Septone Dishmate Machine Wash

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **7141921**
Version No: **3.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Dishmate Machine Wash
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	AUTO DISHWASHING LIQUID Mancode JKDL20, Product Code: HKDMW15, HKDMW25
Proper shipping name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Dishwashing liquid for automatic dishwashing machines.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech		
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia		
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900		
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698		
Website	Not Available		
Email	general@septone.com.au		

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)		
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)		

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S6
GHS Classification [1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H401	Toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

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P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
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	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-58-3	10-30	potassium hydroxide
7681-52-9	0-10	sodium hypochlorite
7732-18-5	>60	water
Not Available	0-10	ingredients determined not to hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	Treat symptomatically. For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials: ▸ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema. ▸ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary. ▸ Oxygen is given as indicated. ▸ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration. ▸ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow

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	▸ deep penetration into the tissue. Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure. INGESTION: ▸ Milk and water are the preferred diluents No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult. ▸ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury. * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated. * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali. * Gastric lavage should not be used. Supportive care involves the following: ▸ Withhold oral feedings initially. ▸ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours. ▸ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention. ▸ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia). SKIN AND EYE: ▸ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes. Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Water spray or fog. ▸ Foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder. ▸ BCF (where regulations permit). ▸ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: , chlorides

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ **WARNING:** To avoid violent reaction, **ALWAYS** add material to water and **NEVER** water to material. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.

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Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong acids Contact with acids produces toxic fumes of chlorine

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 (mg/m3)	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium hydroxide	2(ppm)	2(ppm)	2(ppm)	150(ppm)
sodium hypochlorite	0.6 / 0.075(ppm)	2 / 0.2(ppm)	1.5 / 50(ppm)	500(ppm)
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Septone Dishmate Machine Wash	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	▸ Elbow length PVC gloves ▸ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-***

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone,

Continued...

generated selection:
Septone Dishmate Machine Wash

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
##potassium	hydroxide
##sodium	hypochlorite

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P3	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P3	B-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, almost colourless mobile alkaline liquid with slight bleach odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.17
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	13.4	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	as for water	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	77.7
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms may include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum, cyanosis and dizziness. Findings may include hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rales.
Ingestion	The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

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Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Potassium hydroxide burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes or hours; thus care should be taken to avoid contamination of gloves and boots.
Eye	The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Reduced respiratory capacity may result from chronic low level exposure to chlorine gas. Chronic poisoning may result in coughing, severe chest pains, sore throat and haemoptysis (bloody sputum). Moderate to severe exposures over 3 years produced decreased lung capacity in a number of workers.

Septone Dishmate Machine Wash	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
potassium hydroxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):1mg/24h rinse-moderate
		Skin (human): 50 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 50 mg/24h SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hypochlorite	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8910 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

** Value obtained from manufacturer's msds*
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Septone Dishmate Machine Wash, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
|At normal use levels and following standard trade waste post treatment, this product is expected to exhibit low toxicity towards aquatic organisms. However, the undiluted material should be prevented from entering waterways.Potassium hydroxide is not persistent in the environment. Its immediate effect in water is to raise the pH, and it may precipitate many naturally occurring cations in the water. Alkalinity may be neutralised by natural acidity in the environment, mostly by CO2 absorbed into water from the atmosphere.Sodium hypochlorite is not stable in water or in soil in the presence of organic material, and is rapidly decomposed by heat and light. Due to the rapid reactions with other substances, the inherent toxicity of hypochlorite, with EC/LC50 values below 1 mg/L, is of little, if any, relevance for aquatic environments. Sodium hypochlorite does not accumulate in the food chain.This product contains 1.1% w/w P. Detergents containing phosphorus contribute

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together with other sources of phosphorus to the eutrophication of many fresh waters.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1814
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1814
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Potassium hydroxide solution
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 0.5 L

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1814
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Environmental hazard	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A,S-B Special provisions: Limited Quantities: 1 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

potassium hydroxide(1310-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","FisherTransport Information","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Acros Transport Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"
sodium hypochlorite(7681-52-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - disinfection by-products)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","FisherTransport Information","Australia - New South Wales -Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.