

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 9635-99

Version No: 2.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: 28/08/2026

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 81983,81981, 81982, 81979, 81980 Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray,Active Sport, Chivalry, Men's Antiperspirant,; Xtracare Men's Dry Antiperspirant Spray; Xtracare Women's Dry Antiperspirant Spray
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
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	Shaving cream. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer 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 (ID#: 9635-99)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols, Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	  
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-11-4	5-10	stearic acid
102-71-6	1-5	triethanolamine
9002-92-0	1-5	lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated
36653-82-4	0.1-1	cetyl alcohol
68476-85-7.	2-10	hydrocarbon propellant
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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents.

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Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

	▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
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

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substance 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. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. ▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. ▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: ▶ carbon monoxide (CO) ▶ carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.

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- ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- ▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid skin 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. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ 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	▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	stearic acid	Stearates	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	stearic acid	Stearates (inhalable)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	stearic acid	Stearates (respirable)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	triethanolamine	Triethanolamine	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	triethanolamine	Triethanolamine	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
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Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

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:

aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

Speed:

0.5-1 m/s

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 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.

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: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
- ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles
- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ 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].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- NOTE:**
- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
 - ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
 - ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
 - ▶ OTHERWISE:
 - ▶ For potentially moderate exposures:
 - ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
 - ▶ For potentially heavy exposures:
 - ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:**
- ▶ Overalls.
 - ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
 - ▶ Eyewash unit.
 - ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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:

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PVA	A
PVC	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 KAX-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	KAX-AUS P2	-	KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	KAX-2 P2	KAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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.

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Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

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.

- ▶ 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

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White liquid with fresh characteristic odour; partly mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.95
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (mm²/s)	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	Partly 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	▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ 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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Spray mist may produce discomfort
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Dermally, isoparaffins have produced slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans under occluded patch conditions where evaporation cannot freely occur. However, they are not irritating in non-occluded tests, which are a more realistic simulation of human exposure. They have not been found to be sensitisers in guinea pig or human patch testing. However, occasional rare idiosyncratic sensitisation reactions in humans have been reported. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances than can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.162 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 75mg/3D - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
triethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 2200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 15mg/3D - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 50% - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 560mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - woman): 1%/72H
		Skin (Human): 6mg/3D - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 75mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
cetyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1660 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 82mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.237 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human - man): 50mg/48H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 0.2% - Severe
		Skin (Human): 225mg/3D - Mild
		Skin (Human): 75mg/3D - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100% - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.05mL/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 2600mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 100mg/24H - Severe
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

STEARIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria
TRIETHANOLAMINE	Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide 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. While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects. - Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis. - Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transient. Typically, there are four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion. Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors may, depending upon the physical and chemical properties of the specific product and the degree and length of exposure, result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Products with higher vapour pressures have a greater potential for higher airborne concentrations. This increases the probability of worker exposure. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterised by nasal discharge, coughing, difficulty in breathing, and chest pains. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, bronchopneumonia, and possible lung damage. Also, repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice, and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood, and central nervous system disorders in laboratory animal studies. While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitizers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and may experience respiratory distress, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapor. Once sensitised, these individuals must avoid any further exposure to amines. Although chronic or repeated inhalation of vapor concentrations below hazardous or recommended exposure limits should not ordinarily affect healthy individuals, chronic overexposure may

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

lead to permanent pulmonary injury, including a reduction in lung function, breathlessness, chronic bronchitis, and immunologic lung disease.

Inhalation hazards are increased when exposure to amine catalysts occurs in situations that produce aerosols, mists, or heated vapors. Such situations include leaks in fitting or transfer lines. Medical conditions generally aggravated by inhalation exposure include asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema.

Skin Contact:

Skin contact with amine catalysts poses a number of concerns. Direct skin contact can cause moderate to severe irritation and injury i.e., from simple redness and swelling to painful blistering, ulceration, and chemical burns. Repeated or prolonged exposure may also result in severe cumulative dermatitis.

Skin contact with some amines may result in allergic sensitisation. Sensitised persons should avoid all contact with amine catalysts.

Systemic effects resulting from the absorption of the amines through skin exposure may include headaches, nausea, faintness, anxiety, decrease in blood pressure, reddening of the skin, hives, and facial swelling. These symptoms may be related to the pharmacological action of the amines, and they are usually transient.

Eye Contact:

Amine catalysts are alkaline in nature and their vapours are irritating to the eyes, even at low concentrations.

Direct contact with the liquid amine may cause severe irritation and tissue injury, and the "burning" may lead to blindness. (Contact with solid products may result in mechanical irritation, pain, and corneal injury.)

Exposed persons may experience excessive tearing, burning, conjunctivitis, and corneal swelling.

The corneal swelling may manifest itself in visual disturbances such as blurred or "foggy" vision with a blue tint ("blue haze") and sometimes a halo phenomenon around lights. These symptoms are transient and usually disappear when exposure ceases.

Some individuals may experience this effect even when exposed to concentrations below doses that ordinarily cause respiratory irritation.

Ingestion:

The oral toxicity of amine catalysts varies from moderately to very toxic.

Some amines can cause severe irritation, ulceration, or burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

Material aspirated (due to vomiting) can damage the bronchial tubes and the lungs.

Affected persons also may experience pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, bleeding of the throat and the gastrointestinal tract, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, circulatory collapse, coma, and even death.

Polyurethane Amine Catalysts: Guidelines for Safe Handling and Disposal; Technical Bulletin June 2000

Alliance for Polyurethanes Industry

For triethanolamine (and its salts):

Acute toxicity: Triethanolamine is of low toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. Oral LD50 values have been shown to range from approximately 5-10 g/kg. The dermal LD50 is greater than 2 g/kg. The inhalation LC50 is greater than a saturated atmosphere

Repeat Dose Toxicity: The studies to determine toxicity of triethanolamine from repeated exposure were conducted for a duration of 91 days or 2 years. In both studies the NOAEL was at least 1000 mg/kg. There was no evidence of gross or histopathological change that could be attributed to treatment. Also, triethanolamine was shown to be non-carcinogenic.

Genetic Toxicity: Mutation (bacterial); This endpoint has been satisfied by two studies using 4 strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535 and TA 1537) of *Salmonella typhimurium*. Triethanolamine was not mutagenic in any of the tester strains.

Chromosomal aberration (mammalian, *in vitro*) – This endpoint was satisfied by a cytogenetic assay using Chinese hamster lung cells.

Triethanolamine did not induce chromosome aberrations in this test system.

Reproductive Toxicity: No studies have been conducted to specifically evaluate the effect of triethanolamine on reproductive performance.

However, based on consideration of the repeat dose toxicity studies of at least 90 days duration, there were no abnormalities noted in the histopathological examination of reproductive organs. This fact, and the lack of effects on foetal development, allow the conclusion that triethanolamine would not be expected to produce adverse effects to reproductive performance and fertility.

Developmental Toxicity: This endpoint was satisfied using a developmental toxicity screening study according to the Chernoff-Kavlock method. Based on the results from this test, triethanolamine does not impair development of the fetus.

A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products

The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA-containing ingredients.

The panel stated that the amount of free diethanolamine available must be limited to the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine.

The Panel concluded that TEA and 31 related TEA-containing ingredients, are safe when formulated to be nonirritating and when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the prescribed levels. These ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed.

Dermal carcinogenicity studies performed by the NTP on TEA reported equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice based on the occurrence of liver hemangiosarcoma, some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats based on a marginal increase in the incidence of renal tubule cell adenoma. It has been hypothesized that TEA may cause liver tumours in mice via a choline-depletion mode of action. Humans are much less sensitive to this deficiency, and these hepatic findings are considered to have little relevance to humans regarding the safety of the use of TEA in personal care products.

The panel was concerned that the potential exists for dermal irritation with the use of products formulated using TEA or TEA-related ingredients. The panel specified that products containing these ingredients must be formulated to be nonirritating.

Tertiary alkyl amines such as TEA do not react with N-nitrosating agents to directly form nitrosamines. However, tertiary amines can act as precursors in nitrosamine formation by undergoing nitrosative cleavage. The resultant secondary amine (ie, diethanolamine) can then be N-nitrosated to products that may be carcinogenic. Because of the potential for this process to occur, TEA and TEA-containing ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed.

Safety Assessment of Triethanolamine and Triethanolamine-Containing Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics: International Journal of

Toxicology (supplement 1) 59S-83S. 2013

<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.901.4174&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED

Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.

Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.

Human beings 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 ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity.

Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007). No information was available on levels at which these effects might occur, though toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates.

Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air.

Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

detection of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydroperoxides was indicated by the detection of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation mixture .

On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their susceptibility towards autooxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) to these compounds by patch testing

Overall, alcohol alkoxylates (AAs) are not expected to be systemically toxic, although some short chain ethylene glycol ethers, e.g. methyl and ethyl homologues are of concern for a range of adverse health effects. They include skin and eye irritation, liver and kidney damage, bone marrow and central nervous system (CNS) depression, testicular atrophy, developmental toxicity, and immunotoxicity. For higher propyl and butyl homologues, the toxicity involves haemolysis (anaemia) with secondary effects relating to haemosiderin accumulation in the spleen, liver and kidney, and compensatory haematopoiesis in the bone marrow. Systemic toxicity was shown to decrease with increasing alkyl chain lengths and/or alkoxylation degrees (ECETOC, 2005; US EPA, 2010). The chemicals ethylene glycol hexyl ether (with a longer alkyl chain length, CAS No. 112-25-4) and diethylene glycol butyl ether (with a higher ethoxylation degree, CAS No. 112-34-5) have no evidence of systemic effects including haemolysis.

Commercially available AAs are mixtures of homologues of varying carbon chain lengths and it is possible that some of the chemicals with an average alkyl chain length $C \geq 6$ may also contain shorter alkyl chains $C < 6$. It is not practical to quantify the proportion of shorter $C < 6$ chain lengths present in such chemicals, or these shorter chain lengths may not be present at all. The available data suggest a lack of systemic toxicity for the AE chemicals with potential short alkyl chain presence (NICNASa); therefore, the toxicity of the chemicals in this assessment is unlikely to be significantly affected by the presence of shorter chain alkyl groups.

Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:

EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)

EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41

EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41

>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)

Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) .

AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO₂). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours). Half of the absorbed surfactant was excreted promptly in the urine and smaller amounts of AE appeared in the faeces and expired air (CO₂) . The metabolism of C12 AE yields PEG, carboxylic acids, and CO₂ as metabolites. The LD50 values after oral administration to rats range from about 1-15 g/kg body weight indicating a low to moderate acute toxicity.

The ability of nonionic surfactants to cause a swelling of the stratum corneum of guinea pig skin has been studied. The swelling mechanism of the skin involves a combination of ionic binding of the hydrophilic group as well as hydrophobic interactions of the alkyl chain with the substrate. One of the mechanisms of skin irritation caused by surfactants is considered to be denaturation of the proteins of skin. It has also been established that there is a connection between the potential of surfactants to denature protein in vitro and their effect on the skin.

Nonionic surfactants do not carry any net charge and, therefore, they can only form hydrophobic bonds with proteins. For this reason, proteins are not deactivated by nonionic surfactants, and proteins with poor solubility are not solubilized by nonionic surfactants. A substantial amount of toxicological data and information in vivo and in vitro demonstrates that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) being genotoxic, mutagenic or carcinogenic. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. The majority of available toxicity studies revealed NOAELs in excess of 100 mg/kg bw/d but the lowest NOAEL for an individual AE was established to be 50 mg/kg bw/day. This value was subsequently considered as a conservative, representative value in the risk assessment of AE. The effects were restricted to changes in organ weights with no histopathological organ changes with the exception of liver hypertrophy (indicative of an adaptive response to metabolism rather than a toxic effect). It is noteworthy that there was practically no difference in the NOAEL in oral studies of 90-day or 2 years of duration in rats. A comparison of the aggregate consumer exposure and the systemic NOAEL (taking into account an oral absorption value of 75%) results in a Margin of Exposure of 5,800. Taking into account the conservatism in the exposure assessment and the assigned systemic NOAEL, this margin of exposure is considered more than adequate to account for the inherent uncertainty and variability of the hazard database and inter and intra-species extrapolations.

AEs are not contact sensitizers. Neat AE are irritating to eyes and skin. The irritation potential of aqueous solutions of AEs depends on concentrations. Local dermal effects due to direct or indirect skin contact in certain use scenarios where the products are diluted are not of concern as AEs are not expected to be irritating to the skin at in-use concentrations. Potential irritation of the respiratory tract is not a concern given the very low levels of airborne AE generated as a consequence of spray cleaner aerosols or laundry powder detergent dust.

In summary, the human health risk assessment has demonstrated that the use of AE in household laundry and cleaning detergents is safe and does not cause concern with regard to consumer use.

For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers):

Skin absorption: Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm²/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest. The rates of absorption of TGBE, TGEE and TGME are at least 100-fold less than EGME, EGEE, and EGBE, their ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether counterparts, which have absorption rates that range from 214 to 2890 micrograms/ cm²/hr . Therefore, an increase in either the chain length of the alkyl substituent or the number of ethylene glycol moieties appears to lead to a decreased rate of percutaneous absorption. However, since the ratio of the change in values of the ethylene glycol to the diethylene glycol series is larger than that of the diethylene glycol to triethylene glycol series , the effect of the length of the chain and number of ethylene glycol moieties on absorption diminishes with an increased number of ethylene glycol moieties. Therefore, although tetraethylene glycol methyl ether (TetraME) and tetraethylene glycol butyl ether (TetraBE) are expected to be less permeable to skin than TGME and TGBE, the differences in permeation between these molecules may only be slight.

Metabolism: The main metabolic pathway for metabolism of ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers (EGME, EGEE, and EGBE) is oxidation via alcohol and aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALD/ADH) that leads to the formation of an alkoxy acids. Alkoxy acids are the only toxicologically significant metabolites of glycol ethers that have been detected *in vivo*. The principal metabolite of TGME is believed to be 2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy] acetic acid . Although ethylene glycol, a known kidney toxicant, has been identified as an impurity or a minor metabolite of glycol ethers in animal studies it does not appear to contribute to the toxicity of glycol ethers.

The metabolites of category members are not likely to be metabolized to any large extent to toxic molecules such as ethylene glycol or the mono alkoxy acids because metabolic breakdown of the ether linkages also has to occur

Acute toxicity: Category members generally display low acute toxicity by the oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure. Signs of toxicity in animals receiving lethal oral doses of TGBE included loss of righting reflex and flaccid muscle tone, coma, and heavy breathing. Animals administered lethal oral doses of TGEE exhibited lethargy, ataxia, blood in the urogenital area and piloerection before death.

Irritation: The data indicate that the glycol ethers may cause mild to moderate skin irritation. TGEE and TGBE are highly irritating to the eyes. Other category members show low eye irritation.

Repeat dose toxicity: Results of these studies suggest that repeated exposure to moderate to high doses of the glycol ethers in this category is required to produce systemic toxicity

In a 21-day dermal study, TGME, TGEE, and TGBE were administered to rabbits at 1,000 mg/kg/day. Erythema and oedema were observed. In addition, testicular degeneration (scored as trace in severity) was observed in one rabbit given TGEE and one rabbit given TGME.

Testicular effects included spermatid giant cells, focal tubular hypospermatogenesis, and increased cytoplasmic vacuolisation . Due to a high incidence of similar spontaneous changes

in normal New Zealand White rabbits , the testicular effects were considered not to be related to treatment . Thus, the NOAELs for TGME, TGEE and TGBE were established at 1000 mg/kg/day. Findings from this report were considered unremarkable.

A 2-week dermal study was conducted in rats administered TGME at doses of 1,000, 2,500, and 4,000 mg/kg/day . In this study, significantly-increased red blood cells at 4,000 mg/kg/day and significantly-increased urea concentrations in the urine at 2,500 mg/kg/day were observed. A few of the rats given 2,500 or 4,000 mg/kg/day had watery caecal contents and/or

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

	haemolysed blood in the stomach These gross pathologic observations were not associated with any histologic abnormalities in these tissues or alterations in haematologic and clinical chemistry parameters. A few males and females treated with either 1,000 or 2,500 mg/kg/day had a few small scabs or crusts at the test site. These alterations were slight in degree and did not adversely affect the rats. In a 13-week drinking water study, TGME was administered to rats at doses of 400, 1,200, and 4,000 mg/kg/day. Statistically-significant changes in relative liver weight were observed at 1,200 mg/kg/day and higher. Histopathological effects included hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolisation (minimal to mild in most animals) and hypertrophy (minimal to mild) in males at all doses and hepatocellular hypertrophy (minimal to mild) in high dose females. These effects were statistically significant at 4,000 mg/kg/day. Cholangiofibrosis was observed in 7/15 high-dose males; this effect was observed in a small number of bile ducts and was of mild severity. Significant, small decreases in total test session motor activity were observed in the high-dose animals, but no other neurological effects were observed. The changes in motor activity were secondary to systemic toxicity. Mutagenicity: Mutagenicity studies have been conducted for several category members. All <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> studies were negative at concentrations up to 5,000 micrograms/plate and 5,000 mg/kg, respectively, indicating that the category members are not genotoxic at the concentrations used in these studies. The uniformly negative outcomes of various mutagenicity studies performed on category members lessen the concern for carcinogenicity. Reproductive toxicity: Although mating studies with either the category members or surrogates have not been performed, several of the repeated dose toxicity tests with the surrogates have included examination of reproductive organs. A lower molecular weight glycol ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether (EGME), has been shown to be a testicular toxicant. In addition, results of repeated dose toxicity tests with TGME clearly show testicular toxicity at an oral dose of 4,000 mg/kg/day four times greater than the limit dose of 1,000 mg/kg/day recommended for repeat dose studies. It should be noted that TGME is 350 times less potent for testicular effects than EGME. TGME is not associated with testicular toxicity, TetraME is not likely to be metabolised by any large extent to 2-MAA (the toxic metabolite of EGME), and a mixture containing predominantly methylated glycol ethers in the C5-C11 range does not produce testicular toxicity (even when administered intravenously at 1,000 mg/kg/day). Developmental toxicity: The bulk of the evidence shows that effects on the foetus are not noted in treatments with 1,000 mg/kg/day during gestation. At 1,250 to 1,650 mg/kg/day TGME (in the rat) and 1,500 mg/kg/day (in the rabbit), the developmental effects observed included skeletal variants and decreased body weight gain.
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 produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. For alkyl alcohols C6-13: This group of products are very similar in terms of physicochemical and toxicological properties. Interpolation of data can be used to assess the alkyl alcohols for which data is not available. Acute toxicity: All of these alcohols have a low order of toxicity in rats via the oral route. The LD50 for C6-branched and linear alcohols were >3700 mg/kg; LD50s for the C6-8, C7-9, C8-10, C9-11 and C11-14 branched alkyl alcohols were all >2000 mg/kg. These alcohols have a low order of toxicity via the dermal route. Dermal LD50s were greater than 2600 mg/kg. Subchronic toxicity: Repeat dose studies indicate these alcohols have a low order of subchronic toxicity by both the oral and dermal route. Further they demonstrate that these alcohols display a consistent degree of subchronic toxicity by these routes. Developmental toxicity: Studies demonstrate that the alcohols are not selective developmental toxicants by either the oral or inhalation route of exposure. Inhalation of alkyl alcohols C6-13 is a primary concern during industrial use, particularly for lower molecular weight alcohols. Collectively the weight of evidence demonstrates that these alcohols have a low order of maternal toxicity and do not induce signs of developmental toxicity until maternal toxicity is observed. The NOAELs for inhalation reflect the maximum achievable vapour concentration. Reproductive toxicity: Developmental toxicity studies for several of these alcohols, conducted by the oral route, produce consistent results and demonstrate that these substances do not affect reproductive parameters. Although a slight increase in resorptions was observed in several studies, this occurred only in the highest dose group and in the presence of overt maternal toxicity. Genotoxicity: The weight of evidence from existing data supports the conclusion that these materials are not genotoxic. Further data to support this assessment comes from a series of alkyl acetates C6-13. Alkyl acetates are produced from alkyl alcohols and undergo metabolism by esterases to produce acetic acid and the corresponding alkyl alcohol. There is no evidence for genotoxicity with these compounds in a variety of strains of <i>S. typhimurium</i> in the presence or absence of metabolic activation. C6, C6-8, C7-9 and C11-14 alkyl acetates produced negative results in the Ames test. Based on data for structurally similar substances these alcohols are not expected to be clastogenic. Alkyl acetates can also be used to predict clastogenic potential of alkyl alcohols. Although there is evidence of cytotoxicity at extremely high doses, no clastogenic activity was seen in a homologous family of alkyl acetates. Metabolism: Alkyl alcohols are broken down, in the body, by mitochondrial beta-oxidation or by cytochrome P450 omega and omega-minus oxidation. The alcohol undergoes various oxidative steps to yield other alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, carboxylic acids and carbon dioxide. Data for monohydric, aliphatic alcohols show a systematic variation according to molecular weight in a manner similar to other homologous series. The body handles aliphatic hydrocarbons in a similar manner via oxidative conversion to alcohols, ketones, and eventual elimination as carbon dioxide and carboxylic acids. The undegraded alcohols can be conjugated either directly or as a metabolite with glucuronic acid, sulfuric acid or glycine and are rapidly excreted. Intermediate aldehydes may be reactive and bind with DNA and/or proteins.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases: In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas. All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms. Unlike other petroleum product categories (e.g. gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, etc.), the inorganic and hydrocarbon constituents of hydrocarbon gases can be evaluated for hazard individually to then predict the screening level hazard of the Category members. Acute toxicity: No acute toxicity LC50 values have been derived for the C1 -C4 and C5- C6 hydrocarbon (HC) fractions because no mortality was observed at the highest exposure levels tested (~ 5 mg/l) for these petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. The order of acute toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents from most to least toxic is: C5-C6 HCs (LC50 > 1063 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LC50 > 10,000 ppm) > benzene (LC50 = 13,700 ppm) > butadiene (LC50 = 129,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen). Repeat dose toxicity: With the exception of the asphyxiant gases, repeated dose toxicity has been observed in individual selected petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. Based upon LOAEL values, the order of order of repeated-dose toxicity of these constituents from most toxic to the least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL >=10 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 6,625 ppm) > butadiene (LOAEL = 8,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen). Genotoxicity: <i>In vitro</i>: The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for <i>in vitro</i> genotoxicity. The exceptions are: benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in bacterial and mammalian <i>in vitro</i> test systems. <i>In vivo</i>: The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for <i>in vivo</i> genotoxicity. The exceptions are benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in <i>in vivo</i> test systems. Developmental toxicity: Developmental effects were induced by two of the petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and the C5 - C6 hydrocarbon fraction. No developmental toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon

	gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for developmental toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of acute toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL = 20 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=1,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 3,463 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (NOAEL >=5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen). Reproductive toxicity: Reproductive effects were induced by only two petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and isobutane (a constituent of the the C1-C4 hydrocarbon fraction). No reproductive toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of reproductive toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL = 300 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=6,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (NOAEL .>=6,521 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% isobutane) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen)
STEARIC ACID & TRIETHANOLAMINE & LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED & CETYL ALCOHOL	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.
STEARIC ACID & TRIETHANOLAMINE & LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED	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.
TRIETHANOLAMINE & LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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					
Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.22mg/l	2
triethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	Not Available	Fish	>1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>107<260mg/l	2
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.4	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	565.2-658.3mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	169mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	11800mg/l	2
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.225mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.2mg/L	5
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.139mg/l	2
cetyl alcohol	LC50	96h	Fish	1.5mg/L	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.01mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.047mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	NOEC(ECx)	1440h	Fish	>=0.001mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.01mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2

	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
stearic acid	LOW	LOW
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW
cetyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
stearic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 8.23)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 3.4)
cetyl alcohol	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.73)
hydrocarbon propellant	LOW (LogKOW = 3.39)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
stearic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 11670)
triethanolamine	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
cetyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 3786)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. - Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. - Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. - Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

14.1 UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2 UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	2L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A98 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2 UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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
stearic acid	Not Applicable
triethanolamine	Not Applicable
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
cetyl alcohol	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
stearic acid	Not Applicable
triethanolamine	Not Applicable
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
cetyl alcohol	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

stearic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Instrument 2022 (IChEMS Register) - Schedule 3 - Relevant industrial chemicals that have the potential to cause harm to the environment
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

triethanolamine 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 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Instrument 2022 (IChEMS Register) - Schedule 4 - Relevant industrial chemicals that may cause harm to the environment
- Australia Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) Comparable Chemicals Table
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cetyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (triethanolamine; lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated; cetyl alcohol; hydrocarbon propellant)
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	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (stearic acid; lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated; cetyl alcohol; hydrocarbon propellant)
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	28/08/2026
Initial Date	28/08/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	28/08/2026	Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors

Xtracare Men's Full Body Deodorant Spray

- ▶ 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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