# Front Load Laundry Powder

**Highlands Cleaning Supplies**

Chemwatch: 4789-75  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

---

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

### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Front Load Laundry Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>detergent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Relevant identified uses**  
Laundry powder.

### Details of the manufacturer/importer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Highlands Cleaning Supplies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>6/8 Glanville Drive, Kilmore 3764 VIC Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>(03) 5781 1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>(03) 5781 1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01*

## 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

- [Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)] Category 4, [Skin Corrosion/Irritation] Category 2, [Eye Irritation] Category 2, [STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.)] Category 3

**Legend:**  

### Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS label elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Warning Symbol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIGNAL WORD**  
**WARNING**

### Hazard statement(s)

- **H332** Harmful if inhaled  
- **H315** Causes skin irritation  
- **H319** Causes serious eye irritation  
- **H335** May cause respiratory irritation

---

*Continued...*
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>497-19-8</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>ingredient(s) determined to be non-hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, without delay.

Ingestion

- 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.
  - Seek medical advice.

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 deep penetration into the tissue. Alkalies 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).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting**
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**
- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, metal oxides, phosphorus oxides (POx)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Minor Spills**
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**Major Spills**
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- **CAUTION:** Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services 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

Precautions for safe handling

**Safe handling**
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

**Other information**
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Suitable container**
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**Storage incompatibility**
- In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**
- Not Available

**INGREDIENT DATA**
- Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Continued...
### Ingredient Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exposure Controls

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

**Personal protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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.

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

### 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: Front Load Laundry Powder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes): Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Ultramarine blue free flowing powder; mixes with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Front Load Laundry Powder**

- Issue Date: 01/01/2013
- Print Date: 20/03/2015

**Chemwatch:** 4789-75
**Version No:** 2.1.1.1
**Page:** 4 of 7
## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>See section 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

**Inhaled**

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body’s response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

**Ingestion**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

**Skin Contact**

The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Eye**

Alkaline salts may be intensely irritating to the eyes and precautions should be taken to ensure direct eye contact is avoided. This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

**Chronic**

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Long term inhalation of sodium carbonate may result in nose damage and lung disease.

### Front Load Laundry Powder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sodium Carbonate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg [<em>E2</em>]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.8 mg/L/2h [<em>E2</em>]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1.2 mg/L/2h [<em>E2</em>]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2.3 mg/L/2h [<em>E2</em>]</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg [<em>E2</em>]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2
2. Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

### Front Load Laundry Powder

Not available.

#### SODIUM CARBONATE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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.
CMR STATUS
Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity
On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>HIGH (KOC = 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</td>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:  
Y = All ingredients are on the inventory  
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>497-19-8, 7542-12-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.