





# Sample Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

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## Section 1: Product Identification *Chlorine*

Manufacturer's Name		Suppliers's Name	
Chemco Manufacturing		Chempro Distributing	
Street Address		Street Address	
1234 Any Street		5678 Another Avenue	
City	Province	City	Province
Edmonton	AB	Edmonton	AB
Postal Code	Emergency Tel:	Postal Code	Emergency Tel:
T5T5T5	(888) 123-4567	T6T6T6	(888) 876-5432
Chemical Name		Chemical Family	Chemical Formula
Chlorine		Halogen	Cl <sub>2</sub>
Product Use			
Pulp bleaching, water treatment, manufacture of plastics, organic and inorganic chlorides, refrigerants, pharmaceuticals.			

## Section 2: Hazardous Ingredients *Chlorine*

Hazardous Ingredient	w/w%	CAS Number	PI Number
Chlorine	99.5	7782-50-5	1017
			

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## Section 3: Physical Data *Chlorine*

Physical State	Odour and Appearance		Odour Threshold
Gas at room temperature	amber liquid or greenish-yellow gas, penetrating odour		0.2 - 0.4 ppm
Vapour Pressure	Vapour Density (air=1)		Evaporation Rate
4800 mm Hg at 20°C	2.49		not applicable; gas
Boiling Point	Freezing Point		Critical Temperature
-34°C	-101°C		144°C
pH	Specific Gravity	Solubility in Water	Coeff of Water/Oil Distr.
5.5 @ 0.7% Solution	1.41 (liq. at 20°C)	0.7% at 20°C	not available

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## Section 4: Fire and Explosion Data *Chlorine*

<b>Flammability - If yes, under which conditions?</b>	
Yes [ ] No [ X ] Chlorine will support the burning of most combustible materials.	
<b>Means of Extinction</b>	
Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.	
<b>Special Procedures</b>	
Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool and continue until well after fire is out. Do not spray water directly on a chlorine leak, however, if it is necessary to stop the flow of gas, use water spray to direct escaping gas away from individuals effecting the shut-off. Firefighters MUST use self-contained breathing equipment, eye protection and full protective clothing when fighting fires in which chlorine is involved.	
<b>Flashpoint and Method</b>	<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>
Non-flammable	Not Applicable
<b>Upper Explosion Limit (% by volume)</b>	<b>Lower Explosion Limit (% by volume)</b>
Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>	
Toxic substances are formed when combustibles burn in chlorine. Chlorine reacts explosively, or forms explosive compounds, with many chemicals, such as acetylene, turpentine, ether, ammonia gas, and hydrogen.	
<b>Sensitivity to Impact</b>	<b>Sensitivity to Static Discharge</b>
Not Sensitive	Not Sensitive

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## Section 5: Reactivity Data *Chlorine*

<b>Chemical Stability - (if no, under which conditions?)</b>
Yes [ X ] No [ ] Dry chlorine is stable in steel containers at ambient conditions.
<b>Incompatibility with other substances - (If yes, which ones)</b>
Strong oxidizer. Avoid contact with reducing agents, combustible materials. Chlorine may react violently or explosively with ammonia, acetylene, ether, turpentine and other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, titanium, aluminum and other metals.
<b>Reactivity, and under what conditions?</b>
Wet chlorine (>150ppm H <sub>2</sub> O) corrosively attacks most common metals. Chlorine reacts with CO to form toxic phosgene; SO <sub>2</sub> to form sulfuryl chloride; water to form hydrochloric and hypochlorous acid. Chlorine reaction to some organic compounds can be explosive.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>
None

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## Section 6: Toxicological Properties (Health Hazard Information)

### Chlorine

<b>Route of entry</b>		
Ingestion [ X ]	Skin Absorption [   ]	Eye Contact [ X ]
Inhalation Acute [ X ]	Inhalation Chronic [ X ]	Skin Contact [ X ]
<b>Effects of Acute Exposure to Material</b>		
LIQUID: burns skin, eyes, mucous membranes.  GAS: eye and respiratory irritation, dyspnea, retching, vomiting, pulmonary edema. A few deep breaths at 1000 ppm Cl <sub>2</sub> may cause death, 30 ppm causes intense coughing.		
<b>Effects of Chronic Exposure to Material</b>		
Prolonged or repeated exposures above 5 ppm may cause damage to respiratory tract.		
<b>Lethal Dose/Concentration (Specify Species and Route)</b>		
LD <sub>50</sub> : not available	LC <sub>50</sub> : 293 ppm (Rat - 1 hr. inhalation)	
<b>Irritancy</b>		<b>Synergistic Material</b>
Severe skin, eye, respiratory		Not Available
<b>Exposure Limits (ACGIH/TLV's)</b>		
TWA = 0.5 ppm	STEL = 1 ppm	IDLH = 30 ppm
<b>Sensitizing capability</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>Reproductive Effects</b>
Not a sensitizer	No evidence	Insufficient data

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## Section 7: Preventive Measures *Chlorine*

<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>
Eye wash stations and chemical safety showers must be immediately available. If routine respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program. Emergency or planned entry into unknown or IDLH concentration requires positive pressure self-contained or air-supplied with full facepiece.
<b>Engineering Controls (Specify: e.g. Ventilation, Enclosed Processes)</b>
Provide general and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV.
<b>Leak and Spill Procedures</b>
Chlorine gas may be absorbed in alkaline solution (caustic soda, soda ash, hydrated lime); control pH>10. Dispose of residue in accordance with Environmental Regulations.
<b>Handling Procedures and Equipment</b>
Regularly inspect and test piping and containment for chlorine service. Consult Chlorine Institute guidelines.
<b>Storage Requirements</b>
Store in ventilated areas of low fire potential, away from incompatible materials. Protect containers from weather and physical damage.
<b>Special Shipping Information</b>
Must meet Transport Canada Dangerous Goods Regulations (SOR/85-77) Class 2.3 - Poison gas

## Section 8: First Aid Measures *Chlorine*

<b>Get medical assistance for all exposures except minor inhalation or minor skin contact.</b> <b>INHALATION:</b> Remove victim to fresh air. Restore or support breathing as required. Trained person may administer oxygen until breathing is eased. Keep victim warm and at rest.  <b>SKIN:</b> Remove contaminated clothing under safety shower. Flush skin thoroughly with water (30 minutes). Do not attempt to neutralize with chemicals. Use cold packs to reduce pain.  <b>EYE:</b> Flush with copious amounts of water (30 minutes). Do not attempt to neutralize with chemicals. Use cold packs to reduce pain.
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## Section 9: Preparation Data *Chlorine*

Prepared by	
Chemco	
Date	Phone Number
March 1, 2010	(888) 123-4567