

# HCC Holdings, Inc. an Oatey Affiliate

Version No: 1.6

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 02/03/2022 Print Date: 02/03/2022 S.GHS.USA.EN

# **SECTION 1 Identification**

### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Hercules® Glug® Bath Liquid Drain Opener	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains sodium hypochlorite and potassium hydroxide)	
Other means of identification	20450 and 20455	

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses Liquid Drain Cleaner

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	HCC Holdings, Inc. an Oatey Affiliate	
Address	700 West 160th Street Cleveland, OH 44135 United States	
Telephone	216-267-7100	
Fax	Not Available	
Website	Not Available	
Email	info@oatey.com	

# **Emergency phone number**

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

# SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

# Hazard statement(s)

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May be corrosive to metals.

# Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	
Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
Keep only in original container.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Store locked up.
Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container	to authorised hazardous or special waste c	collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-73-2	0.1-1	sodium hydroxide
1310-58-3	1-3	potassium hydroxide
7681-52-9	1-5	sodium hypochlorite
1344-09-8	1-5	sodium metasilicate

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

# **SECTION 4 First-aid measures**

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

ct If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

### Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If skin or hair contact occurs: Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Skin Contact Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor. If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Inhalation Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719) For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed doNOTinduce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and Indestion prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

# Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or repeated exposures to hypochlorite solutions:

- Release of small amounts of hypochlorous acid and acid gases from the stomach following ingestion, is usually too low to cause damage but may be irritating to mucous membranes. Buffering with antacid may be helpful if discomfort is evident.
- Evaluate as potential caustic exposure.
- Decontaminate skin and eyes with copious saline irrigation. Check exposed eyes for corneal abrasions with fluorescein staining.
- ▶ Emesis or lavage and catharsis may be indicated for mild caustic exposure.
- Chlorine exposures require evaluation of acid/base and respiratory status.
- Inhalation of vapours or mists may result in pulmonary oedema.

ELLENHORN and BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology.

- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- \* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- \* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- \* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.

Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421

### **SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**

### Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	May emit corrosive fumes.	

# **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

# Precautions for safe handling

	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
Safe handling	<ul> <li>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</li> <li>Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Liquid inorganic hypochlorites shall not to be transported in unlined metal drums. Inner packagings shall be fitted with vented closures and plastics drums and carboys shall have vented closures or be performance tested to a minimum of 250 kPa. All non-vented packagings shall be filled so that the ullage is at least 10% at 21-25 deg.C. Vented packagings may be filled to an ullage not less than 5% at 21-25 deg.C, provided that this ullage does not result in leakage from, nor distortion of, the packaging. Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Contact with acids produces toxic fumes</li> <li>Presence of rust (iron oxide) or other metal oxides catalyses decomposition of inorganic hypochlorites.</li> <li>Contact with water can cause heating and decomposition giving off chlorine and oxygen gases. Solid hypochlorites in contact with water or moisture may generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials. Thermal decomposition can be sustained in the absence of oxygen.</li> <li>Contact with acids produces toxic fumes of chlorine.</li> <li>Bottles of strong sodium hypochlorite solution (10-14% available chlorine) burst in storage due to failure of the cap designed to vent oxygen slowly during storage. A hot summer may have exacerbated the situation. Vent caps should be checked regularly (using full personal protection) and hypochlorites should not be stored in direct sunlight or at temperatures exceeding 18 deg. C</li> <li>Anhydrous solid hypochlorite may decompose violently on heating or if subject to friction.</li> <li>Inorganic hypochlorites reacts violently with many incompatible materials including fuels, oils, wood, paper, etc. which become readily ignitable. Avoid contact with peroxides glycerine, lubricating oil, combustibles, amines, solvents, charcoal, metal oxides and salts, copper , mercaptan, sulfur, organic sulfides, turpentine.</li> <li>Contact of hypochlorites with nitromethane, alcohols, glycerol, phenol or diethylene glycol monomethyl ether results in ignition.</li> <li>Ammonia or primary aliphatic or aromatic amines may react with hypochlorites to form N-mono- or di-chloramines which are explosively unstable (but less so than nitrogen trichloride). Contact in drains between effluents containing ammonium salts and hypochlorites and acid lead to the formation of nitrogen trichloride which decomposed explosively. Whilst cleaning a brewery tank, reaction between an acidified ammonium sulfate cleaning preparation and sodium hypochlorite, lead nitrogen chloride formation and violent explosion</li> <li>Interaction of metal hypoc</li></ul>

<ul> <li>consequent violent explosion</li> <li>Removal of formic acid from industrial waste streams with sodium hypochlorite solutions produced explosion at 55 deg. C.</li> <li>Explosions following reaction with methanol are attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite.</li> <li>When finely divided materials such as sugar, wood dust and paper are contaminated with hypochlorite solution they burn more readily when dry.</li> <li>Calcium hypochlorite with over 60% 'active' chlorine ignites on contact with lubricating oils, damp sulfur, organic thiols or sulfides</li> <li>Incompatible with sanitising bowl cleaners containing bisulfites.</li> </ul>
Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

# **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

# **Control parameters**

# Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

# INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

# **Exposure controls**

	<ul> <li>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</li> <li>The basic types of engineering controls are:</li> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</li> <li>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</li> </ul>			
Appropriate engineering	Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexp obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator material ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) m Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture ver contaminant.	ay be required in special circumstances. Correct f nay be required in some situations. ge area. Air contaminants generated in the workp	it is essential to lace possess varying	
controls	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:		
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)		
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent con welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released		0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel go into zone of very high rapid air motion).	enerated dusts (released at high initial velocity	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		·	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range		
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents		
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity		

	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
	generally decreases with the square of distance fro extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, af extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of meters distant from the extraction point. Other mec	ith distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity om the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the ter reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 chanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction ocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are	
Personal protection			
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>spectacles are not sufficient where complete ey a danger of splashing, or if the material may be</li> <li>Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of fitted.</li> <li>Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be a afford face protection.</li> <li>Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash go</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft document, describing the wearing of lenses or a include a review of lens absorption and adsorpt Medical and first-aid personnel should be traine event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation be removed at the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the first signs of eye redness or a special context of the special context</li></ul>	of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Elbow length PVC gloves</li> <li>When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul>		
Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> <li>PVC protective suit may be required if exposure</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> <li>Ensure there is ready access to a safety showe</li> </ul>		

### **Respiratory protection**

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to

personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be advernment mandated or vendor recommended.

• Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

• Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles Suitable for:

 $\cdot \text{ Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.}$ 

 $\cdot$  Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.

· Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

### **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear Liquid

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	No odor	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	12.4	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cP)	10
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	1.125	VOC g/L	0

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reacts violently with strong acids.
This product may react with oxidizing agents.
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Ne des service recettion linguin under conditions of sermel use
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
See section 7
See section 7
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

# **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

# Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.
Ingestion	Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing hypochlorites may cause burning in the mouth and throat, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pain, inflammation f the mouth and stomach, low blood pressure, shock, confusion and delirium. Severe poisonings may lead to convulsion, coma and death. Hypochlorites irritate the mouth, throat and stomach; the hypochlorous acid liberated in the stomach can cause tearing of the stomach wall, with bleeding, and can be fatal.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

	Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. Contact may cause severe itchiness, skin lesions and mild eczema. Exudation and sloughing may occur. Two patients were reported with chronic allergic dermatitis of the hand, related to sensitization to sodium hypochlorite as the active component of laundry bleach. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	*	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
Mutagenicity	Lege		able or does not fill the criteria for classificat

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Toxicity

Hercules® Glug® Bath	Endpoint	Tes	st Duration (hr)		Species		Value		Sourc	e
Liquid Drain Opener	Not Available	No	t Available		Not Availabl	e	Not Availa	able	Not Av	vailable
	Endpoint	Tes	t Duration (hr)		Species		Value			Source
	EC50(ECx) 48h		48h Crustac		Crustacea	a	34.59-47.	13mg/l		4
sodium hydroxide	LC50	96h			Fish		144-267m	ıg/l		4
	EC50	48h			Crustacea	1	34.59-47.	13mg/l		4
	Endpoint		Test Duration	(hr)		Species		Value	S	ource
potassium hydroxide	NOEC(ECx)		24h			Fish		28mg/l	2	
	LC50 96h		96h		Fish			80mg/l 2		
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)		Specie	s			Value		Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h		Algae	Algae or other aquatic plants			0.005mg	/I	2
a a diuwa kuwa ak la sita	LC50	96h	Fish					0.037mg	/I	2
sodium hypochlorite	EC50	72h	Algae		Algae or other aquatic plants			0.018mg	/I	2
	EC50	48h	Crustad		tacea			0.01mg/l		4
	EC50	96h		Algae	Algae or other aquatic plants			~0.1~0.4	mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Du	ration (hr)	Species	3			Value		Source
sodium metasilicate	EC50(ECx)	48h		Crustac	ea			0.28-0.57	mg/l	4
	LC50	96h		Fish				260-310m	a/l	2

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.28-0.57mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air		
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW		

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)	

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

### Waste treatment methods

	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	Otherwise:
	• If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to
	store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
	Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
Product / Packaging	Recycle wherever possible.
disposal	Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitabl treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
	Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
	Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to acce chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible
	material).
	Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

# Labels Required Marine Pollutant Yes

# Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3266
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains sodium hypochlorite and potassium hydroxide)

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8				
	Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	Ш					
Environmental hazard	Yes	Yes				
Special precautions for	Hazard L	abel 8				
user	Special p	orovisions 386,	6, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27			

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3266					
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, i	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (contains sodium hypochlorite and potassium hydroxide)				
	ICAO/IATA Class	8				
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable				
	ERG Code	8L				
Packing group	II					
Environmental hazard	Yes					
	Special provisions		A3 A803			
	Cargo Only Packing Ir	nstructions	855			
	Cargo Only Maximum	Qty / Pack	30 L			
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo	Packing Instructions	851			
	Passenger and Cargo	Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L			
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y840			
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L			

# Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3266	266				
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUI	DRROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium hypochlorite and potassium hydroxide)				
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 8	3				
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II	И				
Environmental hazard	Yes	Yes				
On a siel was southern a fam	EMS Number	F-A , S-B				
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274				
	Limited Quantities	1L				

# Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

# Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sodium hydroxide	Not Available
potassium hydroxide	Not Available
sodium hypochlorite	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available

# Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium hydroxide	Not Available
potassium hydroxide	Not Available

Product name	Ship Type
sodium hypochlorite	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

# Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

sodium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
potassium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	
sodium hypochlorite is found on the following regulatory lists	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
the IARC Monographs	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
sodium metasilicate is found on the following regulatory lists	
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

# **Federal Regulations**

# Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

### Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aeroso	ols, Liquids, or Solids)
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Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Sas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	Yes
Dxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Drganic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
n contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)			
Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (Ib)	Reportable Quantity in kg	
sodium hydroxide	1000	454	
potassium hydroxide	1000	454	
sodium hypochlorite	100	45.4	

### **State Regulations**

US. California Proposition 65 None Reported

# National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	02/03/2022
Initial Date	12/13/2021

### Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### **Definitions and abbreviations**

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors **BEI: Biological Exposure Index** AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals **DSL: Domestic Substances List** NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances