

MOULD NO MORE

Safety Data Sheet



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product name: **MOULD NO MORE**

Synonyms
Mould no more

Product Code
333

Recommended use: CHLORINATED DETERGENT

Supplier Name VERIDIA Australia
Address 10 Voyager Circuit GLENDENNING NSW 2761
Telephone 1300 228 222
Emergency 1800 033 111
Email admin@veridia.com.au
Web Site www.veridia.com.au
SDS Date 1 JUNE 2023 Version 1.3

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of Safe Work Australia.

GHS classification(s) Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1B
Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Signal Word
Pictogram(s)

DANGER



Hazard statements

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
AUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 P321 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P391 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Collect spillage.

Storage statements (s)

P405 Store locked up

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Disposal statements(s)

P501

Dispose of contents / container in accordance with relevant regulations

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	7681-52-9	231-668-3	30 to 60%
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	215-185-5	1%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder
SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE	6834-92-3	-	<1%

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If spilt on large areas of skin or hair, immediately drench with running water and remove clothing. Continue to wash skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble) until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Eye Contact:

Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. Continue to wash with large amounts of water until medical help is available.

Ingestion:

Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.3 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.4 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (chlorine) when heated to decomposition.

5.5 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.6 Hazchem code

2X

2 Fine Water Spray.

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X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.3 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.4 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.5 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.6 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.3 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.4 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, sealed when not in use, vented and stored upright. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.5 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.3 Control

parameters Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Chlorine (Peak Limitation)	SWA (AUS)	1	3	--	--
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	SWA (AUS)	1	3	--	--
Sodium hydroxide (peak limitation)	SWA (AUS)	--	2 (Peak)	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.4 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands Wear PVC or rubber gloves.

Body Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator.



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR THIN LIQUID	Solubility (Water)	SOLUBLE
Odour	CHLORINE / EUCALYPTUS ODOUR	Specific Gravity	1.04 TO 1.06
Ph	13.0 – 13.8	Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	2.37 kPa at 20 Deg C	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	100°C (Approximately)	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.3 Reactivity

Contact with acids may liberate toxic chlorine gas.

10.4 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.5 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.6 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.7 Incompatible materials

Incompatible (sometimes violently) with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (especially hydrochloric - evolving chlorine gas), organic materials, reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), metallic powders, amines, ammonia and heat sources.

10.8 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve oxides of chlorine when heated to decomposition.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.3 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Information available for the product:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Contact with acids may liberate toxic chlorine gas.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	5800 mg/kg (mouse)	--	--

Skin Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns.

Eye Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage.

Sensitization Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single exposure

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STOT – repeated exposure

Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and possible burns. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract and breathing difficulties. Over exposure to chlorine vapour may result in lung tissue damage. Do not mix with other chemicals unless advised and specific instructions provided, as toxic and irritating gases may be evolved.

Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure. **Aspiration** Not classified as causing aspiration.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.3 Toxicity

Hypochlorites are extremely toxic to fish; Exposure to 0.5 % over 96 hours resulted in death of trout.

12.4 Persistence and degradability

Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.

12.5 Bioaccumulative potential

Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.

12.6 Mobility in soil

May leach to groundwater with resultant toxicity to aquatic organisms.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.3 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Add to a large volume of reducing solution (eg thiosulphate, metabisulphite, but not carbon, sulphur or strong reducer) and acidify with 3M sulphuric acid. When reduction is complete, add mixture to water and neutralise. Absorb with sand or similar non-combustible material and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1791	1791	1791
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

14.5 **Environmental hazards** Marine Pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user

14.7 Hazchem code GTEPG

Specific EPG EMS

F-2X

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8.0.004

A, S-B

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.3 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). Classifications

Hazard codes

Risk phrases

Safety phrases

Inventory listing(s)

Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

C Corrosive
N Dangerous for the environment
T Toxic

R31 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

R34 Causes burns.

R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

S1/2 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 water.

S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would

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encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

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