

1-2-3 MOULD & MILDEW KILLER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

For Domestic Use Only.

Issue Date: 16-Nov-2009

XC9317ED

CHEMWATCH 4743-53

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1-2-3 MOULD & MILDEW KILLER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Mould and Mildew removal.

SUPPLIER

Company: KCB Sales

Address:

84 Camp Road

Broadmeadows

VIC, 3047

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9457 1125

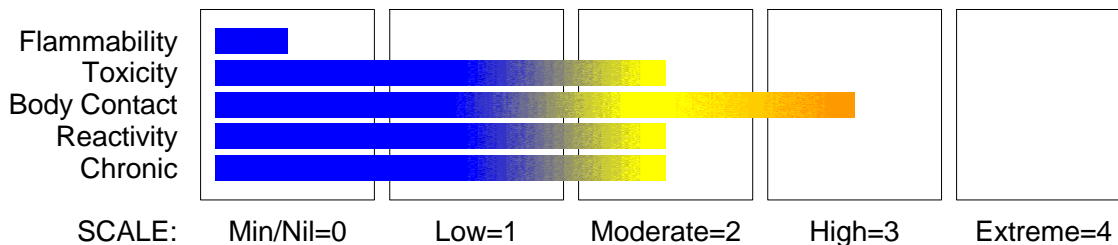
Fax: +61 3 9459 7978

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes

R08

R31

R34

R41

R51

Risk Phrases

■ Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

■ Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

■ Causes burns.

■ Risk of serious damage to eyes.

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S17

S23

S25

S36

S51

S09

S40

S07

S27

S45

S46

S60

Safety Phrases

■ Keep locked up.

■ Keep away from combustible material.

■ Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

■ Avoid contact with eyes.

■ 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).

■ If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| sodium hypochlorite | 7681-52-9 | 5 approx |
| sodium chloride | 7647-14-5 | 1-9 |
| water | 7732-18-5 | >60 |

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.

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.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- 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).

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- 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.

Excellent warning properties force rapid escape of personnel from chlorine vapour thus most inhalations are mild to moderate. If escape is not possible, exposure to high concentrations for a very short time can result in dyspnea, haemophysis and cyanosis with later complications being tracheobroncho-pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- 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 a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM: 2X

continued...

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Liquid inorganic hypochlorites shall not to be transported in unlined metal drums. Inner packagings shall be fitted with vented closures and plastics drums and carboys shall have vented closures or be performance tested to a minimum of 250 kPa.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.
- Presence of rust (iron oxide) or other metal oxides catalyses decomposition of inorganic hypochlorites.
- Contact with water can cause heating and decomposition giving off chlorine and oxygen gases. Solid hypochlorites in contact with water or moisture may generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials. Thermal decomposition can be sustained in the absence of oxygen.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | sodium hypochlorite (Chlorine) | 1 | 3 |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium chloride: CAS:7647- 14- 5
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

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.

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.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale yellow / green liquid with a slight chlorine odour; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.
Corrosive.
Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.15

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (as supplied): Not Available

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Causes burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

- 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.

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 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.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Oral (woman) TDLo: 1000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 8910 mg/kg

- 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.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

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

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Moderate

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

SODIUM CHLORIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg/23d

Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 645 mg/kg

Oral (Human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD: 3500 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 2602 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 1100 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Guinea pig) LD: 2160 mg/kg

Intravenous (Guinea pig) LD: 300 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg

■ 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.

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

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

Oral Lowest Toxic Dose (Human): 8.2 mg/kg Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24h - moderate

IRRITATION

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

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Skin : Mild

Eye : Moderate

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Hypochlorite salts

International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

Group

3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulat ion | Mobility |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1- 2- 3 Mould & Mildew Killer | | No data | | |
| sodium hypochlorite | LOW | No data | LOW | HIGH |
| sodium chloride | LOW | No data | LOW | HIGH |
| water | LOW | No data | LOW | HIGH |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ - Recycle where possible

Otherwise ensure that:

- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 2X (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 8
UN No.: 1791
Shipping Name:HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Subsidiary risk: None
UN packing group: III

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8
UN/ID Number: 1791
Special provisions: A3
Shipping Name: HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION †

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Maritime Transport IMDG:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------|
| IMDG Class: | 8 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 1791 | Packing Group: | III |
| EMS Number: | F- A, S- B | Special provisions: | 223 |
| Limited Quantities: | 5 L | | |
| Shipping Name: | HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION | | |

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 of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "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"

sodium chloride (CAS: 7647-14-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "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)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for 1-2-3 Mould & Mildew Killer (CW: 4743-53)

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.