SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Solution ID# 3335B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Contains sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

Ammonia test solution for product LR8600, 34 and 401M.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Mars (Mars Fishcare) | Mars (Mars Fishcare Europe) |
| Address                 | 50 East Hamilton Street Chalfont 18914 PA United States | Parc d'activite la Ravoire Metz-Tessy F74371 Pringy France |
| Telephone               | +1 215 822 8181 | +33 450 572 050 |
| Fax                     | +1 215 822 1906 | +33 450 574 411 |
| Website                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Email                   | Not Available | reach@rena.fr |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +44 1932 784 366 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +44 1932 784 366 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readvity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHS Classification

Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Legend:

Label elements

GHS label elements

SIGNAL WORD
DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Continued...
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H402 Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s): Response
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>sodium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7681-52-9</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>sodium hypochlorite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
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.

Skin Contact
If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- 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.

Inhalation
- 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.

Ingestion
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
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]

### SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing media**
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
<th>None known.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting**
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**
- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
<th>Clean up all spills immediately.</th>
<th>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</th>
<th>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</th>
<th>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Spills</td>
<td>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</td>
<td>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</td>
<td>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</td>
<td>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<long>Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.</long>

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe handling</th>
<th>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</th>
<th>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</th>
<th>Use in a well-ventilated area.</th>
<th>WARNING:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td>Store in original containers.</td>
<td>Keep containers securely sealed.</td>
<td>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</td>
<td>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

| Suitable container | Lined metal can, lined metal pail/can. | Plastic pail. | Polyliner drum. | Packing as recommended by manufacturer. |
Storage incompatibility

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
<td>sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>2 (mg/m³)</td>
<td>TLV® Basis: URT, eye, &amp; skin irr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1</td>
<td>sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>2 (mg/m³)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)</td>
<td>sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>Caustic soda, Lye, Soda lye, Sodium hydrate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>2 (mg/m³)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>TEEL-0</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>0.5(ppm)</td>
<td>0.5(ppm)</td>
<td>5(ppm)</td>
<td>50(ppm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hypochlorite</td>
<td>0.6 / 0.075(ppm)</td>
<td>2 / 0.2(ppm)</td>
<td>50 / 1.5(ppm)</td>
<td>500(ppm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles, whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hand protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

Thermal hazards

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL+NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Continued...
SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear alkaline liquid with a chlorine odour; mixes with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mNm)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution(1%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity | See section 7
Chemical stability
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7
Conditions to avoid | See section 7
Incompatible materials | See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation
Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms may include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum, cyanosis and dizziness. Findings may include hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rales.

Ingestion
Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce immediate pain, and circumoral burns. Mucous membrane corrosive damage is characterised by a white appearance and soapy feel; this may then become brown, oedematous and ulcerated. Profuse salivation with an inability to swallow or speak may also result. Even where there is limited or no evidence of chemical burns, both the oesophagus and stomach may experience a burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

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. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions may cause systemic injury with harmful effects.

Eye
When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur. In less severe cases these symptoms tend to resolve.
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. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sodium hydroxide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h</td>
<td>SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h</td>
<td>SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed</td>
<td>SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h</td>
<td>SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sodium hypochlorite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 8910 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (woman) TDLo: 1000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate

SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Acute Toxicity
Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity
Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A
Reproductivity
Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
STOT - Single Exposure
Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation
Not Applicable
STOT - Repeated Exposure
Not Applicable
Mutagenicity
Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard
Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN
sodium hypochlorite
US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens
P65-MC

RESPIRATORY
sodium hydroxide
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Respiratory
X

SKIN
sodium hydroxide
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Skin
X

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Harmful to aquatic organisms. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable 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 licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

#### Land transport (DOT)

- **UN number**: 3266
- **Packing group**: II
- **UN proper shipping name**: Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Contains sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite)
- **Environmental hazard**: No relevant data
- **Transport hazard class(es)**: Class 8
- **Special precautions for user**
  - **Hazard Label**: 8
  - **Special provisions**: B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

- **UN number**: 3266
- **Packing group**: II
- **UN proper shipping name**: Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (Contains sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite)
- **Environmental hazard**: No relevant data
- **Transport hazard class(es)**: ICAO/IATA Class 8
  - ICAO / IATA Subrisk
  - ERG Code 8L
- **Special precautions for user**
  - **Special provisions**: A3A803
  - **Cargo only Packing Instructions**: 855
  - **Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack**: 30 L
  - **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 Maximum Qty / Pack**: 0.5 L

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

- **UN number**: 3266
- **Packing group**: II
- **UN proper shipping name**: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Contains sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite)
- **Environmental hazard**: No relevant data
- **Transport hazard class(es)**: IMDG Class 8
  - IMDG Subrisk

Continued...
sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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