



JTC IMPORT/EXPORT P/L

Persistent Body Acne Exfoliator & Cleanser

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7926-67

Version No: 3.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 17/12/2024

Print Date: 03/01/2025

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Persistent Body Acne Exfoliator & Cleanser
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 79142 Xtracare Persistent Body Acne Exfoliator & Cleanser 250ml (Salicylic Acid Treatment) Fragrance Free
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. Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Address	98-126 South Park Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9532 5100
Fax	+61 3 9532 6102
Website	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 Acute Hazard Category 2, 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)

Persistent Body Acne Exfoliator & Cleanser

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
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.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68439-57-6	15-25	<u>sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate</u>
61789-40-0	10-20	<u>cocamidopropylbetaine</u>
69-72-7	1-2	<u>salicylic acid</u>
57-55-6	0.5-1	<u>propylene glycol</u>
151-21-3	0.5-1	<u>sodium lauryl sulfate</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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	Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel. Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Non combustible. - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides (SOx) 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. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents - Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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			
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available		Not Available			
salicylic acid	Not Available		Not Available			
propylene glycol	Not Available		Not Available			
sodium lauryl sulfate	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
salicylic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
sodium lauryl sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Bare skin is cleaned with this material. ▶ Application of hand cream / barrier cream after use is recommended.

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:
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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)

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear 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
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	▶ 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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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	Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.

Persistent Body Acne Exfoliator & 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]	
cocamidopropylbetaine	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	
	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]

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		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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]
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
		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

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	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]

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 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 The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine. Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitizer when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed. A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine. Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

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	In 12 patients tested with their personal cosmetics, containing the fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions to at least one dilution and 5 had irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to the 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA, the reactant used in producing fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at concentrations as low as 0.05%. The presence of DMAPA was investigated via thin-layer chromatography in the personal cosmetics of 4 of the patients that had positive reactions. DMAPA was measured in the products at 50 - 150 ppm suggesting that the sensitising agent in CAPB-induced allergy is DMAPA. The sensitisation potential of a 4% aqueous liquid fabric softener formulation containing 0.5% stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine was investigated using. The test material caused some irritation in most volunteers. After a rest period of 2 weeks, the subjects received challenge patches with the same concentration of test material on both arms. Patch sites were graded 48 and 96 h after patching. Eight subjects reacted at challenge, and 7 of the eight submitted to rechallenge with 4% and 0.4% aqueous formulations. No reactions indicative of sensitisation occurred at rechallenge. The test formulation containing stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine had no significant sensitisation potential subjects. Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorbed in the gut and partly excreted unchanged in the faeces. It has not been shown to accumulate in the body. Concentrated betaines are expected to irritate the skin and eyes, but dilute solutions only irritate the eyes. No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in animal testing. Tests for mutation-causing potential have proved negative.
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 rapidly 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 that 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. In general hydroxy- and alkoxy- derivatives of benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol are oxidised to the corresponding benzoic acid 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.
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. 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. Propylene glycol is metabolized in humans to pyruvic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and propionaldehyde; the last of which is potentially hazardous. Propylene glycol show s no evidence of causing cancer or genetic toxicity. 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. 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. 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. 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. Adverse responses to administration of drugs which use propylene glycol as an excipient 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 ug/Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr-moderate Skin (None) None: None rabbit None 50 mg/24Eye (rabbit) 10: mg- Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. 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.
SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE & SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates 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.

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	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. 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-alkyl sulfate sodium salt caused the greatest effect. 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. 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. 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. Genetic toxicity: Alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates do not appear to cause mutations or genetic toxicity. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing suggested that alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates do not have cancer-causing potential. Reproductive toxicity: In animal testing, these substances only caused harm to the foetus and/or offspring at levels which were toxic to the mother. Developmental toxicity: Alkane sulfonates are not considered to be toxic to development.
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COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE & SALICYLIC ACID & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	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.
SALICYLIC ACID & SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	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					
Persistent Body Acne Exfoliator & 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
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
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

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	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
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
salicylic acid	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
sodium lauryl sulfate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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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)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	9	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>274 331 335 375 AU01</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01		
Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01				

	Limited quantity	5 L
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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		
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	
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
	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	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964	
	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	
	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	
	Special provisions	274 335 969	
	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
salicylic acid	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	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
salicylic acid	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	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)

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)

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
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate; cocamidopropylbetaine; salicylic acid; propylene glycol)
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 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	16/12/2024

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	16/12/2024	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification
3.1	17/12/2024	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental

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

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- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- 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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