2-in-1 Makeup Remover & Cleans

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5392-13**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **24/02/2020**
Print Date: **28/02/2020**
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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	2-in-1 Makeup Remover & Cleans
Synonyms	Product code: 68795
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Cleanser. SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**JTC Import Export Pty Ltd**
Address	98 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**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic 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.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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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.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
693-33-4	1-5	cetyl betaine
56-81-5	1-5	glycerol
36653-82-4	1-5	cetyl alcohol
9005-00-9	0.1-1	polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether
69-72-7	0.1-1	salicylic acid
9005-00-9	0.1-1	polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether
107-64-2	0.1-1	dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▸ If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. ▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.
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 contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▸ Trowel up/scrape up. ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▸ Flush spill area with water.
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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ 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	▸ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Continued...

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	860 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
cetyl alcohol	Hexadecanol, 1-	1.6 mg/m3	18 mg/m3	110 mg/m3
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	Poly(oxyethylene)(2) stearyl ether	5.7 mg/m3	63 mg/m3	380 mg/m3
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	Poly(oxyethylene)(2) stearyl ether	5.7 mg/m3	63 mg/m3	380 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
cetyl betaine	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
cetyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
salicylic acid	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
cetyl betaine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
cetyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
salicylic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride	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

Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation.

HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.

Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.

A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg.

When handling quantities up to 500 gram in either a standard laboratory with general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated laboratory using fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Quantities exceeding 1 kilogram should be handled in a designated laboratory or containment laboratory using appropriate barrier/ containment technology.

Manufacturing and pilot plant operations require barrier/ containment and direct coupling technologies.

Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required.

Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Continued...

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated.

The following protective devices are recommended where exposures exceed the recommended exposure control guidelines by factors of:

10; high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filters or cartridges

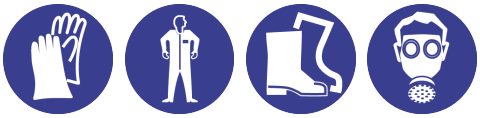
10-25; loose-fitting (Tyvek or helmet type) HEPA powered-air purifying respirator.

25-50; a full face-piece negative pressure respirator with HEPA filters

50-100; tight-fitting, full face-piece HEPA PAPR

100-1000; a hood-shroud HEPA PAPR or full face-piece supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:
- Chemical goggles.
- Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- 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

- Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
- Double gloving should be considered.
- PVC gloves.
- Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn.
- Wash hands immediately after removing gloves.
- Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210]
- Head covering.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
- For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.
- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
- For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit

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:
2-in-1 Makeup Remover & Cleans

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	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

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

Continued...

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.

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

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White fragrance lotion; mixes with water.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**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 Available
pH (as supplied)	5	**Decomposition temperature**	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 Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**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 Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

2-in-1 Makeup Remover &	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Continued...

Cleans	Not Available	Not Available
cetyl betaine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1620 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
glycerol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
cetyl alcohol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2600 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 82 mg mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (human): 50 mg/48h mild
		Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 2600 mg/kg/24h mild
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
salicylic acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 500-2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 11300 mg/kg[2]	
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*	

CETYL BETAINE	A developmental toxicity established an NOAEL of 50 mg/kg/day for maternal toxicity and 150 mg/kg/day for developmental toxicity. Effects in the foetuses at the highest dose of 250 mg/kg/day were considered biologically significant but related to maternal toxicity 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.
GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.
CETYL ALCOHOL	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.
SALICYLIC ACID	For certain benzyl derivatives: 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. 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. 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. 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. 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

Continued...

	acetals are hydrolysed to the corresponding alcoholic alcohols and carboxylic acid. 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. Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (FEMA) 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. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (2) STEARYL ETHER	Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethyoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties. As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects.
DIMETHYLDIOCTADECYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	There is no data that exists regarding the health effects of cationic dialkyldimethylammonium (DADMA) salts, but they are expected to have similar properties to alkyltrimethylammonium (ATMA) salts, although they are generally less irritating than the corresponding ATMA salts For alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC) 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. In addition, certain surfactants will satisfy the criteria for classification as Corrosive with R34 in addition to the acute toxicity. According to Centre Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO), C8-18 alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC) (i.e., lauryl, coco, soya, and tallow) are classified as Corrosive (C) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed) and R34 (Causes burns). C16 ATMAC is classified as Harmful (Xn) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R38 (Irritating to skin), and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). C20-22 ATMAC are classified as Irritant (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin). Acute toxicity: ATMAB (the bromide) is poorly absorbed through the skin or the digestive tract. Acute oral toxicity of alkyltrimethylammonium salts is somewhat higher than the toxicity of anionic and nonionic surfactants. This may be due to the strongly irritating effect which cationic surfactants have on the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract. Cationic surfactants are generally about 10 times more toxic when given through a vein, compared to being given by mouth. Skin and eye irritation: Skin irritation depends on surfactant concentration. Concentrations above 1% generally cause pronounced irritation. Cationic surfactants are the most irritating surfactants to the eye. Many proteins in the skin are considerably more resistant to the denaturing effects of cationic surfactants compared to those of anionic surfactants. In contrast to the irreversible denaturing effect of sodium dodecyl sulfate, the adverse effects of some cationic surfactants on proteins may be reversible. Sensitisation: A repeated patch test performed on human volunteers did not show sensitization. Sub-chronic toxicity: Animal testing over the long term resulted in no affects, except for reduced body weight at very high doses. Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing showed no effects toxic to the embryo or causing birth defects. Mild effects on the embryo were seen only at levels which were toxic to the mother. Mutation-causing potential: Animal testing showed no mutation-causing potential for C16 and C18 ATMAC. For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs): Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) are cationic surfactants. They are in general more toxic than anionic and non-ionic surfactants. Because they can dissolve phospholipids and cholesterol in lipid membranes, QACs affect cell permeability which may lead to cell death. Further, QACs denature proteins as cationic materials precipitate protein and are accompanied by generalized tissue irritation. It has been suggested that the experimentally determined decrease in the acute toxicity of QAs with chain length above C16 is due to decreased water solubility. In general it appears that QACs with single long-chain alkyl groups are more toxic and irritating than those with two such substitutions. Animal testing shows that straight chain aliphathic QACs may cause lung tissue to release histamine. QACs may also show curare-like properties, causing limb paralysis and even life-threatening paralysis of the muscles of breathing, if they are injected. This paralysis seems to be transient. From human testing, it is concluded that all the compounds investigated to date show similar toxicological properties. 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.
GLYCEROL & CETYL ALCOHOL & SALICYLIC ACID & DIMETHYLDIOCTADECYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	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.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (20) STEARYL ETHER & POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (2) STEARYL ETHER	Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗

Continued...

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

2-in-1 Makeup Remover & Cleans

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

cetyl betaine

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	ca.2mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.73mg/L	2

glycerol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>0.011-mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3

cetyl alcohol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.006mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.01mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.008mg/L	3
BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
NOEC	96	Fish	>=0.4mg/L	2

polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>5.6mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	51mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10mg/L	2
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.06mg/L	2
NOEC	240	Fish	0.16mg/L	2

salicylic acid

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1-370mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1-945.32mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
BCF	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<50mg/L	4
NOEC	504	Crustacea	10mg/L	2

polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>5.6mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	51mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10mg/L	2
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.06mg/L	2
NOEC	240	Fish	0.16mg/L	2

dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	=0.1mg/L	1
EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.32mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.00046mg/L	1
EC10	93	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.0056mg/L	1
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.00016mg/L	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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.

Continued...

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
cetyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
salicylic acid	LOW	LOW
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
cetyl alcohol	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.7342)
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2284)
salicylic acid	MEDIUM (BCF = 1000)
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2284)
dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride	LOW (BCF = 32)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
cetyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 3786)
polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)
salicylic acid	LOW (KOC = 23.96)
polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)
dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

CETYL BETAINE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

GLYCEROL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

CETYL ALCOHOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (20) STEARYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SALICYLIC ACID IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix H
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (2) STEARYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIMETHYLDIOCTADECYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether; cetyl alcohol; cetyl betaine; glycerol; salicylic acid; dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride; polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (polyethylene glycol (2) stearyl ether; dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride; polyethylene glycol (20) stearyl ether)
Korea - KECI	No (cetyl betaine)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (cetyl betaine; dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	24/02/2020
Initial Date	24/02/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	24/02/2020	Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

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

Continued...

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
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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

end of SDS