# Oil-Free Acne Wash Facial Cleanser

## JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **7926-75**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **17/12/2024**
Print Date: **03/01/2025**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Oil-Free Acne Wash Facial Cleanser |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | Product Code: 52216 XtraCare Oil-Free Acne Wash Facial Cleanser 200ml Pink Grapefruit Scent (Salicylic Acid Acne Treatment) |
| **Proper shipping name** | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains cocamidopropylbetaine) |
| **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** | Acne treatment product - cream or gel.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. |

### 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** | 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 |
| **Other emergency telephone number(s)** | 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]** | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1 |
| ***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)

**Page 1 continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H410** | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P273** | Avoid release to the environment. |
| **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. |
| **P391** | Collect spillage. |
| **P302+P352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| **P332+P313** | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P362+P364** | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

**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. |

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 68439-57-6 | 15-25 | sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate |
| 61789-40-0 | 10-20 | cocamidopropylbetaine |
| 57-55-6 | 1-5 | propylene glycol |
| 151-21-3 | 1-5 | sodium lauryl sulfate |
| 69-72-7 | 2 | salicylic acid |
| ***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:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with water.<br>▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | Discontinue use if irritation occurs |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>▸ Observe the patient carefully.<br>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>▸ 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 |

**Advice for firefighters**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.<br>▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.<br>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ Non combustible.<br>▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.<br>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:<br>carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>nitrogen oxides (NOx)<br>sulfur oxides (SOx)<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| **HAZCHEM** | •3Z |

## 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.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.<br>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.<br>▸ Wipe up.<br>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.<br>Slippery when spilt. |
| **Major Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>Moderate hazard.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.<br>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.<br>▸ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).<br>▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.<br>▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.<br>▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.<br>▸ 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** | No special handling procedures required.<br>No protective clothing required due to physical form of product.<br>Avoid contact with eyes. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks |
| **Storage incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents<br>▸ Avoid strong acids, bases. |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|
| sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate | Not Available | Not Available |

**Continued...**

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| cocamidopropylbetaine | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |
| salicylic acid | Not Available | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|---|---|
| sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m³ |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m³ |
| salicylic acid | 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.<br>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.<br>OTHERWISE:<br>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>▸ 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.<br>**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<br>**OTHERWISE:**<br>▸ Overalls<br>▸ Eyewash 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:
Oil-Free Acne Wash Facial Cleanser

| Material | CPI |
|---|---|
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |

* 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 AK-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 | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | AK-2 P2 | AK-PAPR-2 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AK-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)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Orange coloured liquid with fragrance odour; mixes with water. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 1.01-1.04 |
| **Odour** | Fragrant | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Applicable |
| **pH (as supplied)** | 5-7.5 | **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 |
| **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** | Product is considered stable and 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** | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| **Skin Contact** | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. |
| **Eye** | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| **Chronic** | No adverse effects anticipated from normal use. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Oil-Free Acne Wash Facial Cleanser** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (None) LD50: 57697 mg/kg*[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral (None) LD50: 4703 mg/kg*[2] | |
| **sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 578 mg/kg[1] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >51.5 mg/l4h[1] | |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2] | |
| **cocamidopropylbetaine** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Severe |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1] |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| **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 |
| | | Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | 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] |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **salicylic acid** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.225 mg/l4h[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Cat) LD50; 400 mg/kg[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not 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 C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE** | * Van Waters and Rogers ** Albright & Wilson<br>Alpha-olefine sulfonates are irritating to eyes and skin. The absorption through intact skin is considered to be very low. They are primarily eliminated in the urine and, to a lesser extent, in the faeces. High oral doses caused reduced voluntary activity, diarrhoea and anaemia. There was no potential to cause cancer or genetic damage.. |
| **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<br>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>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.<br>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.<br>Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitiser when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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, .<br>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.<br>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. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>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.<br>No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in animal testing. Tests for mutation-causing potential have proved negative. |
| **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.<br>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.<br>Propylene glycol is metabolized in humans to pyruvic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and propionaldehyde; the last of which is potentially hazardous.<br>Propylene glycol show s no evidence of causing cancer or genetic toxicity.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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-<br>Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.<br>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. |
| **SALICYLIC ACID** | For certain benzyl derivatives:<br>The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products. However, no adverse effects have been reported even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were observed on reproduction, foetal development and tumour potential.<br>A member or analogue of a group of hydroxy and alkoxy-substituted benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption. metabolic detoxification, and excretion in humans and other animals, their low level of flavour use, the wide margin of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from chronic and subchronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential. This evidence of safety is supported by the fact that the intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is greater than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.<br>All members of this group are aromatic primary alcohols, aldehydes, carboxylic acids or their corresponding esters or acetals. The structural features common to all members of the group is a primary oxygenated functional group bonded directly to a benzene ring. The ring also contains hydroxy or alkoxy substituents.<br>The hydroxy- and alkoxy- substituted benzyl derivatives are raidly absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised in the liver to yield benzoic acid derivatives and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or conjugated.<br>It is expected than aromatic esters and acetals will be hydrolysed in vivo through the catalytic activity of carboxylesterases, (A-esterases), Acetals hydrolyse uncatalysed in gastric juices and intestinal fluids to yield acetaldehydes. Substituted benzyl esters and benzaldehyde acetals are hydrolysed to the corresponding alcoholic alcohols and carboxylic acid.<br>In general hydroxy- and alkoxy- derivatives of benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol are oxidised to the corresponding benzoic aid derivatives and, to a lesser extent reduced to corresponding benzyl alcohol derivatives. Following conjugation these are excreted in the urine. Benzyl alcohol derivatives may also be reduced in gut microflora to toluene derivatives.<br>Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (FEMA)<br>The salicylates are well absorbed by mouth, and oral bioavailability is assumed to be total. In humans, absorption through skin is more limited. The salicylates are expected to be broken down to salicylic acid, mostly in the liver, and then conjugated with glycine or glucuronide and excreted in the urine. The expected metabolism of the salicylates do not present toxicological concerns. Animal testing shows that acute toxicity by skin contact is very low, while acute toxicity by mouth is moderate. Salicylates do not possess genetic toxicity, and generally do not have the potential to cause cancer. The reproductive and developmental toxicity data on methyl salicylate shows that high doses which are toxic to the mother may cause toxicity to the embryo and birth defects. At concentrations likely to be encountered through their use as fragrance ingredients, salicylates are considered to be non-irritating to the skin. The salicylates in general have no, or very limited, potential to sensitise skin. They do not possess light-mediated toxicity and do not cause light-mediated irritation or allergies.<br>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| **SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE & SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE** | For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates<br>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.<br>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.<br>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-akyl sulfate sodium salt caused the greatest effect.<br>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.<br>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. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | 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.<br>Genetic toxicity: Alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates do not appear to cause mutations or genetic toxicity.<br>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing suggested that alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates do not have cancer-causing potential.<br>Reproductive toxicity: In animal testing, these substances only caused harm to the foetus and/or offspring at levels which were toxic to the mother.<br>Developmental toxicity: Alkane sulfonates are not considered to be toxic to development. |
| **COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL & SALICYLIC 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 & SALICYLIC ACID** | 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. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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

**Oil-Free Acne Wash Facial Cleanser**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.2mg/l | 2 |
| NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.2mg/l | 2 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1mg/l | 1 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 4.14-4.95mg/l | 4 |

**cocamidopropylbetaine**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.55mg/l | 1 |
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1-10mg/l | 1 |
| EC0(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.09mg/l | 1 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1mg/l | 1 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 6.5mg/l | 1 |

**propylene glycol**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19000mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19300mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >114.4mg/L | 4 |
| NOEC(ECx) | 336h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <5300mg/l | 1 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 710mg/L | 4 |

**sodium lauryl sulfate**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.4-3.7mg/L | 4 |
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.8mg/l | 2 |
| EC0(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 30mg/l | 1 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.939mg/l | 1 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.59mg/L | 4 |

**salicylic acid**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 2 |
| NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | <1mg/l | 4 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 118mg/l | 2 |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***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*** |

Very toxic 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 |
|---|---|---|
| propylene glycol | LOW | LOW |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | HIGH | HIGH |
| salicylic acid | LOW | LOW |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.35) |
| propylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 1) |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | LOW (BCF = 7.15) |
| salicylic acid | MEDIUM (BCF = 1000) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| propylene glycol | HIGH (Log KOC = 1) |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | LOW (Log KOC = 10220) |
| salicylic acid | LOW (Log KOC = 23.96) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.<br>▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.<br>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| **Marine Pollutant** | |
| **HAZCHEM** | •3Z |

### Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number or ID number** | 3082 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains cocamidopropylbetaine) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | Class: 9<br>Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | III |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Environmentally hazardous |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: 274 331 335 375 AU01<br>Limited quantity: 5 L |

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082
are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
(a) packagings;
(b) IBCs; or
(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | 3082 |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains cocamidopropylbetaine) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | ICAO/IATA Class: 9<br>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable<br>ERG Code: 9L |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | III |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Environmentally hazardous |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: A97 A158 A197 A215<br>Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 964<br>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L<br>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 964<br>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y964<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | 3082 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains cocamidopropylbetaine) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class: 9<br>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | III |
| 14.5 **Environmental hazard** | Marine Pollutant |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | EMS Number: F-A , S-F<br>Special provisions: 274 335 969<br>Limited Quantities: 5 L |

**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 C14-16-olefin sulfonate | Not Available |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | Not Available |
| propylene glycol | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Not Available |
| salicylic acid | Not Available |

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate | Not Available |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | Not Available |
| propylene glycol | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl sulfate | Not Available |
| salicylic acid | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate 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)

**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

**Continued...**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**salicylic 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 3
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

### 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 C14-16-olefin sulfonate; cocamidopropylbetaine; propylene glycol; salicylic acid) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| 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 | No (sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| ***Legend:*** | ***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory***<br>***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** | 17/12/2024 |
| **Initial Date** | 17/12/2024 |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | 17/12/2024 | Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Toxicity Figure), Transport information - Transport, Transport Information |

### 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

**Continued...**

- 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

- 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.