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Product Code

Infosafe No™ 1CHDO Issue Date : October 2022 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name MERCURY DECONTAMINANT

Classified as hazardous

Section 1 - Identification

MERCURY DECONTAMINANT **Product Identifier**

CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) **Company Name**

38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN Address

SA 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Telephone/Fax

Name

Number

Emergency Phone

Number

E-mail Address

Other Names

www.chemsupply.com.au

Recommended use of Adsorbant for assisting in clean-up of mercury spills.

the chemical and restrictions on use

MERCURY DECONTAMINANT MT056

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

Lime-sulfur mixture

Other Information

ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 **GHS Classification**

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 of the

Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract Substance/Mixture

irritation)

DANGER Signal Word

H315 Causes skin irritation. **Hazard Statement (s)**

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Corrosion, Exclamation mark Pictogram (s)





P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. **Precautionary**

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. Statement -

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face

protection.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. **Precautionary**

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Statement -

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Response

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Precautionary P405 Store locked up.

Statement – Storage

P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal **Precautionary**

regulations. Statement – Disposal

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion		
	Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	40-60 %		
	Sulfur	7704-34-9	40-60 %		

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation	Ιf	inhaled,	remove	from	contaminated	area	to	fresh	air	immediately.	Apply

artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of

Ingestion product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if

effects persist.

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash Skin

before re-use. Make sure all traces of material are removed. If rapid

recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eye

Eyelids to be held open. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical

attention

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of Advice to Doctor

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126;

New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Hazards from Combustion **Products**

Sulfur oxides, calcium oxide, hydrogen sulfide gas.

Specific Methods

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, 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. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. Vapours, dust, borings or

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

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.

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform may Precautions in

provide limited protection. connection with Fire

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within Spills & Disposal

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.

Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. **Personal Precautions** Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8) Personal Protection

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Footnote

ppm

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Clean-up Methods -Small Spillages Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

with local regulations.

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.

Section 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 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities 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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational
Exposure Limit
(OEL) Values

Name STEL TWA

 $\frac{\text{mg/m3}}{\text{Calcium hydroxide}}$ $\frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{5}}$

Other Exposure Information

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Calcium hydroxide (Safe Work Australia) of $5~\text{mg/m}^3$. 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.

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 and Face 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.

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Personal Protective Equipment Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual

circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Body Protection Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection

Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash

contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or

against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against

re-using.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Form Solid

Appearance Light yellowish to pale brownish powder.

Odour Faint odour.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Sulfur is sensitive to

heat and moisture. Calcium hydroxide is also moisture sensitive.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

May react violently with strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid). May react explosively with maleic anhydride with decomposition.

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Conditions to Avoid

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 (SOx), including sulfur oxide

and sulfur dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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.

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.

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.

Carcinogenicity Not listed in the IARC Monographs.

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).

Section 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

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waste water treatment plants (calcium hydroxide).

Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to Persistence and inorganic substances (calcium hydroxide).

Degradability Concentration in organisms is not to be expected (calcium hydroxide).

Bioaccumulative **Potential**

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil! **Environmental**

Protection

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government Disposal

regulations. Considerations

Section 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.

Environmental

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Hazards

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Not Scheduled **Poisons Schedule**

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of

Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety

Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency

Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe

Work Hazardous Substances'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants

in the Occupational Environment'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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representatives. S and Ca(OH)2

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

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