



Infosafe No™ 1CHDO

Issue Date : October 2012

RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **MERCURY DECONTAMINANT**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier MERCURY DECONTAMINANT

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Adsorbant for assisting in clean-up of mercury spills.

Other Names

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
MERCURY DECONTAMINANT	MT056
Lime-sulfur mixture	

Other Information EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s) H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Pictogram (s) Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim 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.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement – Storage

Precautionary statement – Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations.



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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Solid

Characterization**Ingredients**

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u>	<u>Risk Phrase</u>
Sulfur	7704-34-9	40-60 %	Xi, F	R36/38, R11
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	40-60 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek urgent medical assistance.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.
Skin	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Make sure all traces of material are removed. Seek medical advice.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek immediate medical assistance.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Sulfur oxides, calcium oxide, hydrogen sulfide gas.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. Vapours, dust, borings or turnings may form combustible mixtures with air. May burn fiercely. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. May be transported in a molten form. Solids may melt and flow when heated or involved in a fire.
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 15m. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Obtain expert advice on use of water as spilled material may be water-reactive. Prevent dust cloud. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Other Information	Note: Suitable disposal measures must be taken if the material has been used to decontaminate a mercury spill. Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of vapours or dusts. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Keep container tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with incompatible materials that support combustion such as strong oxidising agents. Keep away from incompatibles such as metals. Keep away from sources of heat or ignition - No smoking. Fireproof. Store in tightly closed, suitable, labelled, air-tight, water-tight containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store away from strong oxidants, chlorates, nitrates, other oxidizing materials and hydrocarbons. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store away from combustible materials. Store out of direct sunlight. Protect against physical damage. Keep containers closed when not in use and when empty.
Corrosiveness	Corrosivity to Metals: Corrosive to aluminium. Not corrosive to certain grades of stainless steel (302, 304, 316, 410, 430) at room temperature and to nickel-chromium-molybdenum alloy. - Calcium hydroxide. Calcium hydroxide reacts readily with carbon dioxide in air to form calcium carbonate. Attacks some metals. Sulfur is not considered corrosive to the usual construction materials. However, acid-generating impurities, which may be introduced in handling and storage, create corrosive conditions.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
	Calcium hydroxide			5		
Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Calcium hydroxide (Worksafe Aust) of 5 mg/m ³ . The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.					
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.					
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.					
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.					
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: NR latex, nitrile and neoprene. Good: Vinyl gloves.					
Body Protection	Flame retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.					
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.					

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	Light yellowish to pale brownish powder.
Odour	Faint odour.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Sulfur is sensitive to
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Conditions to Avoid	heat and moisture. Calcium hydroxide is also moisture sensitive. High temperatures, heat, ignition sources, dust generation, exposure to air and moisture, incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, metals, metallic oxides, non metals, nonmetallic oxides, fluorine, halogen-halogen compounds, oxidizing agents, peroxi compounds, nitrites, hydrides, nitrides, carbides, sulfides, lithium silicide, silicon compounds, carbon disulfide, ethers, acetylidene, organic nitro compounds; with mineral acids and oxidizing agents (could form sulfuric acid); chlorates, nitrates, perchlorates, permanganates, strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid), maleic anhydride, nitroalkanes (e.g. nitromethane, nitroethane, nitropropane) and phosphorus.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Calcium oxide, calcium carbonate, sulfur oxides (SO _x), including sulfur oxide and sulfur dioxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	May react violently with strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid). May react explosively with maleic anhydride with decomposition.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation	Dusts may be irritating to the nose, throat, upper respiratory tract and lungs. Symptoms may include coughing, sneezing or laboured breathing. May lead to asthma, angioneurotic oedema and hives. May evoke some tissue response in the lung upon inhalation of sufficient amounts. However, this reaction is potentially reversible and leaves no scar tissue.
Ingestion	May cause a burning sensation, mild corrosion of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Symptoms may include diarrhoea and stomach cramps. Ingestion of large amounts may cause sore throat, headache, nausea and possible unconsciousness in severe cases. May be converted to toxic hydrogen sulfide in the intestines.
Skin	May cause burning sensation, irritation and inflammation. Prolonged contact may give rise to dermatitis, topic eczema, angioneurotic oedema and hives.
Eye	Causes burns. Risk of serious damage to eye. Causes irritation.
Chronic Effects	Chronic exposure may lead to irritation of mucous membranes, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and bronchial asthma. May cause possible skin sensitization and permanent eye damage (clouding of lens and chronic irritation).
Carcinogenicity	Not listed in the IARC Monographs.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Harmful effect due to pH shift (calcium hydroxide). Forms corrosive mixtures with water even if diluted (calcium hydroxide). Neutralisation possible in waste water treatment plants (calcium hydroxide).
Persistence and degradability	Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances (calcium hydroxide).
Bioaccumulative Potential	Concentration in organisms is not to be expected (calcium hydroxide).
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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14. Transport information

Transport Information	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
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15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled
Hazard Category	Corrosive



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16. Other Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 3', Commonwealth of Australia, June 2012.
 Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.
 National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
 'Labelling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.
 Standards Australia 'AS 1940-2004 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
 Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
 Worksafe Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.
 Worksafe Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
 Worksafe Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]'.
 Worksafe Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]'.

Contact Person/Point

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**
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 S and Ca(OH)2

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

User Codes

User Field Title

User Code

CAS No.	1305-62-0 - Calcium Hydroxide
CAS No.	7704-34-9 - Sulfur
Risk Phrases	34-37/38-41

Other Information

R34 Causes burns.
 R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
 R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 S22 Do not breathe dust.
 S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
 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.
 ...End Of MSDS...

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