

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
Product name : Chlor 125  
CAS-No. : 7681-52-9  
Product code : 5110-0300  
Formula : NaOCl

#### 1.2. Other means of identification

EC Index No. (Report) : 017-011-00-1  
EC-No. : 231-668-3

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Disinfectant  
Recommended use : Bleaching agents, Biocidal products (e.g. Disinfectants, pest control), Cleaner / Sanitizer

#### 1.4. Supplier's details

ProActive Solutions USA, LLC  
301 Bridge Street  
Green Bay, WI, Brown, 54303  
United States of America  
T 920-437+8658 - F 920-437+4006  
[www.proactivesolutionsusa.com](http://www.proactivesolutionsusa.com)

#### 1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number : 800-424-9300 ERI 17953

### SECTION 2 Hazard Identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS US classification

Corrosive to metals, Category 1	H290	May be corrosive to metals.
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Full text of H statements : see section 16

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) : Danger  
Hazard statements (GHS US) : H290 - May be corrosive to metals  
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
Precautionary statements (GHS US) : P234 - Keep only in original packaging.  
P260 - Do not breathe dusts or mists.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.  
P280 - Wear protective clothing, eye and face protection.

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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.  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
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 physician.  
P321 - Specific treatment (see See supplemental first aid instructions on this label on this label).  
P363 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P390 - Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations.

### 2.3. Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

When used with high levels of organic matter, may result in a chemical reaction product classified as: Acute toxicity (inhalation), Category 4

### 2.4. Hazards not otherwise classified

No additional information available

### 2.5. Unknown acute toxicity

No additional information available

## SECTION 3 Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Sodium Hypochlorite	CAS-No.: 7681-52-9	12.5-15	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Sodium Hydroxide	CAS-No.: 1310-73-2	1 – 5	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Skin Corr. 1, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

First-aid measures general : Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Call a physician immediately.  
First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Remove to fresh air. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.  
First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use a mild soap if available. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately. Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Call a physician immediately.

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First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.
Personal protection for first-aid responders.	: First aid workers will be equipped with suitable personal protective equipment.

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

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Causes serious eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: None under normal conditions.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage. Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Vomiting. Nausea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Shock. Disturbances of consciousness. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Tumours of the gastrointestinal tract. Burns.
Most Important Symptoms/Effects	: See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and.
Chronic symptoms	: No effects known.

### 4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment	: Treat symptomatically.
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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Adapt extinguishing media to the environment for surrounding fires. Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a heavy water stream.

### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: No fire hazard.
Explosion hazard	: INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD: Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	: On burning: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (chlorine, hydrogen chloride).

### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: Fight fire from safe distance and protected location. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
Protection during firefighting	: Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Stop leak if safe to do so. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
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#### For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	: Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of chemical release. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
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Emergency procedures : Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

### For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Compressed air/oxygen apparatus. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.

## 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Absorb spilled material with sand or earth. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Stop leak, if possible without risk.

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spillage, and then collect with noncombustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

For further information refer to section 13.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Mixing this product with acid or ammonia releases chlorine gas. . Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear personal protective equipment.

Hygiene measures : Observe strict hygiene. Keep container tightly closed. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

Additional hazards when processed : Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

Technical measures : Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat.

Storage conditions : Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Do not store near acids. Keep away from reducing agents. Keep away from combustible material. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container tightly closed. Store in suitable labeled containers. . Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Keep only in original container. Store locked up.

Storage area : Store in a cool area. Store in a dark area. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Keep only in the original container. Limited time of storage. Keep out of direct sunlight. Meet the legal requirements.

Incompatible products : Contact with acid materials and reactive metals may produce hydrogen gas that can produce an explosive atmosphere in confined areas.

Incompatible materials : Metals.

Storage temperature : 15 – 40 °C

Packaging materials : Store always product in container of same material as original container.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

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### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

#### USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits

OSHA PEL STEL	0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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#### USA - AIHA - Occupational Exposure Limits

WEEL STEL	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

#### USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits

Local name	Sodium hydroxide
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ACGIH® TLV® C	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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Remark (ACGIH®)	TLV® Basis: Eye, Skin & URT irr
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Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2025
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#### USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits

Local name	Sodium hydroxide
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OSHA PEL TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
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### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

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

#### Personal protective equipment:

Safety glasses. Protective clothing. Gloves.

#### Materials for protective clothing:

Good resistance: butyl rubber. Natural rubber. neoprene (chloroprene rubber). Polyethylene. Viton. Polyvinylchloride (PVC). Nitrile rubber

#### Hand protection:

Gloves

#### Eye protection:

Safety glasses

#### Skin and body protection:

Personal protective equipment comprising: suitable protective gloves,

#### Respiratory protection:

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

#### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



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### SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: Yellow
Odor	: chlorine
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 12.45
pH solution	: 9.38 (@ 400 ppm)
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: ≤ 32 °F
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: 5 hPa (20 °C, Calculated partial vapour pressure)
Relative vapor density at 20°C	: No data available in the literature
Relative density	: 1.2
Density	: 1100 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (20 °C)
Solubility	: completely soluble.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	: No data available in the literature
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available in the literature
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available in the literature
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	: Not classified.
Particle characteristics	: Particle size : Not applicable (liquid)

#### 9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes (supplemental)

Minimum ignition energy	: Not applicable
VOC content	: Not applicable (inorganic)
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Physical properties depending on the concentration. Basic reaction.

### SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Decomposes slowly on exposure to air: oxidation resulting in increased fire or explosion risk and release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (chlorine). This reaction is accelerated on exposure to light, on exposure to temperature rise and on exposure to (some) metals. Reacts with organic material. Reacts with (strong) reducers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

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### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with acid materials, reactive metals. metals.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Reacts violently with (some) acids: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (chlorine).

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

LD50 oral rat	5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	10.5 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns.  
pH: 12.45

#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

pH	> 12 (4 - 7 %)
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#### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

pH	14 (5 %)
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Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.  
pH: 12.45

#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

pH	> 12 (4 - 7 %)
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#### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

pH	14 (5 %)
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Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified  
STOT-single exposure : Not classified  
STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified  
Aspiration hazard : Not classified

#### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Viscosity, kinematic	No data available in the literature
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#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Viscosity, kinematic	No data available in the literature
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### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Causes serious eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: None under normal conditions.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage. Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Vomiting. Nausea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Shock. Disturbances of consciousness. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Tumours of the gastrointestinal tract. Burns.
Most Important Symptoms/Effects	: See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and.
Chronic symptoms	: No effects known.

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Ecotoxicity

Ecology - general	: Dangerous for the environment. Before neutralisation, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.
Ecology - air	: None of the known components is included in the list of substances which may contribute to the greenhouse effect (IPCC). None of the known components is included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EU) No 2024/573). Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 2024/590).
Ecology - water	: Contains ground water contaminating component(s). pH shift.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute)	: Not classified
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic)	: Not classified

### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

LC50 - Fish [1]	0.08 mg/l
ErC50 algae	0.036 mg/l

### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

LC50 - Fish [1]	189 mg/l (48 h, Leuciscus idus, Fresh water, Experimental value)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	40 mg/l (48 h, Ceriodaphnia sp., Experimental value, Locomotor effect)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
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#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
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#### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable (inorganic)
ThOD	Not applicable (inorganic)

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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Bioaccumulative potential	Does not contain bioaccumulative component(s).
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#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Bioaccumulative potential	Does not contain bioaccumulative component(s).
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#### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.
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### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Surface tension	No data available in the literature
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Ecology - soil	Contains component(s) with potential for mobility in the soil. May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.
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#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Surface tension	No data available in the literature
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Ecology - soil	Contains component(s) with potential for mobility in the soil. May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.
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#### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Surface tension	No data available in the literature
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Ecology - soil	No (test)data on mobility of the substance available.
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### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone : Not classified  
Fluorinated greenhouse gases : No

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Regional waste regulation : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.  
Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.  
Sewage disposal recommendations : Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal facility. . Disposal must be done according to official regulations.  
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Dispose of as unused product. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. . Disposal must be done according to official regulations.  
Additional information : Do not re-use empty containers.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

UN-No. (DOT) : UN1791  
UN-No. (TDG) : 1791  
UN-No. (IMDG) : 1791  
UN-No. (IATA) : 1791

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### 14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name

Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Hypochlorite solutions
Proper Shipping Name (TDG)	: hypochlorite solution
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Hypochlorite solution

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### DOT

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT)	: 8
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 8



#### TDG

Transport hazard class(es) (TDG)	: 8
Hazard labels (TDG)	: 8



#### IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG)	: 8
Hazard labels (IMDG)	: 8



#### IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA)	: 8
Hazard labels (IATA)	: 8



### 14.4. Packing group

Packing group (DOT)	: III
Packing group (TDG)	: III
Packing group (IMDG)	: III
Packing group (IATA)	: III

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant	: Yes (IMDG only)
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Other information	: No supplementary information available.
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### 14.6. Transport in bulk

Not applicable

### 14.7. Special precautions for user

#### DOT

UN-No. (DOT)	: UN1791
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: 386 - Notwithstanding the provisions of §177.834(l) of this subchapter, cargo heaters may be used when weather conditions are such that the freezing of a wetted explosive material is likely. Shipments must be made by private, leased or contract carrier vehicles under exclusive use of the offeror. Cargo heaters must be reverse refrigeration (heat pump) units. Shipments made in accordance with this Special provision are excepted from the requirements of §173.60(b)(4) of this subchapter. IB3 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672). N34 - Aluminum construction materials are not authorized for any part of a packaging which is normally in contact with the hazardous material. T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively. TP24 - The portable tank may be fitted with a device to prevent the build up of excess pressure due to the slow decomposition of the hazardous material being transported. The device must be in the vapor space when the tank is filled under maximum filling conditions. This device must also prevent an unacceptable amount of leakage of liquid in the case of overturning.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 154
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 203
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 241
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: 5 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: 60 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 26 - Stow "away from" acids,53 - Stow "separated from" alkaline compounds,58 - Stow "separated from" cyanides

#### TDG

UN-No. (TDG)	: 1791
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	: 154

#### IMDG

Transport regulations (IMDG)	: Subject to the provisions
Special provision (IMDG)	: 223, 274, 900
Segregation (IMDG)	: SGG8, SG20
Properties and observations (IMDG)	: Liquid with chlorine odor. In contact with acids, evolves very irritating and corrosive gases. Mildly corrosive to most metals. Causes burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

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### IATA

Special provision (IATA) : A3, A803  
Transport regulations (IATA) : Subject to the provisions  
ERG code (IATA) : 8L

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

### 15.1. Federal regulations

#### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313

CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Commercial status of components according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

Name	CAS-No.	Listing	Commercial status	Flags
Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5%	7681-52-9	Present	Active	
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	Present	Active	

#### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313

CERCLA RQ	100 lb
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#### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313

CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
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### FIFRA Labelling

EPA Registration Number	43497-5
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This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label.

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

##### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

##### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

### National regulations

### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

### Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5% (7681-52-9)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

### Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

### 15.3. State regulations

### Chlor 125 (7681-52-9)

State or local regulations	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
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California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

Component	State or local regulations
Sodium Hypochlorite 15.5%(7681-52-9)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Sodium Hydroxide(1310-73-2)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16 Other information

according to 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)

Revision date : 11/5/2025

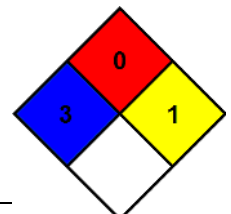
Issue date : 3/20/2019

### Full text of hazard classes and H-statements

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand.



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## Safety Data Sheet

according to 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)

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NFPA reactivity	: 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.
Hazard Rating	
Health	: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
Flammability	: 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that will not burn
Physical	: 1 Slight Hazard - Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.
Personal protection	: D - Face shield and eye protection, Gloves, Synthetic apron

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

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