



JTC IMPORT/EXPORT P/L

Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Ice Cool Mint - Alcohol Free

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7956-45

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 16/05/2025

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Ice Cool Mint - Alcohol Free
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 82384 Lucky Super Soft® - Mouthwash - Ice Cool Mint - Alcohol Free
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Address	98-126 South Park Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9532 5100
Fax	+61 3 9532 6102
Website	https://www.jtcimportexport.com.au
Email	sales@jtcimportexport.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 7956-45)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Non hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
50-70-4	8-10	<u>D-sorbitol</u>
57-55-6	0.25-0.35	<u>propylene glycol</u>
Not Available	0.25-0.35	fragrance
151-21-3	0.15-0.25	<u>sodium lauryl sulfate</u>
532-32-1	0.15-0.25	<u>sodium benzoate</u>
9003-11-6	0.05-0.15	<u>poloxamer</u>
77-92-9	0.05-0.15	<u>citric acid</u>
82385-42-0	<0.1	<u>saccharin sodium salt</u>
65-85-0	<0.1	<u>benzoic acid</u>
3844-45-9	<0.0001	<u>C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt</u>
1934-21-0	<0.0001	<u>C.I. Acid Yellow 23</u>
7732-18-5	balance	<u>water</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ 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	carbon dioxide (CO2) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes. ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke.

	Decomposes on heating and produces:
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ 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 course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150 ppm / 474 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH			
D-sorbitol	Not Available		Not Available			
propylene glycol	Not Available		Not Available			
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available		Not Available			

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium benzoate	Not Available	Not Available
poloxamer	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.	
	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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, vapours, 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 favourable 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.		
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment		
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and	

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	· dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

* 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

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light green liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	3.6-4.2	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives 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.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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	Not Available	Not Available
D-sorbitol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 15900 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - child): 30%/96H(continuous) - Moderate
		Skin (Human - man): 10%/2D

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		Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 104mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin (Human): 20%
		Skin (Human): 500mg/7D - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sodium lauryl sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1%/1H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1288 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 250ug - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 0.06%/24H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 0.1%/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Human): 0.1%/3W(intermittent)
		Skin (Human): 0.1%/48H
		Skin (Human): 0.25%
		Skin (Human): 0.3%/3W - Mild
		Skin (Human): 0.5%/23H
		Skin (Human): 0.5%/24H
		Skin (Human): 0.5%/47H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 0.5%/4D
		Skin (Human): 0.50%/96H
		Skin (Human): 1%/4H
		Skin (Human): 1%/8H
		Skin (Human): 10%/22H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 10%/24H - Severe
		Skin (Human): 2%/18H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 2%/2H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 250mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 25mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 3%/48H - Moderate
		Skin (Human): 5%/24H
		Skin (Human): 5%/48H - Mild
		Skin (Mammal - dog): 25mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 25mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 25250ppm/14D - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 25250ppm/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 25250ppm/48H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 25250ppm/72H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 25mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 5%/9H (intermittent)
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 25mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 1%/24H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 1%/72H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg/24H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 2.5%/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 250mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 25mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 25mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 5%/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 1%/4H
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 10%/1H
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]

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		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
sodium benzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >12.2 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 0.5%/20M
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4070 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 10%/1H
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
poloxamer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 22400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
saccharin sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 14200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
benzoic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.007 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 0.25%/1H
		Skin (Human): 0.76%/40M - Mild
		Skin (Human): 22mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. Poisonings are usually due to injection through a vein or accidental swallowing of large amounts by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.

Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce a slight, temporary inflammation of the conjunctiva. Exposure to mists may cause irritation of both the eye and the upper airway. Inhalation of propylene glycol vapours may be irritating to some individuals. It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely, such as fogs for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eye wash stations.

Propylene glycol is metabolized in humans to pyruvic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and propionaldehyde; the last of which is potentially hazardous.

Propylene glycol show s no evidence of causing cancer or genetic toxicity.

Research has suggested that individuals who cannot tolerate propylene glycol probably experience a special form of irritation, but they only rarely develop allergic contact dermatitis. Other investigators believe that the incidence of allergic contact dermatitis in people exposed to propylene glycol may be greater than 2% in patients with eczema.

One study strongly suggests a connection between airborne concentrations of propylene glycol in houses and development of asthma and allergic reactions, such as inflammation of the nose and hives, in children.

Another study suggested that the concentration of PGEs (propylene glycol and glycol ethers) in indoor air is linked to increased risk of developing numerous respiratory and immune disorders in children, including asthma, hay fever, eczema and allergies, with increased risk ranging from 50% to 180%. This concentration has been linked to use of water-based paints and water-based system cleansers.

Patients with bladder inflammation and vulvodynia (chronic pain of the vulva) may be especially sensitive to propylene glycol. Women suffering with yeast infections may notice that some over the counter creams cause intense burning. Post-menopausal women who require the use of an oestrogen cream may notice that creams made with propylene glycol often cause extremely uncomfortable burning along the vulva and around the anus. Some electronic cigarette users who inhale propylene glycol vapour may experience dryness of the throat or shortness of breath.

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	Adverse responses to administration of drugs which use propylene glycol as an incipient have been seen in a number of people especially at high doses. These include low blood pressure, slow heart rate, ECG abnormalities, heartbeat irregularities, lactic acidosis, breakdown of red cells and cardiac arrest.
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	Eye (None) None: None None rabbit None 250 ugSkin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr-moderate Skin (None) None: None rabbit None 50 mg/24Eye (rabbit) 10: mg- Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. Alkyl sulfates are irritating to the skin, harmful if swallowed and at risk of causing serious damage to the eyes. They are metabolised by the liver and excreted via urine. They produce dose-dependent toxicity depending on their structure. They do not cause cancer, reproductive or genetic defects. However, at levels that are toxic to the mother, it may produce foetal defects during organ formation. For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health. Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver. In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. The C-12-alkyl sulfate sodium salt caused the greatest effect. In eye irritation tests, C-12 containing alkyl sulfates at greater than 10% concentration were severely irritating and produced irreversible effects on the cornea. With increasing alkyl chain length, the irritating potential decreases, and the longer species are only mildly irritant. Animal studies have not shown alkyl sulfates and C14-18 alpha-olefin sulfonates to cause skin sensitization. However there is anecdotal evidence to suggest sodium lauryl sulfate causes sensitization of the lung, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and lung allergy, accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure can persist for more than two years, and can be activated by a variety of non-specific environmental stimuli, such as exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies, and in some cases, minor skin allergies. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced skin inflammation was sensitization in predisposed individuals. Repeat dose toxicity: The liver seems to be the only organ that is affected by repeated exposure, with elevated levels of liver enzymes, an increase in liver weight and enlargement of liver cells being seen. Genetic toxicity: Alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates do not appear to cause mutations or genetic toxicity. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing suggested that alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates do not have cancer-causing potential. Reproductive toxicity: In animal testing, these substances only caused harm to the foetus and/or offspring at levels which were toxic to the mother. Developmental toxicity: Alkane sulfonates are not considered to be toxic to development.
SODIUM BENZOATE	NOTE: Oral doses of 8-10g may cause nausea and vomiting, though tolerance in human is 50 g/day. Use in food limited to 0.1%. [ICI]
POLOXAMER	551polox
CITRIC ACID	For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low. In contrast, irritation, particularly of the eyes but also the airways and the skin, is the main hazard presented by citric acid.
SACCHARIN SODIUM SALT	Bladder tumours, effects on fertility recorded, for dihydrate
BENZOIC ACID	Mutagenicity: Bacterial reverse mutation test (S. typhimurium): not mutagenic (OECD 471, EC B.13/14; Ames test) In vitro mammalian chromosome aberration (Chinese hamster fibroblasts): negative Reproductive toxicity: 4 generation study in rats: Oral NOAEL >500 mg/kg bw/day STOT single exposure: In a repeated inhalation study benzoic acid appeared to be irritating to the respiratory tract at high doses * DSM SDS The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.
C.I. ACID BLUE 9, DISODIUM SALT	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
C.I. ACID YELLOW 23	Suspected allergen *[Hawley's] Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL & CITRIC ACID & BENZOIC ACID	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.
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE & CITRIC ACID & BENZOIC ACID & C.I. ACID YELLOW 23	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
SODIUM BENZOATE & SACCHARIN SODIUM SALT & C.I. ACID YELLOW 23	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
SODIUM BENZOATE & BENZOIC ACID	For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unarmful and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Ice Cool Mint - Alcohol Free	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
D-sorbitol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8408.53mg/L	4
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
sodium lauryl sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.939mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.8mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-3.7mg/L	4
	EC0(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	30mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.59mg/L	4
sodium benzoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<650mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>30.5mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.09mg/l	2
poloxamer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
saccharin sodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	187mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.838mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	336h	Crustacea	4.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>400mg/l	2
benzoic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.14mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	44.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/l	2
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2

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	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=10mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>132<276mg/l	2
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.29	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>125mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>120mg/l	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
D-sorbitol	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
sodium lauryl sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
citric acid	LOW	LOW
saccharin sodium salt	HIGH	HIGH
benzoic acid	LOW	LOW
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
D-sorbitol	LOW (LogKOW = -3.0108)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (BCF = 7.15)
poloxamer	LOW (LogKOW = -1.58)
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
saccharin sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -0.89)
benzoic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.87)
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -4.94)
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	LOW (BCF = 3)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
D-sorbitol	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
propylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (Log KOC = 10220)
citric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
saccharin sodium salt	LOW (Log KOC = 32.13)
benzoic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 14.49)
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	LOW (Log KOC = 79.38)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
D-sorbitol	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available
poloxamer	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
D-sorbitol	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available
poloxamer	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

D-sorbitol is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
sodium lauryl sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
sodium benzoate is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
poloxamer is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
saccharin sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

benzoic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C.I. Acid Yellow 23 is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (D-sorbitol; propylene glycol; sodium benzoate; poloxamer; citric acid; saccharin sodium salt; benzoic acid; C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt; C.I. Acid Yellow 23; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (poloxamer)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/05/2025
Initial Date	16/05/2025

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

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- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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