

# Septone Lemon Brite

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 24-9213  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 23/05/2014  
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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 Lemon Brite
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Codes: HLBL4, HLBL10, HLBL15, HLBL20BX
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
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	Concentrated laundry powder.
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### 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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye Irrit. 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	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
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### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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### Precautionary statement(s): Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s): Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s): Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
497-19-8	>60	<a href="#">sodium carbonate</a>
Not Available	10-30	ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.</li><li>▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li></ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

	Treat symptomatically.
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**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.</li><li>▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.</li></ul>
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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**Advice for firefighters**

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li><li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li><li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li><li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li></ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Non combustible.</li><li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li></ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>, carbon monoxide (CO)</li><li>, carbon dioxide (CO2)</li></ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## Septone Lemon Brite

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Sweep up, shovel up or</li> <li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry.</li> <li>▶ Store under cover.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Sodium carbonate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ aqueous solutions are strong bases</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with finely divided aluminium, fluorine, lithium, phosphorus pentoxide, sulfuric acid</li> <li>▶ reacts with fluorine gas at room temperature, generating incandescence.</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with organic anhydrides, acrylates, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, substituted allyls, cellulose nitrate, cresols, caprolactam solution, epichlorohydrin, ethylene dichloride, isocyanates, ketones, glycols, nitrates, phenols, phosphorus pentoxide 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene</li> <li>▶ forms explosive material with 2,4,5-trinitrotoluene and increases the thermal sensitivity of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) by decreasing the temperature of explosion from 297 deg. C to 218 deg. C</li> <li>▶ attacks metal.</li> <li>▶ In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium carbonate	10(ppm)	30(ppm)	50(ppm)	500(ppm)






Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Septone Lemon Brite	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
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## Septone Lemon Brite

Personal protection	    
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
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-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NITRILE	A

\* 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.

## Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

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	Pale blue powder with a lemon fragrance; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.88 @ 25 deg.C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	0 w/w
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	11.2

## Septone Lemon Brite

Vapour density (Air = 1)

Not Available

VOC g/L

Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	Generated dust may be discomforting Symptoms of sodium carbonate inhalation may include coughing, sore throat, and laboured breathing. Severe or continued inhalation exposure may cause pulmonary oedema (lung damage).
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	<p>The material produces mild skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction</p> <p>Contact with concentrated solutions of sodium carbonate may cause tissue damage "soda ulcers"</p>
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Chronic severe inhalation exposure to sodium carbonate may result in perforation of the nasal septum and serious pulmonary oedema (lung damage).

Septone Lemon Brite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Inhalation (Guinea pig) LC50: 800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /2h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /2h	Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /2h	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 117 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 6600 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 2210 mg/kg	
Septone Lemon Brite	Not Available	Not Available

\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

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

## Septone Lemon Brite

for sodium carbonate:

Sodium carbonate has no or a low skin irritation potential but it is considered irritating to the eyes. Due to the alkaline properties an irritation of the respiratory tract is also possible.

No valid animal data are available on repeated dose toxicity studies by oral, dermal, inhalation or by other routes for sodium carbonate. A repeated dose inhalation study, which was not reported in sufficient detail, revealed local effects on the lungs which could be expected based on the alkaline nature of the compound. Under normal handling and use conditions neither the concentration of sodium in the blood nor the

Continued...

## Septone Lemon Brite

	pH of the blood will be increased and therefore sodium carbonate is not expected to be systemically available in the body. It can be stated that the substance will neither reach the foetus nor reach male and female reproductive organs, which shows that there is no risk for developmental toxicity and no risk for toxicity to reproduction. This was confirmed by a developmental study with rabbits, rats and mice.
<b>SODIUM CARBONATE</b>	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.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☐	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☐
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☐	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☐
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☐	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☐	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☐

**CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

for sodium carbonate

**Environmental fate::**

The hazard of sodium carbonate for the environment is mainly caused by the pH effect of the carbonate ion. For this reason the effect of sodium carbonate on the organisms depends on the buffer capacity of the aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem.

Individual aquatic ecosystems are characterized by a specific pH and bicarbonate concentration and the organisms of the ecosystem are adapted to these specific natural conditions. Because the natural pH, bicarbonate and also the sodium concentration (and their fluctuations in time) varies significantly between aquatic ecosystems, it is not considered useful to derive a generic PNEC or PNECadded. To assess the potential environmental effect of a sodium carbonate discharge, the increase in sodium, bicarbonate and pH should be compared with the natural values and their fluctuations and based on this comparison it should be assessed if the anthropogenic addition is acceptable.

The production and use of sodium carbonate could potentially result in an emission of sodium carbonate and it could locally increase the pH in the aquatic environment. However, the pH of effluents is normally measured very frequently and can be adapted easily and therefore a significant increase of the pH of the receiving water is not expected.

[The anionic surfactant used in this product is readily biodegradable when tested according to AS1792-1976 and is classified as biologically soft. None of the components of this product is expected to bioaccumulate. This product is not expected to have a high aquatic toxicity. If emissions of waste water are controlled by appropriate pH limits and/or dilutions in relation to the natural pH and buffering capacity of the receiving water, adverse effects on the aquatic environment are not expected due to the use of products containing sodium carbonate.

**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**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

Land transport (): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Continued...

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**sodium carbonate(497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "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", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

## 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](http://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.

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