



Product Name: Chlor-Gone **Date:** 6/17/2015

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Phoenix Products Company Distributor:

55 Container Drive Terryville, CT 06786 (860) 589-7502

U.S. PERS Emergency Telephone: 1-800-633-8253
Product Name: Chlor-Gone

Synonyms: Sodium Pyrosulfite; Disodium Pyrosulfite; Pyrosulfurous Acid,

Disodium Salt; Sodium Disulphite; Disodium disulfite; Sodium

Metabisulphite

Chemical Name: Sodium Metabisulfite

Product Use: Reduces chlorine and bromine in swimming pools, hot tubs, and

spas.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Regulatory Status: This product is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.122). Not a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation: Irritant to respiratory tract

Eye: Irritant Skin: Irritant

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed

Aggravated Medical Condition: Capable of provoking bronchospasm in sulfite sensitive

individuals with asthma.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant).

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.

HMIS Classification

Health Hazard: 2 Flammability: 0 Physical: 0

NFPA Rating

Health Hazard: 2 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0



SECTION 3 COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

 Component
 CAS Number
 Percent

 Sodium Metabisulfite
 7681-57-4
 25%

 Sodium Sulfite
 7757-83-7
 10%-15%

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from exposure to fresh air. Seek medical attention in severe cases or if recovery is not rapid.

Eye Contact: Irrigate with water until no evidence of chemical remains. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and drench with water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Ingestion: Give large quantities of water or milk immediately. Obtain medical attention.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Not Flammable or combustible Extinguishing Media: Dry Powder is recommended

Hazardous Products: May release hazardous gas with fire or water.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill / Leak Procedures: Wear appropriate PPE - See Section 8.

Small Spills / Leaks: Spills can be neutralized with an alkaline material such as caustic soda. Leaks may be located by spraying the area with ammonium hydroxide solution, which forms a white fume in the presence of sulfur dioxide.

Large Spills / Leaks: Large spills should be handled according to a predetermined plan. **Containment:** For large spills, dike far ahead of contaminated runoff for later disposal

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Avoid contact with product. Do not breathe dust or vapor.

Storage Requirements: Store in areas, away from heat and moisture and protect from *physical* damage. Segregate from acids and oxidizers.



SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ComponentsCAS NumberTWASTELIDLHSodium Metabisulfite7681-57-45 mg/m³**Sodium Sulfite7757-83-7***

TWA - Time Weighted Average based on 8 hour exposure days and a 40 hour week.

STEL - Short Time Exposure Limit

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA limits (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at the source.

Respiratory Protection: Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or on-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear a SCBA. **Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.**

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear protective gloves, boots, and clothing when necessary to prevent excessive skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or goggles, per OSHA eye and face protection regulations (29CFR 1910.133).

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, showers, and washing facilities available in the work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Remove this material from personal protective equipment as needed.

Comments: Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before food or beverage consumption.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:LiquidOdor:SO₂ odorVapor Pressure:Not available.Vapor Density (Air=1):Not available.Formula Weight:190.11

Density: Not available.

Specific Gravity ($H_2O = 1$): 1.5

Water Solubility: 45% @ 20°C
Other Solubility: Not available.
Boiling Point: Not available.
Freezing Point: Not available.
Melting Point: 150°C/302°F
Evaporation Rate: Normal

pH: 4.0 – 4.5 (10% Soln.)

^{*} None Established



% Volatile: Not available.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: In the presence of water, or acid, Sodium Metabisulfite (and solutions) may release toxic and hazardous fumes of sulfur oxides, including sulfur dioxide. Acute poisoning from sulfur dioxide is rare because the gas is easily detected. It is so irritating that contact cannot be tolerated. Symptoms include coughing, hoarseness, sneezing, tearing, and breathing difficulty. However, workers who cannot escape high accidental exposure may suffer severe pulmonary damage, which can be fatal. Contact with powdered potassium, sodium metals, alkali, and oxidizing agents produce violent reactions. Reacts with water and steam to form corrosive sulfurous acid. Reacts with chlorates to form unstable chlorine dioxide.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid excessive heat, open flame, and moisture. **Hazardous Decomposition:** May release hazardous sulfur dioxide gas.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye Effects (rabbit): Not available. Skin Effects (rabbit): Non-corrosive.

Acute Inhalation Effects (rat): Not available.

Acute Oral Effects (rat): LD50 = 1131 mg/kg

Acute Dermal Effects (rat): LD50 = > 2000 mg/kg

Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list Sodium Metabisulfite as a carcinogen.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause dermatitis, and sensitization reactions. Exposure to asthmatic, atopic and sulfite sensitive individuals can result in expiratory volume. Decomposition of sodium metabisulfite and solutions may release toxic and hazardous fumes of sulfur oxides, including sulfur dioxide, which may cause permanent pulmonary impairments from acute and chronic exposure. The Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) level for SO2 is 100 ppm.

Skin: Contact with skin may result in irritation. Sulfite sensitive individuals may show signs of allergic contact dermatitis from repeated or prolonged skin exposure.

Eyes: Exposure to dust may cause severe eye irritation with possible permanent damage.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust may result in respiratory tract irritation. May cause asthma-like symptoms in sensitive individuals.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. May also cause allergic reactions in sulfite sensitive individuals

SECTION 12 **ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Ecotoxicity: Sodium Metabisulfite is a non-hazardous solid commonly used as a waste water dechlorination agent. High concentrations will contribute to elevated chemical oxygen demand in aquatic environments.

96 hour LC50 (fish): 150-220 mg/L





48 hour IC50 (algae): 48 mg/L 24 hour EC50 (water flea): 89 mg/L

Environmental Transport: Soluble in water.

Environmental Degradation: Rapid biological decomposition.

Soil Absorption/Mobility: Slight.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Waste determinations typically consider Sodium Metabisulfite contaminated materials to be non-hazardous.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable Federal, state and local regulations. **Container Cleaning and Disposal:** Follow applicable Federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION DATA

DOT: Not Regulated TDG: Not Regulated MEX: Not Regulated IMDG: Not Regulated IATA: Not Regulated

SECTION 15 **REGULATORY INFORMATION**

EPA Regulations

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): Not listed

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): NA SARA Title III: Section 302: Not listed.

Section 313: Not listed. FIFRA: Not regulated.

TSCA: Inventory listed chemical; PAIR Reportable. Not listed in Toxic Substances Chemical Index.

Other Regulations

FDA (GRAS): Regulated when used as a food preservative

California Prop 65: Not Listed

IARC. NTP and OSHA Carcinogenicity: Not Listed

WHMIS Classification (Canada): D2B

SECTION 16 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

No representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, of merchant ability, fitness for a particular purpose or any other nature are made hereunder with respect to information or the product to which information refers.

Date: 6/17/2015 Phoenix Products Company