**Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet** 

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2011

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

## **PRODUCT NAME**

CLEAN N EASY BC36 MOULD & MILDEW

**SYNONYMS** 

"Product Code: BC36"

## PROPER SHIPPING NAME

HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

### **PRODUCT USE**

Mould and mildew killer.

**SUPPLIER** 

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel:1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel:+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Company: Wynn' s New Zealand

Address:

Unit 2, 38 Trugood Drive

East Tamaki Auckland, 2013 New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9272 1940

Emergency Tel:+800 2436 2255 (24hours) Emergency Tel:+613 9573 3112 (24hours)

Fax: +64 9272 1949

## **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases

R31 • Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

R34 • Causes burns.

R41 • Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**SAFETY** 

S07

S45

Safety Codes Safety Phrases S01 • Keep locked up.

S23 • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

S25 • Avoid contact with eyes.

S36
Wear suitable protective clothing.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this

material, use water.

• Keep container tightly closed.

• Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY

contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if

possible).

• This material and its container must be disposed of as

hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN % sodium hypochlorite 7681-52-9 <10 balance

water 7732-18-5

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## **Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

### **SWALLOWED**

- 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.

#### EYE

- 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.

#### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### **INHALED**

- 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.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semirecumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

## **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- For acute or repeated exposures to hypochlorite solutions:
- Release of small amounts of hypochlorous acid and acid gases from the stomach following ingestion, is usually too low to cause damage but may be irritating to mucous membranes. Buffering with antacid may be helpful if discomfort is evident.
- Evaluate as potential caustic exposure.
- Decontaminate skin and eyes with copious saline irrigation. Check exposed eyes for corneal abrasions with fluorescein staining.
- Emesis or lavage and catharsis may be indicated for mild caustic exposure.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

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

## **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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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CHEMWATCH 8551-39 Version No:3 CD 2011/1 Page 3 of 7 Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

### **HAZCHEM**

2X

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

## PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- · Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

## **SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- · Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Contact with acids produces toxic fumes of chlorine.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source	Material	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hypochlorite (Chlorine)	1	3

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### **RESPIRATOR**

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### **EYE**

- · Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

## **OTHER**

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

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## **APPEARANCE**

Clear yellow alkaline liquid with chlorine odour; mixes with water.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

State Liquid Molecular Weight Not Applicable Not Available Not Available Melting Range (℃) Viscosity Boiling Range (℃) Miscible 100 Solubility in water (g/L) Flash Point (℃) Not Applicable pH (1% solution) 12.5 pH (as supplied) Decomposition Temp (℃) Not Available Not A vailable Autoignition Temp (℃) Vapour Pressure (kPa) Not Available Not Available Specific Gravity (water=1) 12

Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1)

Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available **Evaporation Rate** same as water

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS** 

■ Causes burns.

■ Risk of serious damage to eyes.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
• Generally not applicable.

## **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

CLEAN N EASY BC36 MOULD & MILDEW:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Oral (woman) TDLo: 1000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 8910 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Moderate

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Hypochlorite salts are classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Hypochlorite salts are extremely corrosive and can cause severe damage to the eyes and skin.

A number of fibrosarcomas and squamous cell carcinomas were observed in mice treated dermally with repeated subcarcinogenic doses of 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide, followed by dermal treatment with sodium hypochlorite.

as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate

#### WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## **Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## **Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

**HAZCHEM**: 2X (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division: 8 Subsidiary Risk: None UN No.: 1791 Packing Group: III Special Provision: 223 Limited Quantity: 5 L

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Portable Tanks & Bulk

T4 Containers -

Instruction:

Packagings & IBCs -Packing Instruction:

None

Provision: Packagings & IBCs -Special Packing

Provision:

Subsidiary risk:

UN packing group:

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

Packing Group:

IMDG Subrisk:

Packing Group:

Special provisions:

Portable Tanks & Bulk

Containers - Special

Name and Description: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

**Land Transport UNDG:** 

Class or division: R UN No.: 1791

Shipping Name: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number: 1791 Special provisions: **A3** 

Shipping Name: **HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION † 1791** 

**Maritime Transport IMDG:** 

IMDG Class: 8 **UN Number:** 1791 EMS Number: F- A, S-B

Shipping Name: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

TP2, TP24

None

None

None

Ш

223

Ш

Ш

P001, IBC03, LP01

ICAO/IATA Class:

Limited Quantities: 5 I

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION** 

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

**REGULATIONS** 

Regulations for ingredients

sodium hypochlorite (CAS: 7681-52-9,10022-70-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Clean N Easy BC36 Mould & Mildew (CW: 8551-39)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### **INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name CAS

sodium hypochlorite 7681-52-9, 10022-70-5

■ 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.