

PH UP

Hazard Alert Code:
NIL

Chemwatch SDS++

Revision No: 7

Chemwatch 4827-67

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2009

CD 2010/1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

pH Up

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

OTHER NAMES

"Solution ID# 3325", "Product #: 31"

PRODUCT USE

pH Up for use in aquariums.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mars Fishcare Inc

Address:

50 East Hamilton Street

Chalfont

PA, 18914

USA

Telephone: +1 215 822 8181

Fax: +1 215 822 1906

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	■
Toxicity:	0	■
Body Contact:	0	■
Reactivity:	0	■
Chronic:	0	■

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria:

H315 H319

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION - SAFETY

Safety Codes

Safety Phrases

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S23 Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapor/ spray.
S24 Avoid contact with skin.

EUROPEAN/AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFICATION - RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFICATION - SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	10-19
water	7732-18-5	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Gloves:

Respirator:

Chemical goggles.

PVC chemical resistant type.

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders 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 course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	sodium carbonate (Dusts)		10						see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; total inhalable dust
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	sodium carbonate (Dusts)		5						see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; respirable dust
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Szénpor (kvarc <5% m/m)])		2						(TWA (Respirabilis))
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbesztmentes)])		2						(TWA (Respirabilis))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbesztmentes)])		10						(TWA (Totális))
Ireland Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium carbonate (Dusts non-specific total inhalable)		10						
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	sodium carbonate (:)						2		
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)-Einatembare Fraktion)		10				20		AGS
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)-		3				6		AGS

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Atmosphere (German)	Alveolengängige Fraktion)			
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Egyéb szerves porok])	5		(TWA (Respir&bilis))
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	sodium carbonate ()		6	
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	sodium carbonate ()		4	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium carbonate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium carbonate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	sodium carbonate (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel inhalabel)	10		(TWA ((e)))
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	sodium carbonate (Debu serat gelas)	10		
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (alveolengängige Fraktion))	1,5		
Finland Industrial Safety Act - Binding Limit Values (Swedish)	sodium carbonate (Totaldamm)	25 3	30	
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (einatembare Fraktion))	4		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	sodium carbonate (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel respirabel)	3		(TWA ((e)))
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10		*
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5		*
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust, general threshold limit value (respirable fraction))	1.5		
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust, general threshold limit value (inhalable fraction))	4		
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust: total dust)	10		13
France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure - VLE/VME (French)	sodium carbonate (Poussières réputées sans effet spécifique)	10, 5		(TWA (a))
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust: respirable dust)	5		1
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	8		Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	2		Respirable dust*
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	4		Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	1		Respirable dust*
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable	5		

Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants fraction)

Belgium Occupational Exposure Limits (French)	sodium carbonate (Particules non classifiées autrement (fraction inhalable))			10	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5			
Spain Occupational Exposure Limit for Chemical Agents (Spanish)	sodium carbonate (Partículas (insolubles o poco solubles) no especificadas de otra forma: - Fracción inhalable)	0,005	10		d , e
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5			
Czech Republic Occupational Exposure Limits (PEL and NPK-P) (Czech)	sodium carbonate (Uhli itany a hydrogenuhli itany sodný a draselný)	5		10	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA

PH UP:

Not available

SODIUM CARBONATE:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

OEL STEL: (Russia) 5 mg/m³

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

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Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	-1 P	-
1000	50	-	-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colorless odorless liquid.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	10-12
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive	Not	Specific	

Limit (%)	Applicable	Gravity (water=1)	1.095
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified 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 (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SODIUM CARBONATE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2300 mg/m³/2h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s Mild

Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE

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.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM CARBONATE:

PH UP:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

PH UP:

SODIUM CARBONATE:

WATER:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium carbonate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "China (Hong Kong) Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) Regulations - Additives in Certain Milk Products", "China Hygienic Standards for Uses of Food Additives (GB 2760-1996) - List of Processing Assistants Recommended for Use in Food Industry", "China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Danish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Dutch)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Finnish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (French)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (German)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Greek)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Italian)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Portuguese)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Spanish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Swedish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (French)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (German)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (Spanish)", "European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Japan Chemical Substances Control Law - Existing/New Chemical Substances", "Japan Food Sanitation Law - Designated Additives", "Japan Marine Pollution and Disasters", "Japan Port Regulations Law (Japanese) - Chemical Liquid Waste", "Korea (South) Existing Chemicals List (KECL)", "Malaysia Food Regulations - Permitted Food Additive in Follow-Up Formula", "Malaysia Food Regulations - Permitted Food Conditioners", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "Nordic Food Additive Database", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)", "Philippines Regulatory Guidelines Concerning Food Additives - Permitted Food Additives", "Singapore Food Regulations - Food Additives - Permitted General Purpose Food Additives", "Taiwan Scope and Application Standards of Food Additives - Chemicals for Food Industry", "Taiwan Scope and Application Standards of Food Additives - Food quality improvement, fermentation and food processing agents", "Thailand Harmful Chemicals - List I", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances", "EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex II Section A: List of

authorised monomers and other starting substances", "EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex III Section A Incomplete list of additives fully harmonised at Community level", "EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex IV - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Danish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Dutch)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Finnish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (French)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (German)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Greek)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Italian)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Portuguese)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Spanish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Swedish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (French)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (German)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (Spanish)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Korea (South) Existing Chemicals List (KECL)", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) - Partial Exemptions"

No data for pH Up (CW: 4827-67)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration: Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m³.

Classification of the mixture 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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