

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Hypochlorous Acid, Calcium Salt, Losantin, Calcium Hypochloride, Chlorinated lime

CAS No.: 7778-54-3

Molecular Weight: 142.98

Chemical Formula: CaCl_2O_2

UN No: 2880

EMS NO:F-H; S-F

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE	7778-54-3	70%	Yes
MOISTURE	7732-18-5	6.5%	Yes
SODIUM CHLORIDE	7647-14-5	14.5%	Yes
WATER INSOLUBLE		5 %	Yes
CALCIUM CHLORIDE	10043-52-4	4%	Yes

3. Hazards Identification

DANGER! STRONG OXIDIZER. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE.CORROSIVE.CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. WATER REACTIVE.

4. Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Corrosive. Extremely destructive to tissues of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue burns.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated exposures to calcium hypochlorite may cause bronchitis to develop with cough and/or shortness of breath.

5. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

6. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Not combustible, but substance is a strong oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustibles may cause ignition. Thermally unstable; at higher temperatures, may undergo accelerated decomposition with release of heat and oxygen.

Explosion:

Sealed containers may rupture when heated. An explosion can occur if either a carbon tetrachloride or a dry ammonium compound fire extinguisher is used to extinguish a fire involving calcium hypochlorite. Sensitive to mechanical impact.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use flooding quantities of water as fog or spray. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Avoid direct contact with water; reacts with water releasing chlorine gas. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Do not use dry chemical fire extinguishers containing ammonium compounds. Do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers. Do not allow water runoff to enter sewers or waterways.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

7. Accidental Release Measures

Remove all sources of ignition. Keep water away from spilled material. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 9. Spills: Clean up spills in a manner that does not disperse dust into the air. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Pick up spill

for recovery or disposal and place in a closed container. Do not seal tightly.

8. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage and moisture. Isolate from any source of heat or ignition. Avoid storage on wood floors. Separate from incompatibles, combustibles, organic or other readily oxidizable materials. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids). Observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

9. Personal Protection

Personal Respirators:

For conditions of use where exposure to the dust or mist is apparent, a half-face dust/mist respirator may be worn. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

10. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: White or grayish-white powder.

Odor: Chlorine-like odor.

Solubility: Soluble in water; reacts, releasing chlorine gas.

11. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Rapidly decomposes on exposure to air. May decompose violently if exposed to heat or direct sunlight. Thermally unstable; decomposes at 177oC (350oF).

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Calcium hypochlorite gives off oxygen, chlorine and chlorine monoxide.

Incompatibilities:

Calcium hypochlorite is a strong oxidizer. Reacts with water and acids giving off chlorine gas. Forms explosive compounds with ammonia and amines. Incompatible with organic materials, nitrogen compounds and combustible materials.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flame, moisture, dusting, sources of ignition and shock, and incompatibles.

12. Exposure Controls

Airborne Exposure Limits: None established.

Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee

exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

13. Toxicological Information

Calcium hypochlorite: LD50 oral rat 850 mg/kg. Investigated as a tumorigen and mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
---NTP Carcinogen---			
Ingredient	Known	Anticipated	IARC Category
-----	-----	-----	-----
Calcium Hypochlorite (7778-54-3)	No	No	3

14. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate: No information found.

Environmental Toxicity: No information found.

15. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

16. Transport Information

Proper Shipping Name: CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Hazard Class: 5.1



Marine Pollutants (Yes/No): Yes

UN/Ca: UN2880

IMDG: PAGE5137

Combustion temperature: 178°C

DATE OF ISSUING: JUL, 2022



EXPIRY DATE: JUL, 2025