



JTC IMPORT/EXPORT P/L

Personal Care All-In-One Micellar Cleansing Water 8 fl oz

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7951-60

Version No: 4.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 20/05/2025

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Personal Care All-In-One Micellar Cleansing Water 8 fl oz
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 82380
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	Cosmetic use. 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 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#: 7951-60)
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]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-41-5	1-5	hexylene glycol
68650-39-5	1-5	disodium cocoamphodiacetate
122-99-6	0.5-1	ethylene glycol phenyl ether
9005-64-5	0.5-1	sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated
383178-66-3	0.5-1	sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate
56-81-5	0.5-1	glycerol
97-59-6	0.1-0.5	allantoin
112-27-6	0.05-0.1	triethylene glycol
81-13-0	0.05-0.1	d-panthenol
139-33-3	0.05-0.1	EDTA disodium salt
70445-33-9	0.01-0.05	ethylhexylglycerin
5949-29-1	<0.01	citric acid, monohydrate
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

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
 - ▶ Dry chemical powder.
 - ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
 - ▶ Carbon dioxide.
 - ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
- Do not use water jets.

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.
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	▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ 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.
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) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid 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	No special handling procedures required. No protective clothing required due to physical form of product.
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

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	hexylene glycol	Hexylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	25 ppm / 121 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Ingredient		Original IDLH			Revised IDLH	
hexylene glycol		Not Available			Not Available	
disodium cocoamphodiacetate		Not Available			Not Available	
ethylene glycol phenyl ether		Not Available			Not Available	

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
allantoin	Not Available	Not Available
triethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
d-panthenol	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA disodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
ethylhexylglycerin	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid, monohydrate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions.
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	- Overalls. - P.V.C apron. - Barrier cream. - Skin cleansing cream. - Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
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 A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P3	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P3	A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.2-6.8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available

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Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not 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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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	Not Available	Not Available
hexylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8560 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 465mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 465mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
disodium cocoamphodiacetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Severe

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ethylene glycol phenyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 250ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 6mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.1 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >33000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.85 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
allantoin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
triethylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Guinea) LD50: 7900 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
d-panthenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500ug - Mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 15000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/4H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
EDTA disodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ethylhexylglycerin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human - woman): 5%/2D
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.83 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human - woman): 5%/2D (intermittent)
citric acid, monohydrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 5790 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/30S - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild

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

HEXYLENE GLYCOL

Hexylene glycol is of low acute toxicity but may be acutely lethal at very high doses. It may cause reversible irritation of the skin and eye. Repeated exposure may cause irreversible damage to the liver and stomach and partly reversible kidney damage. It is likely not to cause mutations or affect reproduction or development of the unborn.

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DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIACETATE	Generally these amphoteric surfactants do not seem to irritate the skin, but they mildly irritate the eye. They also do not cause mutations. Information on effects on reproduction and ability to cause cancer is unavailable. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Imidazoline-derived amphoteric surfactants have a low acute toxicity after oral administration to rats. They do not seem to be irritating to the skin and may be slightly irritating to the eye. They did not cause gene mutations.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	Bacterial cell mutagen The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol, phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, testing in humans indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low. Testing suggests that at current human exposure levels, this group of chemicals does not cause maternal or developmental toxicity. Animal testing shows no cancer-causing evidence, with little or no genetic toxicity. It has been concluded that these materials would not present a safety concern at current levels of use, as fragrance ingredients.
SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel concluded that listed polysorbates are safe in cosmetics when formulated to be non-irritating. This conclusion supersedes the conclusion reached in the 1984, 2000, and 2001 CIR safety assessments. This safety assessment combines polysorbates reviewed in 3 previous safety assessments with other polysorbates that have not been reviewed by the CIR Panel into a group of 80 polyethoxylated sorbitan or sorbitol esters of fatty acid. Following oral administration of polysorbate 20 to rats, ester bonds of polysorbates are hydrolyzed within the digestive tract by pancreatic lipase. Free fatty acids were absorbed from the digestive tract and oxidized and excreted, mainly as carbon dioxide in exhaled breath. No migration of the polyoxyethylene sorbitan into the thymus lymph nodes has been demonstrated. No sex difference has been detected in the disposition of polysorbates in rats. Following oral ingestion of polysorbate 20 in humans, 90% or more of the administered substance was excreted in the feces as metabolites, with the polyoxyethylene sorbitan structure maintained, and 2%-3% of these metabolites were excreted in the urine. The Panel considered the data available to characterize the potential for polysorbates to cause systemic toxicity, irritation, sensitization, reproductive and developmental toxicity, and genotoxicity. They noted the lack of systemic toxicity at low and moderate doses in several acute and repeated-dose oral exposure studies, and low toxicity at high doses; little or no irritation or sensitization in multiple tests of dermal and ocular exposure; the absence of genotoxicity in multiple Ames tests and chromosome aberration tests, and minimal irritation and lack of sensitization in tests of dermal exposure at concentration of use. The Panel recognizes that there are data gaps regarding use and concentration of these ingredients. However, the overall information available on the types of products in which these ingredients are used, concentrations of use and the similar pattern of use raise no safety concerns. The Panel note that polysorbate 20, polysorbate 65, and polysorbate 80 were shown to enhance dermal drug absorption. The Panel cautions that care should be taken in formulating cosmetic products that may contain these ingredients in combination with any ingredients whose safety was based on their lack of dermal absorption, or when dermal absorption was a concern. Especially, care should be taken when creating formulations intended for use on infants. To address the possible presence of 1,4-dioxane and ethylene oxide impurities in these ingredients, the Panel stressed that the cosmetics industry should continue to use the necessary procedures to limit these impurities from the PEG ingredients before blending them into cosmetic formulations. The Panel expressed concern about pesticide residues and heavy metals that may be present in botanical (ie, coconut-derived) ingredients. They stressed that the cosmetics industry should continue to use current good manufacturing practices (cGMPs) to limit impurities. Data from the 1984 safety assessment suggested that polysorbates caused a slight enhancement of tumor development caused by 7,12-dimethyl-benz[a]anthracene (DMBA) and N-methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG); however, the data were not consistent. For other compounds, the tumorigenic properties of 3-methyl-cholanthrene (MCA) and 3,4-benz[a]pyrene (BP) were not enhanced by polysorbates. Since the tumor enhancement effects were inconsistent and depended on the simultaneous exposure to strong chemical carcinogens, which are not present in cosmetics, the Panel felt that the weak tumor enhancement effects were not relevant to cosmetic formulations. Because some studies showed minimal irritation at concentrations that are used in cosmetics, the Panel cautioned that products containing these ingredients should be formulated to be non-irritating. It was noted that at the time of the 2001 safety assessment on sorbeth beeswaxes, the Panel had recommended that cosmetic formulations containing PEGs not be used on damaged skin because of the possibility of renal toxicity when PEGs were applied to severely damaged skin, such as in burn patients. Since then, PEGs have been re-reviewed and the additional data demonstrated minimal dermal penetration of low-molecular weight PEGs. The amount of PEGs that would penetrate the stratum corneum barrier, even if damaged, from the use of cosmetics was well below the level of renal toxicity. Therefore, the Panel has removed the caveat that PEGs should not be used on damaged skin. The Panel strongly asserted that it is inappropriate to apply cosmetic products containing high concentrations of PEGs to individuals exhibiting barrier skin disruption through both the stratum corneum and the epidermis. The Panel discussed the issue of incidental inhalation exposure from spray products, including aerosol and pump hair sprays, spray deodorants, spray body and hand products, and spray moisturizing products. The limited acute exposure data available from 1 new inhalation study and 1 historical tracheal study suggest little potential for respiratory effects at relevant doses. These ingredients are reportedly used at concentrations up to 4% in cosmetic products that may be aerosolized. The Panel noted that 95%-99% of droplets/particles would not be respirable to any appreciable amount. Coupled with the small actual exposure in the breathing zone and the concentrations at which the ingredients are used, the available information indicates that incidental inhalation would not be a significant route of exposure that might lead to local respiratory or systemic effects. Safety Assessment of Polysorbates as Used in Cosmetic July 2015 https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/PSorba_062015_FR_0.pdf For sorbitan esters, ethoxylated (syn: polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters): Some of the early short-term studies with these polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters in rats and hamsters showed deleterious effects. Subsequent work suggests that these were largely due to diarrhoea resulting from a large amount of unabsorbed polyglycol, possibly aggravated in some experiments by the use of an unsuitable basal diet. Since that time there has been considerable improvement in testing procedures, and more extensive long-term studies have been carried out. It seems reasonable therefore to base the evaluation of these substances on the levels causing no adverse effects indicated by the results of the more recent investigations. The significance of the local tumours which were produced by injection has been discussed at the meeting of the Scientific Group (1966). No increase in tumour incidence has followed the oral intake of polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters. Furthermore, large doses of the oleate and stearate have been well tolerated by human subjects. Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monoester of lauric, oleic, palmitic and stearic acid and triester of stearic acid Seventeenth Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, Wld Hlth Org. Techn. Rep. Ser., 1974, No. 539; FAO Nutrition Meetings Report Series, 1974, No. 53. 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. The sorbitan esters are agents that typically find use as emulsifiers, stabilizers, and thickeners in foods, cosmetics and medical products. They do not represent a toxicological concern since they are derived from naturally occurring materials and are ultimately metabolised back to these same natural constituents.
SODIUM LAURYL GLUCOSE CARBOXYLATE	Alkyl polyglycoside analogues show low acute toxicity if given by mouth. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. At very high concentrations, alkyl glycosides are considered irritant, with the risk of serious damage to the eyes. However, it does not irritate the skin.
GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.

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TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL	For triethylene glycol : Reproductive Data: Reproductivity tests in animals have been negative. Mutagenicity Data: No adverse mutagenic effects are anticipated. Teratogenicity Data: Teratogenicity tests in animals have been negative. Respiratory / Skin Sensitization Data: None known. Synergistic Materials: Alcohols/Glycols: Alcohols may interact synergistically with chlorinated solvents (example - carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, bromotrichloromethane), dithiocarbamates (example - disulfiram), dimethylnitrosamine and thioacetamide. Other Studies Relevant to Material: Triethylene Glycol was given to rats by inclusion in the diet for 90 days at concentrations of 10,000, 20,000, or 50,000 ppm. At the highest dose, there were decreases in body weight. Physiologic responses to these high doses were observed in kidney weight and urinalysis. No specific organ toxicity was seen. In a 9-day (whole body) repeated exposure (6 h/day) study with rats, mortality occurred at 4,284 mg/M3 and effects included eye irritation and increased alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase activities; at 494 mg/M3, there was slightly increased alkaline phosphatase activity. In a sensory irritation study in mice, exposure to high concentrations of triethylene glycol aerosol resulted in decreased respiratory rate. The RD50, or concentration that produced a 50% decrease in respiratory rate, was 5.1 mg/L.
D-PANTHENOL	Peroxyacyl nitrates (PANs) are powerful irritants to the airway and eye which are present in photochemical smog. They are formed from a peroxyacyl radical and nitrogen dioxide. They are both toxic and irritating as they dissolve more in water than ozone. They cause excessive tear secretion even at extremely low concentrations. Irritation to the eye is reversible. Other effects include chest discomfort, lung injury, asthma, chronic bronchitis and reduced resistance to infection. In humans, PAN caused slightly reduced lung function and increased oxygen requirement. Animal testing showed that PANs can reduce resistance to bacterial pneumonia. Longer-term exposure in animals has resulted in increased death rates, red cell counts, lung weight, abnormal behaviour, slowed growth, severe inflammation, and cell changes in the airway, including potentially pre-cancerous changes, inflammation, fibrosis and emphysema. Both PANs and their chlorinated derivatives are said to cause mutations and they may contribute to skin cancer; results from testing for genetic damage have been mixed.
EDTA DISODIUM SALT	For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts: EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application. EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body. The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, such as zinc deficiency. These appear to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects. EDTA and its salts are mostly eliminated through the urine, with 5% eliminated via the bile, along with the metal ions which are bound to it. Trisodium EDTA has not been found to cause cancer. EDTA and its salts are not likely to cause harm to children and infants at levels likely to be encountered.
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN	Oral (-) LD50: >2000 mg/kg OECD 401 Skin: non-irritant OECD 404 Dermal (-) LD50: >2000 mg/kg OECD 402 Eye: irritant OECD 405 Non-sensitising (OECD 406) The no toxic effect level for oral application to rats over 28 days is 100 mg/kg/day. A NOEL cannot be determined. OECD 407 No experimental information on genotoxicity in vitro or in vivo available. * Schulke Alkyl glyceryl ethers (AGEs) often act as surfactants or skin conditioning agents in cosmetics. These substances show minimal dermal penetration. Furthermore, a review of the available data on toxicity revealed: an absence of genotoxicity in studies using ethylhexylglycerin, chimyl alcohol, batyl alcohol, and glyceryl allyl ether; an absence of reproductive and developmental toxicity in oral studies using ethylhexylglycerin; negative skin irritation/sensitization data in studies using ethylhexylglycerin and chimyl alcohol; and negative phototoxicity/photoallergenicity data in studies using ethylhexylglycerin. Overall, the available toxicity data, coupled with the limited dermal penetration, suggested that these ingredients could be used safely in the present practices of use and concentration. Oral toxicity: Using chimyl alcohol a surrogate of this group approximately 95% is absorbed following oral administration with 40% recovered (as metabolites) in the urine after 12 hours. The lymph shows significant absorption (50%) whilst triglycerides, phospholipids and free fatty acids also seem to incorporate the absorbed substance. No mortalities or exposure-related toxicological findings were observed in rats dosed orally with undiluted ethylhexylglycerin or chimyl alcohol. Ethylhexylglycerin administered orally to rats, at doses up to 800 mg/kg/day, in a 13-week study did not result in any treatment-related deaths, macroscopic observations, or neurotoxicity. A statistically significant increase in absolute and relative-to-body weight liver weights was observed in males of all dose groups and females of the highest dose group. A dose of 50 mg/kg/day (lowest dose) was considered the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) in one study and no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in another. There were no treatment-related mortalities in rats dosed orally with ethylhexylglycerin at doses up to 1,500 mg/kg for 28 days. Increased liver and adrenal weights were observed in the highest dose group, and microscopic findings included slight to moderate liver hypertrophy in rats of all 3 dose groups. The 100 mg/kg dose was defined as the no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL). Dermal toxicity: Mean absorption of another surrogate, ethylhexylglycerin through the skin of rabbits is insignificant (0.2% at approximately 2 hours post application) and there were no signs of skin irritation. The quantity of ethylhexylglycerin in the plasma was below the detection limit at the end of the 4 h application period. Over a range of 3 concentrations (44.65, 47.15, and 54.94%) applied to human skin in vitro, mean penetration rates of 2.38, 8.19, and 20.38 ug/cm2/h were reported. Chimyl alcohol was classified as a mild skin irritant in rabbits after a single application, but was a non-irritating to the skin of rabbits in a cumulative skin irritation study. Skin sensitisation was not observed in guinea pigs tested with 0.5% ethylhexylglycerin during induction and challenged with a higher concentration (50%) in the maximization test. Local lymph node assay results for ethylhexylglycerin at concentrations up to 50% were also negative. Products containing ethylhexylglycerin at concentrations ranging from 0.4% to ~1% were neither skin irritants nor sensitizers. Ethylhexylglycerin was not phototoxic or photoallergenic in guinea pigs when tested at concentrations up to 100% in the presence of UVA/UVB light. Chimyl alcohol suppressed the production of chemical mediators of UVB-irradiated keratinocytes in vitro and substantially suppressed UV-induced tanning in human skin. Based on these findings, a new concept for skin whitening via controlling keratinocyte function was proposed No mortalities or signs of skin irritation or abnormal necropsy findings were observed after undiluted ethylhexylglycerin was applied to the skin of rats. Necropsy findings were unremarkable. There were no treatment-related mortalities in rats dosed orally with ethylhexylglycerin at doses up to 1,500 mg/kg for 28 days. Increased liver and adrenal weights were observed in the highest dose group, and microscopic findings included slight to moderate liver hypertrophy in rats of all 3 dose groups. The 100 mg/kg dose was defined as the no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL). Ocular toxicity: Undiluted ethylhexylglycerin was severely irritating, but 5% ethylhexylglycerin was mildly irritating, to the eyes of rabbits Inhalation toxicity: In an acute inhalation toxicity study using groups of rats exposed to ethylhexylglycerin (nose-only, mean achieved concentrations of 1.89, 2.96, and 4.98 mg/l), a concentration-related increase in mortality was observed. The lung was described as a target organ, based on rapid deaths, severe respiratory changes, and abnormal colouration and enlargement of the lungs. Parenteral toxicity: Batyl alcohol stimulated haematopoiesis (both red and white blood cells, following subcutaneous injection) in repeated dose studies involving rats and guinea pigs. Developmental toxicity: The results of visceral and skeletal examinations in litters of female rats given oral doses of ethylhexylglycerin (up to 800 mg/kg/day) were negative. In the one-generation developmental toxicity study (same doses) involving male and female rats, oestrous cycles were comparable between groups, but the fertility index for rats of the highest dose group was lower when compared to controls. There were no treatment-related effects on implantation. Necropsy findings in dosed rats found dead or killed did not indicate any treatment-related changes. The no-observed-effect-level (NOEL) for developmental toxicity in both sexes was 50/mg/kg/day Genotoxicity: Ethylhexylglycerin, chimyl alcohol, batyl alcohol, glyceryl allyl ether were all non-genotoxic in the Ames test under a variety of conditions. No genotoxicity or clastogenic was exhibited in any of the AGEs using the micronucleus, chromosomal aberration assays assays, Studies on the carcinogenicity of the AGEs were not found in the published literature
DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIACETATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIACETATE & GLYCEROL & TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL & EDTA DISODIUM SALT & CITRIC ACID, MONOHYDRATE	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.		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER & SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED & D-PANTHENOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
SODIUM LAURYL GLUCOSE CARBOXYLATE & EDTA DISODIUM SALT	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.		
D-PANTHENOL & CITRIC ACID, MONOHYDRATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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

Personal Care All-In-One Micellar Cleansing Water 8 fl oz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hexylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2400-3200mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>429mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	429mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	4	
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	EC50	48h	Crustacea	460mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Fish	5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	154mg/l	2
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	383mg/l	2
sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.83mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.98mg/l	2
glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>11mg/L	2
EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1	
allantoin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2

Continued...

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triethylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>6500<13000mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4566mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	37.29mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
d-panthenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
EDTA disodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>60mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	25mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
ethylhexylglycerin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	78.3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Fish	<1.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	48.28mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	60.2mg/l	2
citric acid, monohydrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hexylene glycol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW
glycerol	LOW	LOW
allantoin	HIGH	HIGH
triethylene glycol	LOW	LOW
d-panthenol	LOW	LOW
EDTA disodium salt	LOW	LOW
citric acid, monohydrate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hexylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5802)
disodium cocoamphodiacetate	LOW (LogKOW = -4.59)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = -2.03)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
allantoin	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1386)
triethylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.75)
d-panthenol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.92)
EDTA disodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -11.7)
citric acid, monohydrate	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hexylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 12.12)
glycerol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
allantoin	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
triethylene glycol	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
d-panthenol	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

Continued...

Ingredient	Mobility
EDTA disodium salt	LOW (Log KOC = 1046)
citric acid, monohydrate	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. 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
hexylene glycol	Not Available
disodium cocoamphodiacetate	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
allantoin	Not Available
triethylene glycol	Not Available
d-panthenol	Not Available
EDTA disodium salt	Not Available
ethylhexylglycerin	Not Available
citric acid, monohydrate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
hexylene glycol	Not Available
disodium cocoamphodiacetate	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
allantoin	Not Available
triethylene glycol	Not Available
d-panthenol	Not Available
EDTA disodium salt	Not Available
ethylhexylglycerin	Not Available
citric acid, monohydrate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

hexylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

disodium cocoamphodiacetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ethylene glycol phenyl ether 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 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

allantoin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

triethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

d-panthenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

EDTA disodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ethylhexylglycerin is found on the following regulatory lists

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

citric acid, monohydrate 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	No (sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate)
Canada - NDSL	No (hexylene glycol; disodium cocoamphodiacetate; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; glycerol; allantoin; triethylene glycol; d-panthenol; EDTA disodium salt; ethylhexylglycerin; citric acid, monohydrate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate)
Japan - ENCS	No (disodium cocoamphodiacetate; sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate)
Korea - KECI	No (sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (hexylene glycol; disodium cocoamphodiacetate; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate; glycerol; allantoin; triethylene glycol; d-panthenol; EDTA disodium salt; citric acid, monohydrate); No (ethylhexylglycerin)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (disodium cocoamphodiacetate; sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (disodium cocoamphodiacetate; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; sodium lauryl glucose carboxylate; allantoin; ethylhexylglycerin)
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	02/06/2025
Initial Date	20/05/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	21/05/2025	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal

Continued...

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
		considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Transport information - Transport, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use, Name
4.1	02/06/2025	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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