

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 15-Jul-2024

Revision Number 1

## Section 1: Identification

### Product identifier

**Product Name** IDACOL RA5019 Blue

**Product Code(s)** 000000027578

### Other means of identification

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended use** Manufacture of food products.

**Uses advised against** No information available.

### Details of manufacturer or importer

#### Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Jacobs division) - incorporated in Australia  
ABN:51 600 546 512  
70 Marple Avenue  
Villawood NSW 2163  
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 2 8717 2929

Facsimile: +61 2 9755 9611

### Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number **1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

## Section 2: Hazard identification

Not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

### GHS Classification

### Label elements

**Signal word**

None

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

**Section 3: Composition and information on ingredients**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	*
Acid Blue 9, disodium salt.	3844-45-9	to 100

**Additional information**

\* - not disclosed by supplier

**Section 4: First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>General advice</b>	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
<b>Emergency telephone number</b>	Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26 Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

<b>Symptoms</b>	No information available.
<b>Effects of Exposure</b>	No information available.

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

<b>Note to physicians</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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**Section 5: Firefighting measures****Suitable Extinguishing Media**

**Suitable extinguishing media** Water spray. Foam. Dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** High volume water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon, oxides of sulfur and oxides of nitrogen. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion

(including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts.

**Hazardous combustion products** Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen. Oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen cyanide.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

## **Section 6: Accidental release measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Personal precautions** Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid generation of dust. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protective equipment as required.

**For emergency responders** Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel.

**Environmental precautions**

**Environmental precautions** See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Methods for containment** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Soak up condensate with inert absorbent material and collect in ventilated waste container for disposal. Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation.

**Methods for cleaning up** Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Cover with damp absorbent

(inert material, sand or soil). Avoid generation of dust. Use non-sparking tools. Use personal protective equipment as required. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

## **Section 7: Handling and storage**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Advice on safe handling</b>	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid generation of dust. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use personal protection equipment. Use according to package label instructions. May form flammable dust clouds in air.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Storage Conditions</b>	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store below 25 °C.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases. Reducing agent.

## **Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection**

### **Control parameters**

<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates:
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Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

### **Appropriate engineering controls**

<b>Engineering controls</b>	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.  If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.
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### **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Goggles.
<b>Skin and body protection</b>	Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots. Overalls.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Impervious gloves.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	No information available.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	No information available.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Powder
<b>Appearance</b>	No information available
<b>Color</b>	Blue
<b>Odor</b>	Odourless
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	No data available	None known
<b>pH (as aqueous solution)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flash point</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		None known
<b>Upper flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Vapor density</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Relative density</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Soluble in water	None known
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known

### Other information

**Section 10: Stability and reactivity****Reactivity**

**Reactivity** No information available.

**Chemical stability**

**Stability** Stable under normal conditions.

**Explosion data**

**Sensitivity to mechanical impact** None.

**Sensitivity to static discharge** None.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

**Hazardous polymerization** None under normal processing.

**Conditions to avoid**

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Dust formation. Direct sunlight. Moisture.

**Incompatible materials**

**Incompatible materials** Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases. Reducing agent.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

**Hazardous decomposition products** Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen. Oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen cyanide.

**Section 11: Toxicological information****Information on likely routes of exposure**

**Product Information** No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

**Inhalation** May cause irritation.

**Eye contact** May cause irritation.

**Skin contact** May cause irritation.

**Ingestion** May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if consumed in large amounts.

**Symptoms** No information available.

**Acute toxicity****Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information**

No information available

**Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium chloride	= 3550 mg/kg ( Rat )	> 10000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	> 42 mg/L ( Rat ) 1 h
Acid Blue 9, disodium salt.	> 1900 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	-

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**Skin corrosion/irritation** No information available.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** No information available.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization** No information available.

**Germ cell mutagenicity** No information available.

**Carcinogenicity** No information available.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical name	Australia	European Union	IARC
Acid Blue 9, disodium salt. - 3844-45-9	-	-	Group 3

**Reproductive toxicity** No information available.

**STOT - single exposure** No information available.

**STOT - repeated exposure** No information available.

**Aspiration hazard** No information available.

**Section 12: Ecological information****Ecotoxicity**

**Aquatic ecotoxicity** Keep out of waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Sodium chloride	-	LC50: 5560 - 6080mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: =12946mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus)	-	EC50: =1000mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: 340.7 - 469.2mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)

		LC50: 6020 - 7070mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: =7050mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 6420 - 6700mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 4747 - 7824mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss)		
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**Terrestrial ecotoxicity**

Chemical name	Earthworm	Avian	Honeybees
Sodium chloride	Acute Toxicity: LC50 0.1 - 1 mg/cm2 (Eisenia foetida 48 h filter paper) Source: IUCLID	-	-

**Persistence and degradability**

**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation** There is no data for this product.

**Component Information**

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Acid Blue 9, disodium salt.	-6.4

**Mobility**

**Mobility** No information available.

**Other adverse effects**

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

**Section 13: Disposal considerations**

**Waste treatment methods**

**Waste from residues/unused products** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

**Contaminated packaging** Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

See section 8 for more information

**Section 14: Transport information**



**ADG** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IATA** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IMDG** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

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

No information available

## Section 15: Regulatory information

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

#### National regulations

##### Australia

Not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

#### **Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)**

No poisons schedule number allocated

**Poison Schedule Number** Not applicable

#### **Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)**

Chemical name	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)	Additional information
Sodium chloride - 7647-14-5	Present	-
Acid Blue 9, disodium salt. - 3844-45-9	Present	-

#### **Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents**

This product does not contain any substance(s) on the Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents list.

#### **International Inventories**

**AIIC**

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

**NZIoC**

This material is listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

**TSCA**

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**DSL/NDL**

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**EINECS/ELINCS**

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**ENCS**

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**IECSC**

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**KECL** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**PICCS** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**Legend:****AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals****NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals****TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances**International Regulations****The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable**Section 16: Other information**

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 03/ 2024

**Reason(s) For Issue:** First Issue Primary SDS**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).**Revision date:** 15-Jul-2024**Revision Note:**

The symbol (\*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

**Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet****Legend**

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate

LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration

LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

**Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

**Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS**

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Environmental Protection Agency

Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals  
Food Research Journal  
Hazardous Substance Database  
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)  
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)  
Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)  
Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)  
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)  
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)  
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)  
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)  
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set  
World Health Organization

**Disclaimer**

**This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.**

**If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Bronson & Jacobs representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.**

**Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.**

**Bronson and Jacobs incorporating the businesses of Woods and Woods and Keith Harris and Australian Botanical Products.**

**End of Safety Data Sheet**