

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lemsip Cold & Flu



HEALTH • HYGIENE • HOME

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

Product name : Lemsip Max Cold & Flu Day & Night Capsules
: Lemsip Max Cold & Flu with decongestant Capsules
: Lemsip Cold & Flu Hot Drink (10s)
: Lemsip Max Cold & Flu Hot Drink (10s)

SDS no. : 20136 - SD EU v12.2

Formulation # : 0137214 : FIL,LEMSP,R/D.BLUE CP WHITE INK
0137213 : FIL,LEMSP,R/Y CAP WHITE INK
0002540 : FIL,LEMSP,ORIGINAL LEM NON UK
0002484 : FIL,LEMSP,MAX STRENGTH NON UK

Supplier : AUSTRALIA
Reckitt Benckiser (Australia) Pty Limited
ABN: 17 003 274 655
680 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: +61 (0)2 9857 2000

NEW ZEALAND
Reckitt Benckiser (New Zealand) Limited
2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna,
Auckland, New Zealand 0622
Tel: +64 9 484 1400

Poison Information contact: : Australia - 13 11 26
New Zealand - 0800 764 766 or 0800 POISON

Material uses : For the relief of the symptoms of colds and influenza, including the relief of aches and pains, nasal congestion, and the lowering of temperature.

Product use : Consumer

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

This safety data sheet refers to Work Place Health and Safety hazards only. For consumer use, always read the product label and seek advice from your healthcare professional.

Classification of the substance or mixture : SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : **WARNING**

Hazard statements : **Causes serious eye irritation.**
Causes skin irritation.

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Precautionary statements

- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. 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 attention.
- Storage** : Not applicable.
- Disposal** : Not applicable.
- Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture Contains Inactive ingredients: FD&C Yellow#10, FD&C Blue #1, gelatin, glycerin, polyethylene glycol400, Povidone(K-12), propylene glycol, purified water, sorbitol sorbitan solution76%, and white edible ink.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
sucrose	≥30 - ≤60	57-50-1
paracetamol	≥10 - ≤30	103-90-2
1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-	≥10 - <20	77-92-9

Other Non-hazardous ingredients to 100%

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides

Section 5. Firefighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Using a vacuum with HEPA filter will reduce dust dispersal. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and

Section 7. Handling and storage

- bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Do not store above the following temperature: 30°C (86°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
- Do not store above the following temperature** : 30 °C
- Do not store below the following temperatures** : 10 °C

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Australia

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
sucrose	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust
paracetamol	

New Zealand

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
sucrose	NZ OSH (New Zealand, 2/2013). WES-TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica. EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust
paracetamol	

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Solid. [Powder.]
- Colour** : Not available.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not available.
- Solubility** : Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
sucrose	LD50 Oral	Rat	29700 mg/kg	-
paracetamol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1944 mg/kg	-
1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-	LD50 Oral	Rat	3 g/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 Micrograms	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 Milliliters	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Eyes : Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Sensitisation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
General : Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	9332.7 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
paracetamol	Acute EC50 4.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-	Acute LC50 814000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 160000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Crustaceans - Carcinus maenas - Adult	96 hours 48 hours

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
sucrose	-3.7	-	low
paracetamol	0.4	3.162	low
1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-	-1.8	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport information

Regulation	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
ADG	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IMDG	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IATA	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-

PG* : Packing group

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

Poison schedule (Australia) : Not scheduled

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

Australia herapeutic Goods Administration : Lemsip C&F HD Lemon - AUST R 134408.
: Lemsip Max C&F HD Lemon - AUST R 138697.

New Zealand Ministry of Health (MoH) - Approval Number : Lemsip Max C&F Decongestant Caps - TT50-7260/1 .
: Lemsip Max C&F D&N Caps - TT50-7945/1.
: Lemsip Max C&F HD Lemon - TT50-4312.
: Lemsip Max C&F HD Lemon - TT50-6250.

Approved Handler Requirement : No.

Tracking Requirement : No.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
 SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
 UN = United Nations

Date of issue / Date of revision : 30/11/2016

Revision comments : Update as per AUS GHS SDS.

Version : 12.2

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.