



JTC IMPORT/EXPORT P/L

XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5390-48

Version No: 5.2

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 10/03/2023

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 45721, 45722 (Green Apple, Coconut Water)
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	Shampoo, Dandruff shampoo.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier 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	http://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 numbers	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9004-82-4	9.5	<u>sodium lauryl ether sulfate</u>
61789-40-0	3	<u>cocamidopropylbetaine</u>
90622-77-8	1	<u>coconut monoethanolamide</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	▶ Concentrate and diluted solution is readily removed with water. ▶ Abraded or broken skin should be washed carefully and thoroughly. ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
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

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

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

In such an event consider:

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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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	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces:

Continued...

	carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
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. Slippery when spilt.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required. No protective clothing required due to physical form of product. Avoid contact with eyes.
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	Plastic container ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available	Not Available
coconut monoethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
cocamidopropylbetaine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
coconut monoethanolamide	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Green viscous liquid with fragrance odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not 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

XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner

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

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.

XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr moderate
cocamidopropylbetaine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: primary irritant *
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
coconut monoethanolamide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
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	

SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE	* [CESIO] Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidation products also cause irritation. Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes.
COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE	* [Van Waters and Rogers] ** [Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.] Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution. Absorption of the chemical across dermal and gastrointestinal membranes is possible based on the relatively low molecular weight of the chemical (500 Da) and given that it is a surfactant (EC, 2003). Acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity studies in rats and mice indicated that the LD50 values of the chemical (at 30-35.61% concentration) ranged from 1800 mg/kg bw (male rats) up to 5000 mg/kg bw, with mortalities noted in most studies (CIR, 2010). Of note is an acute oral toxicity study conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats (5/sex) at a single dose of 1800 mg/kg bw (formulation containing 35.61% of the chemical), where no males but all five females died. Overall, the data suggests that mortality occurs following oral administration of the chemical and that it may be an acute oral toxicant. Therefore, based on these data the chemical may be harmful if swallowed. An acute dermal toxicity study in rats was conducted using 2000 mg/kg bw of a 31% formulation of the chemical (CIR, 2010). Irritation was observed, but there were no clinical signs of systemic toxicity or mortalities. The lack of effects in this study suggests that the chemical is likely to be of low acute dermal toxicity. Irritation. The chemical has a quaternary ammonium functional group, which is a structural alert for corrosion Numerous skin irritation studies, conducted with formulations containing 7.5-30% of the chemical, indicated that the chemical has irritant properties. The studies were, in-general, conducted under occlusive conditions, with exposure times of up to 24 hours (7.5-10%). Based on the information available, the chemical is likely to be a skin irritant. Eye irritation studies with the chemical showed that corrosive and necrotic effects occurred at 30% whereas less severe effects were observed at lower concentrations of 2.3-10% The chemical is classified with the risk phrase R36: Irritating to eyes, however, based on studies conducted on the chemical it may be a severe eye irritant. Sensitisation. The chemical has a quaternary ammonium functional group, which is a structural alert for sensitisation (Conflicting results have been obtained with the chemical in animal studies. Positive results were reported in an LLNA study (an EC3 value was not reported). In addition, positive results were obtained in two guinea pig maximisation studies conducted by a single laboratory, the first at 3% induction and 3% challenge, and the second at 0.15% induction and 0.015% challenge. However, there was no sensitisation in a guinea pig maximisation test when the chemical was tested at 6% induction and 1% challenge. In addition, no sensitisation was observed in another test in guinea pigs at 0.75% induction and 0.02% challenge. No evidence of sensitisation was reported in a HRIPT on a formulation containing the chemical at 0.6% concentration (a 10% dilution of a ~6% formulation) with 110 volunteers. In HRIPT studies on formulations

containing the chemical, no evidence of sensitisation was reported at concentrations of 1.87% (88 subjects), 0.93% (93 subjects), 0.3% (100 subjects), 1.5-3.0% (141 subjects), 6.0% (210 subjects), 0.018% (27 subjects). However, positive results were observed in provocative studies conducted on formulations containing the chemical (at 0.3-1% concentration), conducted in subjects diagnosed with various forms of contact dermatitis, suggesting that the chemical may cause reactions in sensitive individuals. In one study authors note that sensitisation effects of the chemical (and related compounds) are most likely due to the impurities, including DMAPA and amidopropyl dimethylamines, however, they do not exclude the possibility of the causing the sensitisation. The potential for skin sensitisation, due to the presence of the above impurities in the chemical, will be limited by their reported low concentration. In summary, a definitive conclusion cannot be made on the skin sensitisation potential of the chemical. The available information suggests that skin sensitisation is possible. Although there are some inconsistencies in the results reported for studies conducted on the chemical, the scientific data points towards the positive findings being caused by impurities, in particular DMAPA and amidopropyl dimethylamines, which are present in the chemical at low concentrations.

Repeated Dose Toxicity. In a 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, rats were administered a 30.6% solution of the chemical at 0, 100, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. Inflammation of the non-glandular stomach was noted in animals of the high-dose group, although this effect was attributed to the irritant properties of the test material. Mortality was also observed in this study at all treatment levels but there was no dose-response relationship. In another 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, rats were administered a solution containing the chemical (concentration not stated) at 0, 250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The NOEL was reported as 500 mg/kg bw/day, which appears to be based on non-systemic irritant effects on the non-glandular stomach. No mortalities were observed. In a 90-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, rats were administered a solution containing the chemical (concentration not stated) at 0, 250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. There were no mortalities and the noted effects are isolated to the stomach region and appear to be irritant in nature. The NOEL established by the study authors was 250 mg/kg bw/day, based on these effects.

Mutagenicity. The chemical was not mutagenic in numerous bacterial reverse mutation assays. Negative results were also obtained for the chemical in a mouse lymphoma test and a micronucleus test in mice.

Carcinogenicity. No signs of carcinogenicity were noted in a 20 month dermal study in mice (3 applications/week) for a hair dye formulation containing the chemical at a concentration of 0.09%. The formation of nitrosamines is possible. Secondary amides (and the identified impurities) may serve as substrates for N-nitrosation, therefore formulation with N-nitrosating agents should be avoided. 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.

Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitizer when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.

A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine.

Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

In 12 patients tested with their personal cosmetics, containing the fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions to at least one dilution and 5 had irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to the 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA, the reactant used in producing fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at concentrations as low as 0.05%. The presence of DMAPA was investigated via thin-layer chromatography in the personal cosmetics of 4 of the patients that had positive reactions. DMAPA was measured in the products at 50 - 150 ppm suggesting that the sensitising agent in CAPB-induced allergy is DMAPA.

The sensitisation potential of a 4% aqueous liquid fabric softener formulation containing 0.5% stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine was investigated using. The test material caused some irritation in most volunteers. After a rest period of 2 weeks, the subjects received challenge patches with the same concentration of test material on both arms. Patch sites were graded 48 and 96 h after patching. Eight subjects reacted at challenge, and 7 of the eight submitted to rechallenge with 4% and 0.4% aqueous formulations. No reactions indicative of sensitisation occurred at rechallenge. The test formulation containing stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine had no significant sensitisation potential subjects.

Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.

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.

Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorbed in the gut and partly excreted unchanged in the faeces. It has not been shown to accumulate in the body. Concentrated betaines are expected to irritate the skin and eyes, but dilute solutions only irritate the eyes.

No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in animal testing. Tests for mutation-causing potential have proved negative.

COCONUT MONOETHANOLAMIDE	Irritation Assessment of irritating effects: Skin contact causes irritation. May cause severe damage to the eyes. Experimental/calculated data: Skin corrosion/irritation rabbit: Irritant. Serious eye damage/irritation rabbit: Severely irritating. Respiratory/Skin sensitization Assessment of sensitization: No sensitizing effect. Experimental/calculated data: guinea pig. Non-sensitizing. Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment of mutagenicity: No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with bacteria and mammalian cell culture. Experimental/calculated data: Ames - test Bacteria: negative (Directive 84/449/EEC, B.14) Carcinogenicity Assessment of carcinogenicity: The whole of the information assessable provides no indication of a carcinogenic effect. Reproductive toxicity Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The information available on the product provides no indication of reproductive toxicity. Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Assessment of STOT single: Based on the available information there is no specific target organ toxicity to be expected after a single exposure. Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The information available on the product provides no indication of toxicity on target organs after repeated exposure. * BASF Comperlan 100SDS Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE & COCONUT MONOETHANOLAMIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE & COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
COCONUT MONOETHANOLAMIDE	The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.
Acute Toxicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓
Carcinogenicity	✗
Reproductivity	✗
STOT - Single Exposure	✗

XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner

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					
XtraCare 2 In 1 Dandruff Shampoo & Conditioner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.43-4.01mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.26mg/L	5
cocamidopropylbetaine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-10mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.5mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.09mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1-10mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.55mg/l	1
coconut monoethanolamide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~3mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	~0.32mg/l	2
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					

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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

14.7.1. 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
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available
coconut monoethanolamide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available
coconut monoethanolamide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium lauryl ether sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cocamidopropylbetaine 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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

coconut monoethanolamide 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 (sodium lauryl ether sulfate; cocamidopropylbetaine; coconut monoethanolamide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (coconut monoethanolamide)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate)
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	10/03/2023
Initial Date	05/02/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.2	04/07/2024	Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

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

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSSL: 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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