

# Mountain Cleaning Products

777 Snow St., SOUTH LISMORE. 2480

Phone: (02) 66228733

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Emergency : (02) 66242692

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product : **CHLORFOAM 26**

Date of Issue : JULY 2006

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Email: mountain@nor.com.au

## SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE, CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

This product is classified as **HAZARDOUS** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia. This product is classified as **Dangerous Goods Class 8** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. This product is classified as a **Schedule 6 Poison** according to the SUSDP.

<b>SUPPLIER:</b>	MOUNTAIN CLEANING PRODUCTS		
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	777 Snow Street, South Lismore, NSW, 2480		
<b>Trade Name:</b>	<b>“ CHLORFOAM 26” CHLORINATED CLEANER</b>		
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	(02) 66228733	<b>FAX:</b>	(02) 66228744
<b>AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:</b>	13 1126 in Australia.	<b>ABN:</b>	
<b>Substance:</b>	Water based cleaner.	<b>Product Use:</b>	Detergent
<b>Creation Date:</b>	JULY 2006	<b>Revision Date:</b>	JULY 2011
<b>Product Code:</b>	6023		

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>Approved Criteria Classification (calculated)</b>	C – Corrosive R35 – Causes severe burns. S(1/2) – Keep locked up and out of reach of children. S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S28 - After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds. S36/37/39 – Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible). S50 – Do not mix with acids.		
<b>UN Number</b>	1719	<b>ADG Classification</b>	8
<b>Shipping Name</b>	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.	<b>ADG Subsidiary Risk</b>	none allocated
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2R	<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>SUSDP Classification</b>	S6 POISON		
<b>EMERGENCY OVERVIEW</b>			
<b>Colour</b>	colouress	<b>Odour</b>	chlorine odour
<b>Physical Description</b>	Liquid	<b>Viscosity</b>	Non-viscous liquid
<b>Major Health Hazards</b>	CORROSIVE – skin, eyes, mucous membranes.		



## SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication “List of Designated Hazardous Substances” or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication “Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances”.

<b>Ingredients:</b>	<b>CAS Number:</b>	<b>Proportion:</b>	<b>Exposure Standards TWA</b>	<b>Exposure Standards STEL</b>
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	< 10 % w/w	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> “peak”
Disodium metasilicate	6834-92-0	< 10 % w/w	not set	not set
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	30 – 60 % w/w	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1 ppm)	not set
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	various	< 10 % w/w	not set	not set
Water	7732-18-5	> 60 % w/w	not set	not set

The TWA exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive

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exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Scheduled Poisons</b>	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 03 474 7000).
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Normal washroom facilities. Safety shower and emergency eye wash.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and to rest. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. Seek immediate medical advice (e.g. doctor).
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.
<b>Aggravated Medical Conditions</b>	None known.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Fire and Explosion Hazards</b>	Water based. Not combustible. However if involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes. Can react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Use carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher, water fog or fine water spray.
<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area - move upwind of fire.
<b>Flash Point</b>	None

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Emergency Procedures</b>	HAZCHEM CODE : <b>2R</b> <b>2</b> = water fog – in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used. <b>R</b> = No risk of violent explosion, Full protective clothing, Dilute.
<b>Occupational Release</b>	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Wash area down with excess water. Residual deposits will remain slippery. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with water after handling.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation. Avoid storing in aluminium and light alloy containers. Store away from incompatible materials (Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.

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## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>Exposure Limits</b>	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission: Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product. See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients. Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product. See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.
<b>Biological Limit Value</b>	None established for product.
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Avoid generating mists of the product. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators. Where high contaminant spray mist or vapour levels exist, ie, approaching the exposure limit, the following additional equipment is required: For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For prolonged exposure and confined spaces:- full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus (if vapour levels exceed the Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used).
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;
<b>Eye Protection</b> 	The use of chemical goggles or a face shield is recommended. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
<b>Skin Protection</b> 	Overalls, apron, rubber boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.
<b>Protective Material Types</b>	Material suitable for alkaline detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.
<b>Respirator</b> 	If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used). <b>WARNING:</b> Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. <b>EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION OR IDLH CONDITIONS:</b> Positive pressure, with full-facepiece SCBA or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA. (3M Respirator Selection Guide) Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. ABBREVIATIONS: SAR = supplied air respirator. SCBA = self contained breathing apparatus.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Non-viscous liquid	<b>Colour</b>	straw
<b>Odour</b>	faint chlorine odour.	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.1 – 1.2 @ 25 °C
<b>Boiling Point</b>	Approximately 100 °C.	<b>Freezing Point</b>	Approximately 0 °C
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available	<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not available.
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not flammable	<b>Flammable Limits</b>	none
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Miscible in all proportions.	<b>pH</b>	>13 neat
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)</b>	0 % v/v.	<b>Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.	<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not available.	<b>Per Cent Volatile</b>	Ca 75 % v/v.

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## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. Contamination of product and exposure to light and heat will accelerate decomposition.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	ACIDS: violent reaction can occur, yielding heat and pressure which can burst an enclosed container. Attacks many reactive metals (aluminium/magnesium/zinc alloys) releasing highly flammable gas (hydrogen) which generates fire or explosion hazards. Reacts slowly with ambient air (particularly carbon dioxide) which may cause certain insoluble salts to form in solutions.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Reacts vigorously with acids producing dangerous levels of gaseous chlorine. Incompatible with amines, ammonium salts, aziridine, methanol and phenylacetonitrile. Reacts with metal salts, peroxides and reducing agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other possibly toxic gases and vapours. Reacts vigorously with acids producing dangerous levels of gaseous chlorine.
<b>Hazardous Reactions</b>	Reacts vigorously with acids producing dangerous levels of gaseous chlorine.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

<b>Ingestion</b>	
<b>short term exposure</b>	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting of blood and eroded tissue; chemical burns of the mouth, throat & abdomen; perforation of the gastrointestinal tract.
<b>long term exposure</b>	No information available. There have been no documented effects due to long-term exposure to potassium hydroxide.
<b>Skin contact</b>	
<b>short term exposure</b>	Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns, severe irritation. Corrosion will continue until removed. Severity depends on the concentration and duration of exposure. Burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be minutes to hours.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with diluted solutions may induce eczematoid dermatitis. Development of a defatting dermatitis on prolonged contact with potassium hydroxide has been reported.
<b>Eye contact</b>	
<b>short term exposure</b>	Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Permanent eye damage, including loss of sight, may occur. High concentrations of vapours will cause irritation.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Repeated overexposure may lead to chronic conjunctivitis.
<b>Inhalation</b>	
<b>short term exposure</b>	Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of the product in liquid form or as a mist may lead to possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Repeated overexposure may lead to increased susceptibility to respiratory illness.
<b>Carcinogen Status</b>	Potassium and sodium hydroxide have been implicated as a cause of cancer of the oesophagus in individuals who have ingested it. The cancer may develop 12 to 42 years after the ingestion incident. Similar cancers have been observed at the sites of severe thermal burns. These cancers may be due to tissue destruction and scar formation rather than the action of the hydroxide itself. Not classified as a carcinogen by Worksafe Australia.
<b>NOHSC</b>	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
<b>NTP</b>	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
<b>IARC</b>	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by exposure</b>	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

### PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION

<b>Local Effects</b>	Corrosive: eye, skin, inhalation and ingestion.
<b>Target Organs</b>	Eyes, mucous membranes, skin, lungs.

### CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>R-Phrases.</b>
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Potassium hydroxide	R35
Disodium metasilicate	R34, R37
Sodium hypochlorite	R34, R31

## Individual Ingredient Information

**NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See Section 3 for proportions of ingredients present in the product.**

### Sodium hypochlorite

<b>Irritation Data</b>	CORROSIVE – causes burns. An alkaline poison and primary irritant to mucous membranes, throat and gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tract.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	Oral LD50(rat) = 8910 mg/kg
<b>Local Effects</b>	Corrosive: inhalation, skin, eye, ingestion
<b>Target Organs</b>	Skin, mucous membranes, respiratory system, eyes.
<b>Acute Toxicity Level</b>	Moderately Toxic: ingestion and inhalation.
<b>Reproductive Effects</b>	No information.
<b>Carcinogen Data</b>	No information. Not classed as a carcinogen by NOHSC.
<b>Mutagenic Data</b>	No information.

### Potassium hydroxide

<b>Irritation Data</b>	Causes severe skin burns. Severe eye irritant – may cause permanent injury. Irritant Dose (rabbits,dermal): 50 mg/24 hr - severe skin irritant . Irritant Dose (rabbits, ocular): 1 mg/24 hr - Moderate eye irritant. Inhalation of dusts or mists of the solution can result in respiratory irritation and possible corrosive effects.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	LD50/rat/oral: 365 mg/kg
<b>Local Effects</b>	Very Corrosive: inhalation, skin, eye, ingestion
<b>Target Organs</b>	Skin, mucous membranes, respiratory system, eyes.
<b>Acute Toxicity Level</b>	Toxic : ingestion, skin, inhalation (of aerosol or dust).
<b>Reproductive Effects</b>	No available information.
<b>Carcinogen Data</b>	Potassium and sodium hydroxide have been implicated as a cause of cancer of the oesophagus in individuals who have ingested it. The cancer may develop 12 to 42 years after the ingestion incident. Similar cancers have been observed at the sites of severe thermal burns. These cancers may be due to tissue destruction and scar formation rather than the action of the hydroxide itself. Not classified as a carcinogen by Worksafe Australia.
<b>Mutagenic Data</b>	No available information.

### Disodium metasilicate:

<b>Irritation Data</b>	Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of ingestion (corrosive), of inhalation (lung irritant). Causes burns Eye: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Respiratory: Irritating to respiratory system. Sensitization: No sensitizing (30% w/w in a formulation). 250 mg/24 hour(s) skin-human : severe 250 mg/24 hour(s) skin-rabbit : severe 250 mg/24 hour(s) skin-guinea pig : moderate.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	1153 mg/kg oral-rat LD50; 770 mg/kg oral-mouse LD50; 250 mg/kg oral-dog LDLo; 250 mg/kg oral-pig LDLo; 200 mg/kg intraperitoneal-guinea pig LDLo. Other toxicological information: The toxic effects of the product are caused by the alkalinity and not by substance specific corrosive nature of the product.
<b>Local Effects</b>	Corrosive: inhalation, skin, eye, ingestion
<b>Target Organs</b>	Skin, mucous membranes, eyes.
<b>Acute Toxicity Level</b>	Moderately Toxic: ingestion
<b>Mutagenic Data</b>	Genotoxicity: Not mutagenic (in vitro)
<b>Reproductive Effects Data</b>	15 gm/kg oral-rat TDLo 14 week(s) male week(s) pre pregnancy/14 week(s) post pregnancy/3 week(s) continuous; 9766 ug/kg subcutaneous-rat TDLo 1 day(s) male; 9766 ug/kg intratesticular-rat TDLo 1 day(s) male.

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Fish toxicity</b>	None available.
<b>Algae toxicity</b>	None available.
<b>Invertebrates toxicity</b>	None available.
<b>Toxicity to Bacteria</b>	None available.
<b>OECD Biological degradation</b>	Individual components stated to be biodegradable.
<b>General</b>	Product miscible in all proportions with water. DO NOT DISCHARGE BULK QUANTITIES INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs. The pH rise is responsible for the environmental effect on the aquatic life. If not neutralized, this product can be toxic for aquatic organism because of its alkalinity. PH >9 has a corrosive effect on fish (possibly causing death). PH >8.5 will result in destruction of algae.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. Do not put down the drain.
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## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>UN Number</b>	1719	<b>ADG Classification</b>	8
<b>Shipping Name</b>	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.	<b>ADG Subsidiary Risk</b>	none allocated
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2R	<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Packaging Method</b>	3.8.8 RT8	<b>Special Provisions</b>	SP109, 184, 274
<b>Segregation</b>	This material is a Class 8 Corrosive Substance according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Class 8 - Corrosive Substances are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Explosives, Class 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances, Class 5.1, Oxidizing Agents & Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides, Class 6, Toxic Substances (where the Toxic substances are cyanides and the corrosives are acids), Class 7, Radioactive Substances, Class 8, Corrosive Substances (concentrated strong acid is to be segregated from strong alkali), and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.		

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>AICS</b>	All ingredients present on AICS.
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## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Labeling Details</b>	<b>HAZARD</b>	C	CORROSIVE
	<b>RISK PHRASES</b>	R35	Causes severe burns.
	<b>SAFETY PHRASES</b>	S(1/2)	Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
		S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
		S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds.
		S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
		S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).
		S50	Do not mix with acids.
	<b>SUSDP</b>	S6	POISON
	<b>ADG Code</b>	8	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.	
	<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.	
	<b>CAS Number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.	
	<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number.	

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	<b>R-Phrases</b>	Risk Phrases.
	<b>HAZCHEM</b>	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
	<b>NOHSC</b>	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
	<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA).
	<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
	<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
	<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average
	<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>Literature References</b>	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]	
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – Sixth Edition.	
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.	
	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]	
	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]	
	Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers.	
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.	
<b>Revision Information</b>	New Issue to standard : 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)].	
<b>Note</b>	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.	
<b>Contact Point</b>	Regulatory Affairs Manager.	<b>Telephone</b> (02) 66228733
<b>Issue Date</b>	JULY 2006	<b>Supersedes Issue Date</b> MARCH 2003
This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.		