

1. IDENTIFICATION

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|----------------------------|--|
| Product Name | Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated (UN2880) |
| Other Names | Bleaching powder; Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated, with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water; Calcium oxychloride; Chlorinated lime |
| Uses | Water treatment agent; Bleaching agent. |
| Chemical Family | No Data Available |
| Chemical Formula | CaCl ₂ O ₂ .H ₂ O |
| Chemical Name | Calcium hypochlorite |
| Product Description | No Data Available |

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

| Organisation | Location | Telephone |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| Redox Ltd | 2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia | +61-2-97333000 |
| Redox Ltd | 11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand | +64-9-2506222 |
| Redox Inc. | 3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA | +1-424-675-3200 |
| Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd | Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia | +60-3-5614-2111 |

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

| Organisation | Location | Telephone |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Poisons Information Centre | Westmead NSW | 1800-251525 131126 |
| Chemcall | Australia | 1800-127406 +64-4-9179888 |
| Chemcall | Malaysia | +64-4-9179888 |
| Chemcall | New Zealand | 0800-243622 +64-4-9179888 |
| National Poisons Centre | New Zealand | 0800-764766 |
| CHEMTREC | USA & Canada | 1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887 |

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

Schedule 6

SAFETY DATA SHEET CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED (UN2880) REVISION 6, DATE 25 AUG 21

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories Oxidising Solids - Category 2
 Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B
 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
 Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

| | |
|---------------|--|
| H272 | May intensify fire; oxidizer. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| AUH031 | Contact with acids liberates toxic gas |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Precautionary Statements | Prevention | P210 | Keep away from heat. | |
| | | P221 | Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material. | |
| | | P260 | Do not breathe dusts or mists. | |
| | | P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. | |
| | | P273 | Avoid release to the environment. | |
| | | P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. | |
| | | P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. | |
| | | Response | P370 + P378 | In case of fire: Use water for extinction. |
| | | | P303 + P361 + P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. |
| | P310 | | Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. | |
| | P305 + P351 + P338 | | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. | |
| | P301 + P330 + P331 | | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. | |
| | P363 | | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. | |
| | P391 | | Collect spillage. | |
| | Storage | P304 + P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. | |
| | | P403 + P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. | |
| | Disposal | P405 | Store locked up. | |
| | | P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations. | |

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

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Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Safe Work Australia

National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

| Chemical Entity | Formula | CAS Number | Proportion |
|--|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Available Chlorine (as Calcium hypochlorite) | Ca(ClO) ₂ | 7778-54-3 | >=65 % |
| Calcium hydroxide | Ca(OH) ₂ | 1305-62-0 | <=6 % |
| Water | H ₂ O | 7732-18-5 | 5 - 10 % |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Unspecified | Unspecified | Balance % |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink (sip) a glass of water. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay! Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye

IF IN EYES: Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Immediately flush eyes with (lukewarm) running water for at least 20 minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids - DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING (If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting). Neutral saline solution may be used if it is available. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay! Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye.

Skin

IF IN SKIN (or hair): Immediately flush skin and hair with (lukewarm) running water for at least 20 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes - DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING (If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting). For gross contamination - Drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay! Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse; Discard contaminated leather goods.

Inhaled

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay!

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Keep victim calm and warm. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of the product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

*Delayed effects from exposure to chlorine can include shortness of breath, severe headache, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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|---|---|
| General Measures | If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out - If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Avoid getting water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur. Dam fire control water for later disposal. ALWAYS stay away from tank ends. |
| Flammability Conditions | OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Non-combustible; however, will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles. |
| Extinguishing Media | USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER for extinction - Do not use dry chemicals, or foam. *Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a protected position. |
| Fire and Explosion Hazard | Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May intensify fire; oxidizer. May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. Containers may explode when heated. Decomposes on contact with water evolving toxic chlorine gas! *Calcium hypochlorite is a powerful oxidising agent and decomposes violently upon heating liberating oxygen, and toxic chlorine gas. In case of fire, area must be evacuated and specialist fire fighters called. |
| Hazardous Products of Combustion | Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxides. |
| Special Fire Fighting Instructions | Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard! *All water utilised to assist in fume suppression, decontamination or fire suppression may be contaminated and must be contained before disposal and/or treatment. Monitor all exit water for available chlorine and pH. |
| Personal Protective Equipment | Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. |
| Flash Point | No Data Available |
| Lower Explosion Limit | No Data Available |
| Upper Explosion Limit | No Data Available |
| Auto Ignition Temperature | No Data Available |
| Hazchem Code | 1W |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| General Response Procedure | Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Prevent exposure to heat. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe dust/vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. |
| Clean Up Procedures | Sweep up, avoiding generation of dust, then immediately spread as a thin layer in uncontaminated, dry, open area to reduce the possibility of local hot spots forming. Use clean, non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry container for disposal and cover loosely (see SECTION 13). Move container from spill area. Do not seal disposal containers tightly. Do NOT return spilled material to original container for re-use. Do NOT add small amounts of water to Calcium hypochlorite. |
| Containment | Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent dust cloud. *Where a spill has occurred in a confined space or an inadequately ventilated enclosure and the material is damp and evolving chlorine, the rate of chlorine evolution can be reduced by covering the thinly spread solid with soda ash. |
| Decontamination | All water utilised to assist in fume suppression, decontamination or fire suppression may be contaminated and must be contained before disposal and/or treatment. Monitor all exit water for available chlorine and pH. |
| Environmental Precautionary Measures | Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Advise local authorities of any contaminated water release. |
| Evacuation Criteria | Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 100 m. |
| Personal Precautionary Measures | Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8). |

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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|------------------|---|
| Handling | Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe dust and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). OXIDISING MATERIAL: Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not contaminate - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Do not mix with or allow product to come into contact with any other chemicals, including different types of chlorinating chemicals. Do not add water to product - Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve (but in case of fire, drench with water). Use clean, spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid release to the environment - Collect spillage (see SECTION 6). |
| Storage | Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use. Protect containers from physical damage. Check containers regularly for corrosion or leaks. Protect from moisture/humidity - Do not allow to get damp. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes, do NOT reseal container - may lead to drum rupture. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs, combustibles and other incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. *Prolonged storage at elevated temperatures will significantly shorten the shelf life, and may result in rapid decomposition, evolution of chlorine gas and heat sufficient to ignite combustible products. |
| Container | Keep in the original container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. |

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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| General | No specific exposure standards are available for this product. COMPONENT: Calcium hydroxide (CAS No. 1305-62-0): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 5 mg/m ³ . - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2022]: TWA = 5 mg/m ³ . COMPONENT: Calcium carbonate (CAS No. 471-34-1): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 10 mg/m ³ (This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 10 mg/m ³ . DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT: Chlorine gas (CAS No. 7782-50-5): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (3 mg/m ³) Peak limitation. - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2023]: TWA = 0.5 ppm (1.5 mg/m ³); STEL = 1 ppm (2.9 mg/m ³). |
| Exposure Limits | No Data Available |
| Biological Limits | No information available. |
| Engineering Measures | Good general ventilation 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. |
| Personal Protection Equipment | - Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or if levels above the exposure limits are possible. Recommended: Approved full-face air purifying respirator equipped with combination chlorine/P100 cartridges. Air purifying respirators should not be used in oxygen deficient or IDLH atmospheres, or if exposure concentrations exceed ten (10) times the published limit. - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves, e.g. Nitrile, neoprene, butyl rubber. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. A full impervious suit is recommended if exposure is possible to a large portion of the body. |
| Special Hazards Precautions | No information available. |
| Work Hygienic Practices | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. |

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Physical State | Solid |
| Appearance | Crystalline, powder or granule |
| Odour | Chlorine |
| Colour | White to off-white |
| pH | No Data Available |
| Vapour Pressure | No Data Available |
| Relative Vapour Density | No Data Available |
| Boiling Point | No Data Available |
| Melting Point | No Data Available |
| Freezing Point | No Data Available |
| Solubility | Soluble in water |
| Specific Gravity | No Data Available |
| Flash Point | No Data Available |
| Auto Ignition Temp | No Data Available |
| Evaporation Rate | No Data Available |
| Bulk Density | No Data Available |
| Corrosion Rate | No Data Available |
| Decomposition Temperature | 170 - 180 °C |
| Density | No Data Available |
| Specific Heat | No Data Available |
| Molecular Weight | No Data Available |
| Net Propellant Weight | No Data Available |
| Octanol Water Coefficient | No Data Available |
| Particle Size | No Data Available |
| Partition Coefficient | No Data Available |
| Saturated Vapour Concentration | No Data Available |
| Vapour Temperature | No Data Available |
| Viscosity | No Data Available |
| Volatile Percent | No Data Available |
| VOC Volume | No Data Available |
| Additional Characteristics | No information available. |
| Potential for Dust Explosion | No information available. |
| Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics | Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May intensify fire; oxidizer. May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. |
| Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials | No information available. |
| Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire | Decomposes on contact with water evolving toxic chlorine gas! |
| Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity | OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Non-combustible; however, will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles. |
| Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours | Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxides. |
| Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases | Calcium hypochlorite is a powerful oxidising agent and decomposes violently upon heating liberating oxygen, and toxic chlorine gas. Explosive and toxic nitrogen trichloride is formed by contact with chlorinated isocyanuric acid. |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| General Information | Corrosive to metals in the presence of moisture. Decomposes on contact with water evolving toxic chlorine gas! Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. |
| Chemical Stability | Calcium hypochlorite is a powerful oxidising agent - Decomposition occurs on exposure to heat, reducing agents, combustible materials. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. Avoid exposure to moisture. |
| Materials to Avoid | incompatible/reactive with dichloroisocyanuric acid, ammonium nitrate, trichloroisocyanuric acid, or any chloroisocyanurate, acids, aluminium, iron, lead, magnesium, zinc, organic materials, combustible materials, reducing agents, ammonia, nitrogen compounds, acidic materials, cyanides, hydrogen peroxide, chlorinated isocyanuric acid (organic bleaching powder), copper. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxides. Decomposes violently upon heating liberating oxygen, and toxic chlorine gas. |
| Hazardous Polymerisation | This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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|----------------------------|---|
| General Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract. The chemical is incompatible with acidic conditions, where it can react with acids to release toxic chlorine gas. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns. The dry material is moderately irritating to the skin; However, when wet, it will produce burns to the skin. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. Corrosive to eyes. Contamination of eyes can result in corneal burns and permanent injury. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: This material is not known or reported to be a skin or respiratory sensitiser. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Not considered to be genotoxic. - Carcinogenicity: Not known or reported to be carcinogenic. Hypochlorite salts are classified by the IARC Monographs as "Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans" (Group 3). - Reproductive toxicity: No specific reproductive or developmental toxicity. - STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation. Chlorine, evolved from decomposition when wet, is a severe respiratory irritant, corrosive, and highly toxic. Delayed effects can include shortness of breath, headache, pulmonary oedema, and pneumonia. - STOT (repeated exposure): No systemic adverse effects following repeated oral/dermal exposure. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available. |
| Acute | |
| Ingestion | <p>Acute toxicity (Oral): COMPONENT: Calcium hypochlorite (CAS No. 7778-54-3): - LD50, Rat: 790 mg/kg bw.</p> |
| Carcinogen Category | None |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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|----------------------------------|--|
| Ecotoxicity | <p>Aquatic toxicity: COMPONENT: Calcium hypochlorite (CAS No. 7778-54-3): - LC50, Fish (Bluegill): 0.088 mg/l (96 h) [nominal, static]. - LC50, Fish (Rainbow trout): 0.16 mg/l (96 h) [nominal, static]. - LC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 0.11 mg/l (48 h) [nominal, static].</p> |
| Persistence/Degradability | This material is biodegradable. |
| Mobility | No information available. |
| Environmental Fate | Very toxic to aquatic life - Prevent entry into drains and waterways. |

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|----------------------------------|---|
| Bioaccumulation Potential | Expected to have a low bioaccumulation potential. |
| Environmental Impact | No Data Available |

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| General Information | If recycling or reclamation is not possible, dispose of (contents/container) via a commercial waste disposal service and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. |
| Special Precautions for Land Fill | No information available. |

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper Shipping Name | CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water |
| Class | 5.1 Oxidising Substances |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| EPG | 31 Oxidizing Substances |
| UN Number | 2880 |
| Hazchem | 1W |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper Shipping Name | CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water |
| Class | 5.1 Oxidising Substances |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| EPG | 31 Oxidizing Substances |
| UN Number | 2880 |
| Hazchem | 1W |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper Shipping Name | CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water |
| Class | 5.1 Oxidising Substances |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| EPG | 31 Oxidizing Substances |
| UN Number | 2880 |
| Hazchem | 1W |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper Shipping Name | CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water |
| Class | 5.1 Oxidising Substances |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| ERG | 140 Oxidizers |
| UN Number | 2880 |
| Hazchem | 1W |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper Shipping Name | CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water |
| Class | 5.1 Oxidising Substances |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| UN Number | 2880 |
| Hazchem | 1W |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |
| EMS | F-H, S-Q |
| Marine Pollutant | Yes |

Air Transport

IATA DGR

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper Shipping Name | Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated with $\geq 5.5\%$ and $\leq 16\%$ water |
| Class | 5.1 Oxidising Substances |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| UN Number | 2880 |
| Hazchem | 1W |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Dangerous Goods Classification | Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) |
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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|--------------------------------|---|
| General Information | CHLORINATING COMPOUNDS are listed in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP. |
| Poisons Schedule (Aust) | Schedule 6 |

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code HSR002632 - Oxidising Liquids and Solids (Corrosive) Group Standard 2020

National/Regional Inventories

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Australia (AIC) | Listed |
| Canada (DSL) | Listed |
| Canada (NDSL) | Not Listed |
| China (IECSC) | Listed |
| Europe (EINECS) | 231-908-7 |
| Europe (REACH) | Listed |
| Japan (ENCS/METI) | Listed |
| Korea (KECI) | Listed |
| Malaysia (EHS Register) | Listed |
| New Zealand (NZIoC) | Listed |
| Philippines (PICCS) | Listed |
| Switzerland (Giftliste 1) | Not Determined |
| Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances) | Not Determined |
| Taiwan (NCSR) | Listed |
| USA (TSCA) | Listed |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes CAHYPO0500, CAHYPO0600, CAHYPO0700, CAHYPO0800, CAHYPO0805, CAHYPO0810, CAHYPO0900, CAHYPO1000, CAHYPO1001, CAHYPO1002, CAHYPO1003, CAHYPO1004, CAHYPO1005, CAHYPO1006, CAHYPO1007, CAHYPO1008, CAHYPO1009, CAHYPO1010, CAHYPO1011, CAHYPO1012, CAHYPO1013, CAHYPO1014, CAHYPO1015, CAHYPO1016, CAHYPO1017, CAHYPO1018, CAHYPO1019, CAHYPO1020, CAHYPO1021, CAHYPO1022, CAHYPO1023, CAHYPO1026, CAHYPO1100, CAHYPO1200, CAHYPO1210, CAHYPO1225, CAHYPO1240, CAHYPO1500, CAHYPO1600, CAHYPO1800, CAHYPO1801, CAHYPO1802, CAHYPO1803, CAHYPO1804, CAHYPO1805, CAHYPO1806, CAHYPO2000, CAHYPO2001, CAHYPO2002, CAHYPO2003, CAHYPO2004, CAHYPO2005, CAHYPO2006, CAHYPO2100, CAHYPO2500, CAHYPO3000, CAHYPO3001, CAHYPO4000, CAHYPO4001, CAHYPO4500, CAHYPO5000, CAHYPO5500, CAHYPO6000, CAHYPO6500, CAHYPO6501, CAHYPO6502, CAHYPO6503, CAHYPO6504, CAHYPO6505, CAHYPO6506, CAHYPO6507, CAHYPO6508, CAHYPO6509, CAHYPO6510, CAHYPO6511, CAHYPO6512, CAHYPO6513, CAHYPO6514, CAHYPO6515, CAHYPO6540, CAHYPO6800, CAHYPO6801, CAHYPO6802, CAHYPO6803, CAHYPO6804, CAHYPO6900, CAHYPO7000, CAHYPO7015, CAHYPO7040, CAHYPO7500, CAHYPO8000, CAHYPO8001, CAHYPO8500, CAHYPO8501, CAHYPO8700, CAHYPO8800, CAHYPO8850, CAHYPO8900, CAHYPO9000, CAHYPO9001, CAHYPO9025, CAHYPO9100, CAHYPO9200, CAHYPO9201, CAHYPO9202, CAHYPO9203, CAHYPO9300, CAHYPO9301, CAHYPO9302, CAHYPO9400, CAHYPO9401, CAHYPO9405, CAHYPO9410, CAHYPO9500, CAHYPO9501, CAHYPO9502, CAHYPO9525, CAHYPO9600, CAHYPO9601, CAHYPO9602, CAHYPO9615, CAHYPO9700, CAHYPO9701, CAHYPO9725, CAHYPO9800, CAHYPO9900

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| Revision Date | 25 Aug 2021 |
| Key/Legend | < Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Oz Ounce PEL Permissible Exposure Limit Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours psi Pounds per Square Inch R Rankine RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure STEL Short Term Exposure Limit TLV Threshold Limit Value tne Tonne TWA Time Weighted Average ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours UN United Nations wt Weight |