

Wavol Bleach White

Amcos

Chemwatch: 36-6272

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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S.Local.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name:	Wavol Bleach White
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	Not Available
Proper shipping name:	PERSULPHATES, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
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: Hair bleach. For professional hairdressing use only.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	Amcos
Address:	19 Fox Street Holroyd 2142 NSW Australia
Telephone:	+61 2 9637 6256
Fax:	+61 2 9682 7170
Website:	Not Available
Email:	info@wavol.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation:	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers:	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers:	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule: S6

Risk Phrases^[1]

R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R42/43	May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.
R08	Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger: O, Xn

Safety advice:

S01	Keep locked up.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S17	Keep away from combustible material.
S20	When using do not eat or drink.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S46	If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Center. (show this container or label).
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S63	In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7727-21-1	30-60	POTASSIUM PERSULFATE
7727-54-0	10-30	AMMONIUM PERSULFATE
1344-09-8	1-10	SODIUM METASILICATE
546-93-0	1-10	MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
7775-27-1	1-10	SODIUM PERSULFATE
1309-48-4.	1-10	MAGNESIUM OXIDE
822-16-2	1-10	SODIUM STEARATE
	NotSpec.	non hazardous other ingredients

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, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.**
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Toxic myocarditis may follow ingestion of oxidizing agents such as peroxides.

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- **DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.**
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.

- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- **DO NOT** use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

FOR LARGE FIRE

- Flood fire area with water from a protected position

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility:

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

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.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.

Major Spills:

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated area.
- Keep dry.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

- **DO NOT** repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

1500gm doypack.

Storage incompatibility:

- Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.
- In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

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 persulfate	Potassium Persulfate	0.01 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium persulfate	Ammonium Persulfate	0.01 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesium carbonate	Magnesite (a)	10 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4,5 is the documentation source
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium persulfate	Sodium Persulfate	0.01 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide (fume)	10 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4,5 is the documentation source
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium stearate	Stearates (a) (d)	10 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4,5 is the documentation source

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium persulfate	0.1 (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	60 (ppm)	350 (ppm)
ammonium persulfate	0.1 (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	20 (ppm)	100 (ppm)
sodium metasilicate	7.5 (ppm)	25 (ppm)	150 (ppm)	500 (ppm)
magnesium carbonate	15 (ppm)	30 (ppm)	50 (ppm)	250 (ppm)
sodium persulfate	0.1 (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	20 (ppm)	100 (ppm)
magnesium oxide	10 (ppm)	30 (ppm)	150 (ppm)	500 (ppm)
sodium stearate	0.15 (ppm)	0.5 (ppm)	3.5 (ppm)	15 (ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
magnesium oxide	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	750(mgm3)

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



Eye and face protection:

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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:

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- **DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.**
- **DO NOT wear leather gloves.**
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respiratory protection:

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

White colour powder with floral scent; slightly miscible with water.

Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	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)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7.2

Chemical stability:

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7.2

Conditions to avoid:

See section 7.2

Incompatible materials:

See section 7.2

Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact:

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant 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. 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.

Eye:

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic:

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Wavol Bleach White	
Not Available	Not Available
potassium persulfate	
Oral (rat) LD50: 802 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available
ammonium persulfate	
Intravenous (dog) LD50: 2.5 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 689 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	
Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

Not Available	Not Available
magnesium carbonate	
Not Available	Not Available
sodium persulfate	
Dermal (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *	Eye: SEVERE *
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >191.7 mg/h *	Skin : Moderate
Not Available	Not Available
magnesium oxide	
Not Available	Not Available
sodium stearate	
Not Available	Not Available
non hazardous other ingredients	
Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SODIUM METASILICATE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SODIUM PERSULFATE

Oral (Rat, adult female) LD50: 920 mg/kg *Skin: irritant

SODIUM STEARATE

Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity. Their skin and eye irritation potential is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length - they are poorly absorbed through the skin nor are they skin sensitizers. The available repeated dose toxicity data demonstrate the low toxicity of the fatty acids and their salts. Also, they are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants.

POTASSIUM PERSULFATE, AMMONIUM PERSULFATE, SODIUM PERSULFATE

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

Acute Toxicity:	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4	Carcinogenicity:	Not Available
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	Reproductivity:	Not Available
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Available	STOT - Single Exposure:	Not Available
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1 Skin Sensitizer Category 1	STOT - Repeated Exposure:	Not Available
Mutagenicity:	Not Available	Aspiration Hazard:	Not Available

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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:

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:



Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 1Z

Land transport (ADG)



UN number	3215	Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PERSULPHATES, INORGANIC, N.O.S.	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 5.1 Subrisk:	Special precautions for user	Special provisions limited quantity 5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)



UN number	3215	Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Persulphates, inorganic, n.o.s.	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 5.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 5L	Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 563 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 100 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 559 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 25 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y546 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)



UN number	3215	Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PERSULPHATES, INORGANIC, N.O.S.	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 5.1 IMDG Subrisk:	Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A,S-Q Special provisions: Limited Quantities: 5 kg

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	sodium metasilicate	D	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

potassium persulfate(7727-21-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality"

ammonium persulfate(7727-54-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality"

sodium metasilicate(1344-09-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)"

magnesium carbonate(546-93-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)"

sodium persulfate(7775-27-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality"

magnesium oxide(1309-48-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards"

sodium stearate(822-16-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Numbering System for Food Additives"

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.

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