for personal protective measures to prevent illness or injury from exposure to chemicals, such as personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., appropriate types of eye, face, skin or respiratory protection needed based on hazards and potential exposure).
- Any special requirements for PPE, protective clothing or respirators (e.g., type of glove material, such as PVC or nitrile rubber gloves; and breakthrough time of the glove material).

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

This section identifies physical and chemical properties associated with the substance or mixture. The minimum required information consists of:

- Appearance (physical state, color, etc.);
- Odor;
- Odor threshold;
- pH;
- Melting point/freezing point;
- Initial boiling point and boiling range;
- Flash point;
- Evaporation rate;
- Flammability (solid, gas);
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits;
- Vapor pressure;
- Vapor density;
- Relative density;
- Solubility(ies);
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water;
- Auto-ignition temperature;
- Decomposition temperature; and
- Viscosity.

The SDS may not contain every item on the above list because information may not be relevant or is not available. When this occurs, a notation to that effect must be made for that chemical property. Manufacturers may also add other relevant properties, such as the dust deflagration index (Kst) for combustible dust, used to evaluate a dust's explosive potential.

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

This section describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and the chemical stability information. This section is broken into three parts: reactivity, chemical stability, and other. The required information consists of:

### Reactivity

- Description of the specific test data for the chemical(s). This data can be for a class or family of the chemical if such data adequately represent the anticipated hazard of the chemical(s), where available.

### Chemical stability

- Indication of whether the chemical is stable or unstable under normal ambient temperature and conditions while in storage and being handled.
- Description of any stabilizers that may be needed to maintain chemical stability.
- Indication of any safety issues that may arise should the product change in physical appearance.

### Other

- Indication of the possibility of hazardous reactions, including a statement whether the chemical will react or polymerize, which could release excess pressure or heat, or create other hazardous conditions. Also, a description of the conditions under which hazardous reactions may occur.
- List of all conditions that should be avoided (e.g., static discharge, shock, vibrations, or environmental conditions that may lead to hazardous conditions).
- List of all classes of incompatible materials (e.g., classes of chemicals or specific substances) with which the chemical could react to produce a hazardous situation.
- List of any known or anticipated hazardous decomposition products that could be produced because of use, storage, or heating. (Hazardous combustion products should also be included in Section 5 (Fire-Fighting Measures) of the SDS.)

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

This section identifies toxicological and health effects information or indicates that such data are not available. The required information consists of:

- Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact). The SDS should indicate if the information is unknown.
- Description of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure.
- The numerical measures of toxicity (e.g., acute toxicity estimates such as the LD50 (median lethal dose)) - the estimated amount [of a substance] expected to kill 50% of test animals in a single dose.
- Description of the symptoms. This description includes the symptoms associated with exposure to the chemical including symptoms from the lowest to the most severe exposure.
- Indication of whether the chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest editions) or found to be a potential carcinogen by OSHA.

### Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

This section provides information to evaluate the environmental impact of the chemical(s) if it were released to the environment. The information may include:

- Data from toxicity tests performed on aquatic and/or terrestrial organisms, where available (e.g., acute or chronic aquatic toxicity data for fish, algae, crustaceans, and other plants; toxicity data on birds, bees, plants).
- Whether there is a potential for the chemical to persist and degrade in the environment either through biodegradation or other processes, such as oxidation or hydrolysis.
- Results of tests of bioaccumulation potential, making reference to the octanol-water partition coefficient ( $K_{ow}$ ) and the bioconcentration factor (BCF), where available.
- The potential for a substance to move from the soil to the groundwater (indicate results from adsorption studies or leaching studies).
- Other adverse effects (e.g., environmental fate, ozone layer depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disrupting potential, and/or global warming potential).

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reclamation of the chemical(s) or its container, and safe handling practices. To minimize exposure, this section should also refer the reader to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS. The information may include:

- Description of appropriate disposal containers to use.
- Recommendations of appropriate disposal methods to employ.
- Description of the physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal activities.
- Language discouraging sewage disposal.
- Any special precautions for landfills or incineration activities.

### Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting of hazardous chemical(s) by road, air, rail, or sea. The information may include:

- UN number (i.e., four-figure identification number of the substance)<sup>2</sup>.
- UN proper shipping name<sup>2</sup>.
- Transport hazard class(es)<sup>2</sup>.
- Packing group number, if applicable, based on the degree of hazard<sup>2</sup>.
- Environmental hazards (e.g., identify if it is a marine pollutant according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code)).
- Guidance on transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78<sup>3</sup> and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code))).
- Any special precautions which an employee should be aware of or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises (indicate when information is not available).

<sup>2</sup> Found in the most recent edition of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

<sup>3</sup> MARPOL 73/78 means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, as amended.

## Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product that is not indicated anywhere else on the SDS. The information may include:

- Any national and/or regional regulatory information of the chemical or mixtures (including any OSHA, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, or Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations).

## Section 16: Other Information

This section indicates when the SDS was prepared or when the last known revision was made. The SDS may also state where the changes have been made to the previous version. You may wish to contact the supplier for an explanation of the changes. Other useful information also may be included here.

### Employer Responsibilities

Employers must ensure that the SDSs are readily accessible to employees for all hazardous chemicals in their workplace. This may be done in many ways. For example, employers may keep the SDSs in a binder or on computers as long as the employees have immediate access to the information without leaving their work area when needed and a back-up is available for rapid access to the SDS in the case of a power outage or other emergency. Furthermore, employers may want to designate a person(s) responsible for obtaining and maintaining the SDSs. If the employer does not have an SDS, the employer or designated person(s) should contact the manufacturer to obtain one.

### References

OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D.

United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), third revised edition, United Nations, 2009.

These references and other information related to the revised Hazard Communication

Standard can be found on OSHA's Hazard Communication Safety and Health Topics page, located at:  
<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>.

Disclaimer: This brief provides a general overview of the safety data sheet requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard (see 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200). It does not alter or determine compliance responsibilities in the standard or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Since interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, the reader should consult current OSHA interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the courts for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements. Please note that states with OSHA-approved state plans may have additional requirements for chemical safety data sheets, outside of those outlined above. For more information on those standards, please visit:  
<http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/statestandards.html>.

**This is one in a series of informational briefs highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.**

**For assistance, contact us. We can help. It's confidential.**



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DSG BR-3514 2/2012

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

M7745 - EN



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## SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)

SDS No.: M7745

Rev. Date: 27-Jun-2014

Rev. Num. 5

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### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**Company Identification:** Occidental Chemical Corporation  
5005 LBJ Freeway  
P.O. Box 809050  
Dallas, TX 75380-9050  
1-800-752-5151

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number:** 1-800-733-3665 or 1-972-404-3228 (USA); CHEMTREC (within USA and Canada): 1-800-424-9300; CHEMTREC (outside USA and Canada): +1 703-527-3887; CHEMTREC Contract No: CCN16186

**To Request an SDS:** MSDS@oxy.com or 1-972-404-3245

**Customer Service:** 1-800-752-5151 or 1-972-404-3700

**Product Identifier:** **SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

**Synonyms:** Chlorine bleach, Soda bleach

**Product Use:** Bleaching agent, Chemical Intermediate, Water treatment (chlorination)

**Uses Advised Against:** None identified.

**Note:** Sodium Hypochlorite (EPA) is a registered antimicrobial pesticide: EPA Registration Number 935-20007.

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### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

SDS No.: M7745

Rev. Date: 27-Jun-2014

Rev. Num. 5

**OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:** This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

\*\*\*\*\*

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:**

**Color:** Colorless to yellow  
**Physical state:** Liquid  
**Appearance:** Clear  
**Odor:** Characteristic bleach odor

**Signal Word:** **DANGER**

**MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS:** CORROSIVE. CAUSES SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE. CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS. CAUSES DAMAGE TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM WHEN INHALED. TOXIC IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT WHEN SWALLOWED.

**PHYSICAL HAZARDS:** CORROSIVE TO METALS.

**AQUATIC TOXICITY:** Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:** Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep only in original container. Avoid release to the environment. Store in a secure manner. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

\*\*\*\*\*

**GHS CLASSIFICATION:**

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:	Corrosive to Metals
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:	Category 1C - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:	Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage
GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):	Category 1 - Causes damage to: Respiratory System
GHS: CARCINOGENICITY:	This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA

**UNKNOWN ACUTE TOXICITY:**

Not applicable. This product was tested as a whole. This information only pertains to untested mixtures.

**GHS SYMBOL:**

Corrosion, Health hazards



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**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

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**GHS SIGNAL WORD: DANGER****GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:****GHS - Physical Hazard Statement(s)**

May be corrosive to metals

**GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s)**

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Causes serious eye damage

Causes damage to organs (Respiratory System)

**GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention**

Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection

Wash thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Keep only in original container

**GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response**

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS)

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

**GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage**

Store in a secure manner

Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner

**GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal**

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations

**Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**

None identified

**See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Synonyms:** Chlorine bleach, Soda bleach

Component	Percent [%]	CAS Number
Water	70 - 76	7732-18-5

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**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

SDS No.: M7745

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Sodium hypochlorite	12.5 - 15	7681-52-9
Sodium Chloride	11 - 14.5	7647-14-5
Sodium Hydroxide	0.5 - 1.5	1310-73-2

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**INHALATION:** If inhalation of mists, vapors, or spray occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Evaluate ABC's (is Airway constricted, is Breathing occurring, and is blood Circulating) and treat symptomatically. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. There is no specific antidote, treat symptomatically.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated areas with large amounts of water. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

**EYE CONTACT:** Immediately flush contaminated eyes with a directed stream of water for as long as possible. Remove contact lenses, if present, then continue rinsing. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large amounts of water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water when vomiting stops. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

**Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Delayed)****Acute Symptoms/Effects:****Delayed Symptoms/Effects:**

- Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause a dermatitis

**Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity:** Mixing with ammonia, acids, detergents, or organic matter will release chlorinated compounds, which are irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucus membranes.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** May aggravate preexisting conditions such as: Eye disorders that decrease tear production or have reduced integrity. Skin disorders that compromise the integrity of the skin. Respiratory conditions including asthma and other breathing disorders.

**Protection of First-Aiders:** Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment recommendations. At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission.

**Notes to Physician:** Treat as a corrosive due to the pH of this material. For prolonged exposures and significant exposures, consider delayed injury to exposed tissues. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. There is no specific antidote. Treatment is supportive care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation.

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

SDS No.: M7745

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**Fire Hazard:** May release toxic gases.**Fire Fighting:** Wear an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Component	Immediately Dangerous to Life/ Health (IDLH)
Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> IDLH

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Hydrogen chloride, Chlorine**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** Not sensitive.**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Not sensitive.**Lower Flammability Level (air):** Not flammable**Upper Flammability Level (air):** Not flammable**Flash point:** Not flammable**Auto-ignition Temperature:** Not applicable**GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**

- Corrosive to Metals

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal Precautions:**

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, vapor, mist, or spray. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection, of the SDS. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible, and do not return until odors have dissipated. Evacuation of surrounding area may be necessary for large spills. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Consider evacuation of personnel located downwind. Refer to Section 7, Handling and Storage, for additional precautionary measures.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:**

Remove sources of ignition. Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Evacuation of surrounding area may be necessary for large spills. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Absorb with inorganic absorbents. Liquid material may be removed with a vacuum truck. Shovel dried residue into suitable container. See Section 13, Disposal considerations, for additional information.

**Environmental Precautions:**

Keep out of water supplies and sewers. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

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**SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for Safe Handling:**

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible, and do not return until odors have dissipated.

**Safe Storage Conditions:**

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. If possible, store in original container. If not possible, store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner and with an adequate relief device. Keep container tightly closed and upright when not in use. Store in a cool, dry area. Store out of direct sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated area. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Do not freeze. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet). Store in a secure manner.

**Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:**

Material is a strong oxidizing agent and should only be mixed with water. Mixing this product with chemicals (e.g. ammonia compounds, acids, detergents) or organic matter will release chlorinated compounds, which are irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes. Other materials to avoid include: most metals, peroxides, reducing agents, oxidizing agents

**GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**

- Corrosive to Metals

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): As listed below

Component	OSHA Final PEL TWA	OSHA Final PEL STEL	OSHA Final PEL Ceiling
Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-----	-----

**OEL:** Occupational Exposure Limit; **OSHA:** United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration; **PEL:** Permissible Exposure Limit; **TWA:** Time Weighted Average; **STEL:** Short Term Exposure Limit

NON-REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S): As listed below

Component	CAS Number	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH Ceiling	OSHA TWA (Vacated)	OSHA STEL (Vacated)	OSHA Ceiling (Vacated)
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	-----	-----	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-----	-----	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

<b>OXY REL 8 hr TWA</b>	Sodium Hypochlorite: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling or Short-Term TWA (American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Workplace Employee Exposure Level (WEEL))
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- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits, if shown, are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993).

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- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use closed systems when possible. Provide local exhaust ventilation where vapor or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**

**Eye Protection:** Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a face-shield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear chemical resistant clothing and rubber boots when potential for contact with the material exists. Contaminated clothing should be removed, then discarded or laundered.

**Hand Protection:** Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

**Protective Material Types:** Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

Component	Immediately Dangerous to Life/ Health (IDLH)
Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> IDLH

**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH approved respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. Acid gas cartridges may be required if decomposition products are present. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear
<b>Color:</b>	Colorless to yellow
<b>Odor:</b>	Characteristic bleach odor
<b>Odor Threshold [ppm]:</b>	0.3 ppm (0.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	230 °F (110 °C)
<b>Boiling Point/Range:</b>	230 °F (110 °C)
<b>Freezing Point/Range:</b>	-3 to -14 °F (-19.4 to -25.6 °C)
<b>Melting Point/Range:</b>	Not applicable to liquids
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Density (air=1):</b>	No data available
<b>Relative Density - Specific Gravity (water=1):</b>	1.22
<b>Density:</b>	9.9 - 10.5 lb/gal
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	100%
<b>pH:</b>	12

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<b>Volatility:</b>	No data available
<b>Evaporation Rate (ether=1):</b>	No data available
<b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	No data available
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not flammable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Lower Flammability Level (air):</b>	Not flammable
<b>Upper Flammability Level (air):</b>	Not flammable
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Viscosity:</b>	No data available

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Reactivity:** May decompose upon heating and exposure to sunlight.

**Chemical Stability:** Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:**

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid direct sunlight.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

(e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration) -. None known.

**Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:**

Material is a strong oxidizing agent and should only be mixed with water. Mixing this product with chemicals (e.g. ammonia compounds, acids, detergents) or organic matter will release chlorinated compounds, which are irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes, Other materials to avoid include: most metals, peroxides, reducing agents, oxidizing agents

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** hydrogen chloride, chlorine, oxygen

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****TOXICITY DATA:****PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA: SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (EPA)**

<b>LD50 Oral:</b> 8910 mg/kg (Rat)	<b>LD50 Dermal:</b> No data available	<b>LC50 Inhalation:</b> No data available
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**COMPONENT TOXICITY DATA:**

Component	LD50 Oral:	LD50 Dermal:	LC50 Inhalation:
Water 7732-18-5	90 mL/kg (Rat)	----	----

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Sodium hypochlorite 7681-52-9	8200 mg/kg (Rat)	10000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-----
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	3 g/kg (Rat)	10 g/kg (Rabbit)	42 g/m <sup>3</sup> (1 hr-Rat)
Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2	-----	1350 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-----

\*\*\*\*\*

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:**

- Eye contact:** Causes serious eye damage. Eye exposures may cause burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn.
- Skin contact:** Skin contact may be irritating and corrosive. Can cause skin burns.
- Inhalation:** Inhalation may cause coughing, choking, irritation (possibly severe), chemical burns, shortness of breath, and pulmonary edema. Pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a severe acute exposure.
- Ingestion:** Not a likely route of exposure in occupational settings. If swallowed, may cause irritation, swelling, pain, and perforation of upper and lower gastrointestinal tissues. Permanent scarring may occur.
- Chronic Effects:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis.

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:**

Eye Contact: Eye exposures may cause irritation and burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. Significant and prolonged contact may cause damage to internal contents of eye. Skin Contact: Exposure to gas or liquid may cause redness, irritation, burning sensation, swelling, blister formation, first, second, or third degree burns. Breathing (Inhalation): Exposure to airborne material may cause irritation, redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, bronchio-constriction, and possible pulmonary edema. The pulmonary edema may develop several hours after a severe acute exposure. Swallowing (Ingestion): Exposure by ingestion may cause irritation, swelling, and perforation of upper and lower gastrointestinal tissues. Permanent scarring may occur.

**TOXICITY:**

Carefully controlled sensitization studies on animal have not resulted in any reproducible positive findings. Standard sensitization patch tests in healthy human volunteers show no potential to induce contact sensitization. In tests using rats and mice, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity

**Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity:** Mixing with ammonia, acids, detergents, or organic matter will release chlorinated compounds, which are irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucus membranes

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**GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:**

Listed below

**GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:** Category 1C - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

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**GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:** Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage**GHS: CARCINOGENICITY:** This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure):**Category 1 -  
Respiratory system**MUTAGENIC DATA:**

Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. Sodium hypochlorite has tested positive in in vitro test systems and negative in in vivo test systems. These results are consistent with other germicides.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**ECOTOXICITY DATA:****Aquatic Toxicity:**

Data provided are for sodium hypochlorite.

**Freshwater Fish Toxicity:**

- " LC50 clupea harengus 0.033 - 0.097 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)
- " LC50 cymatogaster aggregata 0.045 - 0.098 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)
- " LC50 gasterosteus aculeatus 0.141 - 0.193 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)
- " LC50 oncorhynchus gorbuscha 0.023 - 0.052 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)
- " LC50 oncorhynchus kisutch 0.026 - 0.038 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)
- " LC50 parophrys vetulus 0.044 - 0.144 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)
- " LC50 pimephales promelas 0.22 - 0.62 mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 7)

**Invertebrate Toxicity:**

- " EC50 ceriodaphnia sp. 0.006 mg/l/24 hr
- " EC50 daphnia magna 0.07 - 0.7 mg/l/24 hr
- " EC50 daphnia magna 2.1mg/l/96 hr
- " EC50 gammarus fasciatus 4 mg/l/96 hr
- " EC50 nitocra spinipes 40 mg/l/96 hr
- " EC50 palaemonetes pugio 52 mg/l/96 hr

**Other Toxicity:**

Algae:

- " ErC50 dunaliella sp. 0.6 mg/l/24 hr
- " ErC50 dunaliella tertiolecta 0.11 mg/l/24 hr
- " ErC50 skeletonema costatum 0.095 mg/l/24 hr

**FATE AND TRANSPORT:****BIODEGRADATION:** This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.**PERSISTENCE:** This material is believed not to persist in the environment.**BIOCONCENTRATION:** This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste from material:**

Reuse or reprocess, if possible. May be subject to disposal regulations. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

**Container Management:**

See product label for container disposal information. Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:**

**UN NUMBER:** UN1791  
**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Hypochlorite solutions (SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE)  
**HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION:** 8  
**PACKING GROUP:** III  
**LABELING REQUIREMENTS:** 8  
**RQ (lbs):** RQ 100 Lbs. (Sodium hypochlorite)

**CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:**

**UN NUMBER:** UN1791  
**SHIPPING NAME:** Hypochlorite Solution (Sodium Hypochlorite)  
**CLASS OR DIVISION:** 8  
**PACKING/RISK GROUP:** III  
**LABELING REQUIREMENTS:** 8

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**U.S. REGULATIONS****OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:**

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

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**CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):**

If a release is reportable under CERCLA section 103, notify the state emergency response commission and local emergency planning committee. In addition, notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675.

Component	CERCLA Reportable Quantities:
Sodium hypochlorite	100 lb (final RQ)
Sodium Hydroxide	1000 lb (final RQ)

**SARA EHS Chemical**

Not regulated

**EPCRA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.10):**

Acute Health Hazard

**EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):**

Not regulated.

**OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119):**

Not regulated

**FIFRA REGULATIONS:** Registered pesticide under 40 CFR 152.10, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

**FIFRA LABELING REQUIREMENTS:** - This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 (SDS), and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The hazard information required on the pesticide label is reproduced below. The pesticide label also includes other important information, including directions for use.

- FIFRA Signal Word - DANGER
- Corrosive
- May cause burns to eyes, skin, and mucus membranes
- Causes eye damage
- This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms
- STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT
- Mix only with water according to label directions
- Mixing this product with chemicals (e.g. ammonia, acids, detergents, etc.) or organic matter (e.g. urine, feces, etc.) will release chlorine gas, which is irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucus membranes

**FDA:** This product is not produced under all current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) requirements as defined by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

**NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS**

**U.S. INVENTORY STATUS: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA):** All components are listed or exempt.

**TSCA 12(b):** This product is not subject to export notification.

**Canadian Chemical Inventory:** All components of this product are listed on either the DSL or the NDSL.

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**STATE REGULATIONS**

Component	California Proposition 65 Cancer WARNING:	California Proposition 65 CRT List - Male reproductive toxin:	California Proposition 65 CRT List - Female reproductive toxin:	Massachusetts Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Special Health Hazards Substance List
Sodium hypochlorite 7681-52-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	1707	Not Listed
Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	1706	corrosive

Component	New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substances	Pennsylvania Right to Know Environmental Hazard List	Rhode Island Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Sodium hypochlorite 7681-52-9	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed	Present	Not Listed
Sodium Hydroxide 1310-73-2	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed	Present	Listed

**CANADIAN REGULATIONS**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

**WHMIS - Classifications of Substances:**

- E - Corrosive material

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Prepared by: OxyChem Corporate HESS - Product Stewardship

SDS Revision Date: 27-Jun-2014

HMIS: (SCALE 0-4) (Rated using National Paint & Coatings Association HMIS: Rating Instructions, 2nd Edition)

Health Rating: 3

Flammability Rating: 0

Reactivity Rating: 1

NFPA 704 - Hazard Identification Ratings (SCALE 0-4)

Health Rating: 2

Flammability: 0

Reactivity Rating: 1

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**Reason for Revision:**

- Updated the (M)SDS header
- Changed the SDS format to meet the GHS requirements of the revised 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Product Identifier has been added or updated: SEE SECTION 1
- Updated 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number: SEE SECTION 1
- Updated Uses Advised Against information: SEE SECTION 1
- Revised Hazard(s) Identification information: SEE SECTION 2
- Added GHS Information: SEE SECTION 2
- Emergency Overview was revised: SEE SECTION 2
- Updated First Aid Measures: SEE SECTION 4
- Revised Accidental Release Measures: SEE SECTION 6
- Revised Handling and Storage Recommendations: SEE SECTION 7
- Updated Physical and Chemical Properties: SEE SECTION 9
- Stability and Reactivity recommendations: SEE SECTION 10
- Toxicological Information has been revised: SEE SECTION 11
- Updated Disposal Considerations: SEE SECTION 13
- Updated FIFRA Regulations: SEE SECTION 15
- Revised Preparer Information: SEE SECTION 16
- Added SDS Revision Date: SEE SECTION 16
- Added "End of Safety Data Sheet" phrase
- A component has been added to the formulation. SEE SECTION 2.

**IMPORTANT:**

The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR WARRANTY OR GUARANTY OF ANY OTHER KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE REGARDING PERFORMANCE, SAFETY, SUITABILITY, STABILITY OR OTHERWISE. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, storage, disposal and other factors that may involve other or additional legal, environmental, safety or performance considerations, and OxyChem assumes no liability whatsoever for the use of or reliance upon this information. While our technical personnel will be happy to respond to questions, safe handling and use of the product remains the responsibility of the customer. No suggestions for use are intended as, and nothing herein shall be construed as, a recommendation to infringe any existing patents or to violate any Federal, State, local or foreign laws. OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that information be provided to employees regarding the hazards of chemicals by means of a hazard communication program including labeling, safety data sheets, training and access to written records. We request that you, and it is your legal duty to, make all information in this Safety Data Sheet available to your employees.

OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that information be provided to employees regarding the hazards of chemicals by means of a hazard communication program including labeling, safety data sheets, training and access to written records. We request that you, and it is your legal duty to, make all information in this Safety Data Sheet available to your employees

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**

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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

**Product identifier:** Isopropyl Alcohol

**Other means of identification**

**Synonyms:** 2-Propanol, Dimethyl carbinol, sec-Propyl alcohol  
**Product No.:** 3591, 3593, 3590, V566, V555, 9080, 9037, 3043, 3031, U298, H604, 3032, 0562

**Recommended use and restriction on use**

**Recommended use:** Not available.  
**Restrictions on use:** Not known.

**Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information**

**Manufacturer**

Company Name: Avantor Performance Materials, Inc.  
Address: 3477 Corporate Parkway, Suite 200  
Center Valley, PA 18034  
Telephone: Customer Service: 855-282-6867  
Fax:  
Contact Person: Environmental Health & Safety  
e-mail: info@avantormaterials.com

**Emergency telephone number:**

24 Hour Emergency: 908-859-2151  
Chemtrec: 800-424-9300

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Hazard classification**

**Physical hazards**

Flammable liquids Category 2

**Health hazards**

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3

**Label elements**

**Hazard symbol:**



**Signal word:** Danger

**Hazard statement:** Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary statement**

SDS\_US - SDS000000705

1/10

- Prevention:** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Response:** IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. In case of fire: Use water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide for extinction.
- Storage:** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
- Disposal:** Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

**Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:** Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substances

Chemical identity	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Content in percent (%) <sup>*</sup>
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		67-63-0	98 - 100%

<sup>\*</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

### 4. First-aid measures

- General information:** Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
- Ingestion:** Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.
- Inhalation:** Move to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
- Skin contact:** Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Eye contact:** Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

**Symptoms:** Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Treatment:** Symptoms may be delayed. Treat symptomatically.

**5. Fire-fighting measures**

**General fire hazards:** Flammable liquid and vapor.

**Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Avoid water in straight hose stream; will scatter and spread fire.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical:** Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations. Vapor from the solvent may accumulate in container headspace resulting in flammability hazard. Heat may cause the containers to explode.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters**

**Special fire fighting procedures:** Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective in fighting the fire. Fight fire from a protected location. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:** Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.

**6. Accidental release measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Keep upwind. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. See Section 8 of the MSDS for Personal Protective Equipment. Keep unauthorized personnel away.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:** Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Stop leak if possible without any risk. Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Dike far ahead of larger spill for later recovery and disposal.

**Notification Procedures:** Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Inform authorities if large amounts are involved.

**Environmental precautions:** Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe the mist or vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static electric sparks. Comply with all national, state, and local codes pertaining to the storage, handling, dispensing, and disposal of flammable liquids.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Chemical identity	Type	Exposure Limit values	Source
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	TWA	200 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2011)
	STEL	400 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2011)
	REL	400 ppm 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
	STEL	500 ppm 1,225 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
	PEL	400 ppm 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	400 ppm 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	STEL	500 ppm 1,225 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)

#### Biological limit values

Chemical identity	Exposure Limit values	Source
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (acetone: Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.)	40 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (2011)

**Appropriate engineering controls** No data available.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

**General information:** Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. An eye wash and safety shower must be available in the immediate work area. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Eye/face protection:** Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Chemical resistant gloves

**Other:** Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

<b>Respiratory protection:</b>	In case of inadequate ventilation use suitable respirator. Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge.
<b>Hygiene measures:</b>	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical state:</b>	Liquid
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Color:</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor:</b>	Odor of rubbing alcohol
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data available.
<b>pH:</b>	No data available.
<b>Melting point/freezing point:</b>	-88.5 °C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	82 °C (101.3 kPa)
<b>Flash Point:</b>	12 °C (Closed Cup)
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	2.8 n-butyl acetate=1
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Class IB Flammable Liquid
<b>Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%):</b>	12.7 %(V)
<b>Flammability limit - lower (%):</b>	2 %(V)
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%):</b>	No data available.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%):</b>	No data available.
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	6.01 kPa (25 °C)
<b>Vapor density:</b>	2.1 AIR=1
<b>Relative density:</b>	0.79 (20 °C)
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Miscible with water.
<b>Solubility (other):</b>	No data available.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	0.05
<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	399 °C
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No data available.
<b>Viscosity:</b>	No data available.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	60.1 g/mol (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O)

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity:</b>	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
<b>Chemical stability:</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions:</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Heat, sparks, flames. Sunlight.

<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Strong oxidizing agents. Acetaldehyde. Acids. Chlorine. Ethylene Oxide Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) Sulfuric acid. Isocyanates. Aluminum.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	Thermal decomposition may release oxides of carbon.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Ingestion:</b>	Irritating. May cause nausea, stomach pain and vomiting.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	May cause irritation to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May cause central nervous system effects.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Causes mild skin irritation.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)

<b>Oral</b>	
<b>Product:</b>	LD 50 (Rat): 5,045 mg/kg
<b>Dermal</b>	
<b>Product:</b>	LD 50 (Rabbit): 12,800 mg/kg

<b>Inhalation Product:</b>	No data available.
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<b>Repeated dose toxicity Product:</b>	No data available.
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<b>Skin corrosion/irritation Product:</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.
---	---

<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation Product:</b>	Irritating to eyes.
---	---------------------

<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization Product:</b>	Not a skin sensitizer.
---	------------------------

<b>Carcinogenicity Product:</b>	This substance has no evidence of carcinogenic properties.
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**IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:**  
No carcinogenic components identified

**US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:**  
No carcinogenic components identified

**US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):**  
No carcinogenic components identified

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

<b>In vitro Product:</b>	No data available.
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<b>In vivo Product:</b>	No data available.
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**Reproductive toxicity**

**Product:** No components toxic to reproduction

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

**Product:** Central nervous system. - Narcotic effect.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**

**Product:** None known.

**Aspiration hazard**

**Product:** May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

**Other effects:** None known.

**12. Ecological information**

**Ecotoxicity:**

**Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:**

**Fish**

**Product:** LC 50 (Western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), 96 h): > 1,400 mg/l

**Aquatic invertebrates**

**Product:** LC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 24 h): 10,000 mg/l

**Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:**

**Fish**

**Product:** No data available.

**Aquatic invertebrates**

**Product:** No data available.

**Toxicity to Aquatic Plants**

**Product:** No data available.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Biodegradation**

**Product:** Expected to be readily biodegradable.

**BOD/COD ratio**

**Product:** No data available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF)**

**Product:** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)**

**Product:** Log Kow: 0.05

**Mobility in soil:**

The product is partly soluble in water. May spread in the aquatic environment.

**Other adverse effects:**

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

**13. Disposal considerations**

**Disposal instructions:** Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws. Disposal recommendations are based on uncontaminated material.

**Contaminated packaging:** Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

#### 14. Transport information

##### DOT

UN number:	UN 1219
UN proper shipping name:	Isopropanol
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class(es):	3
Label(s):	3
Packing group:	II
Marine Pollutant:	No

##### IMDG

UN number:	UN 1219
UN proper shipping name:	ISOPROPANOL
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class(es):	3
Label(s):	3
EmS No.:	F-E, S-D
Packing group:	II
Marine Pollutant:	No

##### IATA

UN number:	UN 1219
Proper Shipping Name:	Isopropanol
Transport hazard class(es):	
Class(es):	3
Label(s):	3
Marine Pollutant:	No
Packing group:	II

#### 15. Regulatory information

##### US federal regulations

##### TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

##### US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

##### CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                      Reportable quantity: 100 lbs.

##### Superfund amendments and reauthorization act of 1986 (SARA)

##### Hazard categories

Acute (Immediate)    Chronic (Delayed)    Fire    Reactive    Pressure Generating

##### SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

**SARA 304 Emergency release notification**

Chemical identity	RQ
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	100 lbs.

**SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical**

Chemical identity	Threshold Planning Quantity
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	500 lbs

**SARA 313 (TRI reporting)**

Chemical identity	Reporting threshold for other users	Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	10000 lbs	25000 lbs.

**Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)**

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130):**

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

**US state regulations**

**US. California Proposition 65**

No ingredient regulated by CA Prop 65 present.

**US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act**

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL Listed

**US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List**

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL Listed

**US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances**

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL Listed

**US. Rhode Island RTK**

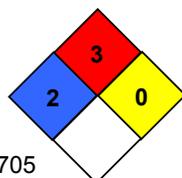
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL Listed

**Inventory Status:**

Australia AICS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
EINECS, ELINCS or NLP:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan (ENCS) List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada NDSL Inventory:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Philippines PICCS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan ISHL Listing:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan Pharmacopoeia Listing:	Not in compliance with the inventory.

**16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision**

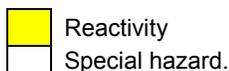
**NFPA Hazard ID**



Flammability  
 Health

SDS\_US - SDS000000705

9/10



Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe

**Issue date:** 05-10-2014

**Revision date:** No data available.

**Version #:** 1.0

**Further information:** No data available.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## HAZARD COMMUNICATION SDS Practice Exercise

IN ALL QUIZ SECTIONS answer each question and INCLUDE WHICH SECTION of the SDS you found the information in.

### A. Fill in the blanks

### Found in which SDS section?

1. The name of the chemical manufacturer is \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Chemicals often have synonyms that are different from their chemical name. The synonyms for this material include \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the lower explosive limit of this material.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The flashpoint of this material is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of fire extinguisher to use for a small fire.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

### B. Short Answer

### Found in which SDS section?

6. The ACGIH exposure limit for this material is?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Does this material have the potential to cause cancer? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The possible effects of inhalation overexposure include? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What emergency first aid procedures should be followed should an ingestion exposure occur? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Found in which SDS section?**

10. If there was a release or spill of this material, what steps should be taken to clean it up? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. What recommended Personal Protective Equipment should be used in handling this material? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. What precautions should you take in handling and storing this material? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

**c. True / False: Circle the Correct Answer**

**Found in which SDS section?**

13. This material is a flammable liquid.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Glove and eye protection are recommended when handling this material.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

15. This material is clear and odorless.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

16. If this material gets in your eyes you should flush with water for 15 minutes.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

17. This is an unstable material.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

18. This material is regulated by the DOT for transportation.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

19. This material has no incompatible chemicals to keep it separated from.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

20. This material is a health hazard.  
True / False

\_\_\_\_\_

