Working with Household (Chlorine) Bleach Fact Sheets



WHAT IS HOUSEHOLD/CHLORINE BLEACH?

Bleach is a chemical that is diluted and sold for household use. It is a mixture of water and the chemical sodium hypochlorite. For uses in the home and many workplaces, it is usually sold with concentrations of sodium hypochlorite present at a range from about 3 to 9 percent.

Note that industrial uses can use concentrations of sodium hypochlorite at 30% or higher. This document does not cover safe use and handling of bleach at high concentrations.

Why should I be careful when working with bleach?

Bleach is corrosive, which means it can irritate or burn your skin or eyes. It can also corrode (“eat”) metals. When mixed with certain other chemicals or cleaners, it can produce toxic gases which can damage your lungs or be deadly. Always use caution and care when working with this product.

Why is bleach useful?

Bleach can disinfect which means it is effective at killing most bacteria, fungus and viruses. It is also used to whiten fabric and other items.

What are some steps to take to work safely with bleach?

- Use safer alternative products where possible (use another product that is less hazardous to work with).
- Use soap and water to clean dirty surfaces. Bleach is a disinfectant and should only be used when needed to kill bacteria, fungus, or viruses.
- Always follow the manufacturer’s instructions for safe use this or any cleaning product. Instructions will be on the label and/or on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- Always label containers clearly. Do not use a container if it is not labelled or if you cannot read the label.
- Know when and how to dilute the product correctly (e.g., always pour the concentrate/acid into the water, never the other way around).
- **Never** mix with other products, especially other cleaners that contain ammonia. Toxic gases can be produced, which are very irritating or corrosive to the eyes and lungs.
- Make sure the area you are working in is well ventilated. The vapours from bleach are irritating to the eyes and respiratory system. Use fans or open

windows and doors. Wear respirators when recommended.
- Wear goggles or a face shield to protect your eyes and face from splashes.
- Wear gloves such as household rubber or neoprene gloves (or other types as recommended by the manufacturer). Note that not all gloves will protect you under every situation so read the directions or the SDS carefully for the manufacturer’s recommendation.
- Wear clothing that will cover your skin in the case of a spill, including a long-sleeved shirt, pants, socks, and closed-toed shoes. Protective chemical aprons or suits will provide more protection.
- If using in a workplace, make sure that workers know how to use and store the product, and how react in an emergency. Provide training in safe work and handling procedures, as well as how to use any emergency spill kit, or emergency eye wash/shower unit.
- Store bleach in a safe, cool, dry place. Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. Close the cap tightly after each use. If using in the home, keep away from children.
- Keep away from metals.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using the product. Wash your hands with soap and water after using the product.
- **Do not use with other products such as toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, acids (including vinegar), and products containing ammonia.**

What do I do if I splash bleach in my eyes or on my skin?

- **Eyes:** Hold the eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes, or for the time the manufacturer recommends. Remove contact lenses, if present, and continue rinsing the eye. Call a poison control center, emergency services, or a doctor.
- **Skin:** Remove the contaminated clothing. Rinse the skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes, or for the time the manufacturer recommends.
- **Inhaled/breathed in:** Move the person to fresh air. If breathing is affected, call a poison control center, emergency services, or doctor.
- **Swallowed:** Call a poison control center, emergency services, or doctor. Do not try to get the person to vomit unless told to do so specifically by a medical professional. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

When providing first aid or when helping another person, be careful not to come into contact with the bleach yourself. Use protective clothing when necessary.

Individuals with a compromised respiratory system (e.g., those who suffer from asthma, allergies, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)) may react to even small amounts in the air. Serious discomfort or distress may need medical assistance.

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