

Clarisse - Make-up Remover Towelettes in PDQ

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7951-56

Version No: 2.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Clarisse - Make-up Remover Towelettes in PDQ
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 82409
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	NOTES: Hazard statements relates to the solution used to impregnate the cloth wipe. 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#: 7951-56)
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, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
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.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		cloth wipe impregnated with
68937-54-2	1-2	<u>dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated</u>
111937-03-2	1-2	<u>cetearyl isononanoate</u>
57-55-6	1-2	<u>propylene glycol</u>
122-99-6	0.9-1.2	<u>ethylene glycol phenyl ether</u>
65-85-0	0.9-1.2	<u>benzoic acid</u>
520-45-6	0.9-1.2	<u>dehydroacetic acid</u>
90387-76-1	0.5-1	<u>sodium cocoamphoacetate</u>
56-81-5	0.5-1	<u>glycerol</u>
Not Available	0.2-0.5	fragrance, proprietary
9005-64-5	0.1-0.5	<u>sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated</u>
13235-36-4	0.1-0.2	<u>EDTA tetrasodium salt</u>
77-92-9	0.01-0.1	<u>citric acid</u>
85507-69-3	<0.01	<u>Aloes, extract</u>
84082-60-0	<0.01	<u>Chamomile recutita oil</u>
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

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

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - Wash out immediately with fresh running water. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:

- foam.

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- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) 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	Moderate hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ 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 protective clothing required due to physical form of product. No special handling procedures required.
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 strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

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Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150 ppm / 474 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	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
dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
cetearyl isononanoate	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available	Not Available
dehydroacetic acid	Not Available	Not Available
sodium cocoamphoacetate	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available	Not Available
Chamomile recutica oil	Not Available	Not Available
water	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	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

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
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C

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

VITON	C
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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)

* 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Wipes impregnated with white liquid with characteristic odour; liquid part partly mixes with water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	5-5.5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
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/m ³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m ³)	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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Clarisse - Make-up Remover Towelettes in PDQ	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
cetearyl isononanoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.7 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - child): 30%/96H(continuous) - Moderate
		Skin (Human - man): 10%/2D
		Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 104mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin (Human): 20%
		Skin (Human): 500mg/7D - Mild
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]
benzoic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.007 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 0.25%/1H
		Skin (Human): 0.76%/40M - Mild
		Skin (Human): 22mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
dehydroacetic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000<5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sodium cocoamphoacetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 15900 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Severe
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Severe

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	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
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not 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/14h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >33000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
EDTA tetrasodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 630 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1900ug
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - man): 0.2%
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Aloes, extract	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Chamomile recutica oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - child): 2.5% - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, 3-HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYL, ETHOXYLATED	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
CETEARYL ISONONANOATE	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5000 mg/m3/4h(OECD 436)*Eye : Not irritating * Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics. Skin corrosion/irritation rabbit: Slightly irritating.(OECD Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/irritation rabbit: (OECD Guideline 405) Respiratory/Skin sensitization Assessment of sensitization: Skin sensitizing effects were not observed in animal studies. Experimental/calculated data: Guinea pig maximization test guinea pig: Non-sensitizing.(OECD Guideline 406) Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment of mutagenicity: The substance was not mutagenic in bacteria. The substance was not mutagenic in mammalian cell culture. The substance was not mutagenic in a test with mammals. Ames-test Bacteria: negative (OECD Guideline 471) Carcinogenicity Assessment of carcinogenicity The whole of the information assessable provides no indication of a carcinogenic effect. Reproductive toxicity Assessment of reproduction toxicity: Animal studies gave no indication of a developmental toxic effect at doses that were not toxic to the parental animals. Developmental toxicity Assessment of teratogenicity: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies. Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Assessment of STOT single: Based on the available information there is no specific target organ toxicity to be expected after a single exposure Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Repeated oral uptake of the substance did not cause substance-related effect * BASF SDS Cetiol SN
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. Poisonings are usually due to injection through a vein or accidental swallowing of large amounts by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low. Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce a slight, temporary inflammation of the conjunctiva. Exposure to mists may cause irritation of both the eye and the upper airway. Inhalation of propylene glycol vapours may be irritating to some individuals. It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely, such as fogs for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eye wash stations. Propylene glycol is metabolized in humans to pyruvic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and propionaldehyde; the last of which is potentially hazardous. Propylene glycol show s no evidence of causing cancer or genetic toxicity.

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	Research has suggested that individuals who cannot tolerate propylene glycol probably experience a special form of irritation, but they only rarely develop allergic contact dermatitis. Other investigators believe that the incidence of allergic contact dermatitis in people exposed to propylene glycol may be greater than 2% in patients with eczema. One study strongly suggests a connection between airborne concentrations of propylene glycol in houses and development of asthma and allergic reactions, such as inflammation of the nose and hives, in children. Another study suggested that the concentration of PGEs (propylene glycol and glycol ethers) in indoor air is linked to increased risk of developing numerous respiratory and immune disorders in children, including asthma, hay fever, eczema and allergies, with increased risk ranging from 50% to 180%. This concentration has been linked to use of water-based paints and water-based system cleansers. Patients with bladder inflammation and vulvodynia (chronic pain of the vulva) may be especially sensitive to propylene glycol. Women suffering with yeast infections may notice that some over the counter creams cause intense burning. Post-menopausal women who require the use of an oestrogen cream may notice that creams made with propylene glycol often cause extremely uncomfortable burning along the vulva and around the anus. Some electronic cigarette users who inhale propylene glycol vapour may experience dryness of the throat or shortness of breath. Adverse responses to administration of drugs which use propylene glycol as an incipient have been seen in a number of people especially at high doses. These include low blood pressure, slow heart rate, ECG abnormalities, heartbeat irregularities, lactic acidosis, breakdown of red cells and cardiac arrest.
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.
BENZOIC ACID	Mutagenicity: Bacterial reverse mutation test (S. typhimurium): not mutagenic (OECD 471, EC B.13/14; Ames test) In vitro mammalian chromosome aberration (Chinese hamster fibroblasts): negative Reproductive toxicity: 4 generation study in rats: Oral NOAEL >500 mg/kg bw/day STOT single exposure: In a repeated inhalation study benzoic acid appeared to be irritating to the respiratory tract at high doses * DSM SDS For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level. This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.
DEHYDROACETIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria.
SODIUM COCOAMPHOACETATE	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.
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.
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.²⁴ 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

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	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.
EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT	* Sigma Aldrich - for the dihydrate 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.
CITRIC ACID	For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low. In contrast, irritation, particularly of the eyes but also the airways and the skin, is the main hazard presented by citric acid.
ALOE, EXTRACT	Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Whole leaf extract of Aloe vera was tested for carcinogenicity after oral administration in one 2-year study in mice, and one 2-year study in rats. In male and female rats, drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera caused significantly increased incidences of adenoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum) and carcinoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum), tumours rarely developed spontaneously in rats. In the 2-year study in mice, there was no significantly increased incidence of any type of tumours in males or females given drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera. In a study of photo-co-carcinogenesis with simulated sunlight, four articles were studied by skin application in hairless mice: three test articles containing Aloe vera that included gel, whole leaf extract, and decolourised whole leaf extract; and an aloe-emodin preparation. Almost all mice exposed to simulated sunlight developed skin neoplasms. No increase in the incidence of skin neoplasms was observed in the groups receiving any of the four test articles applied as a cream followed by simulated sunlight when compared with the group receiving control cream followed by simulated sunlight. There was a significant enhancing effect of Aloe vera gel cream or aloe-emodin cream on the photocarcinogenic activity of simulated sunlight in female mice based on an increase in the multiplicity of squamous cell papilloma, carcinoma or carcinoma in situ (combined). There was a significant enhancing effect of the whole leaf extract cream or decolourized whole leaf extract cream on the photocarcinogenic activity of simulated sunlight in both male and female mice, based on an increase in the multiplicity of squamous cell papilloma, carcinoma or carcinoma in situ (combined). Mechanistic and other relevant data The C-glycosides aloin A and aloin B, which are components of Aloe vera latex, are converted to aloe-emodin-9-anthrone by bacteria present in the gastrointestinal tract of rats and humans. Aloe-emodin-9-anthrone undergoes sequential oxidation to aloe-emodin and rhein. Preparations of Aloe vera, acemannan, and aloin A, do not display genotoxic activity in assays for mutagenesis in bacteria and/or other assays for genotoxicity. In contrast, aloe-emodin has genotoxic activity. These data suggest that the neoplastic response observed with Aloe vera is a consequence of the conversion of the anthrone C-glycosides to aloe-emodin, which by itself or in combination with other components of Aloe vera is responsible for the adenomas and carcinomas in the large intestine of rats.
CHAMOMILE RECUTICA OIL	* Botanical Specialities MSDS Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work. If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect. Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits. Prevention of contact sensitization to fragrances is an important objective of public health risk management. Hands: Contact sensitization may be the primary cause of hand eczema or a complication of irritant or atopic hand eczema. However hand eczema is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical significance of fragrance contact allergy in severe, chronic hand eczema may not be clear. Underarm: Skin inflammation of the armpits may be caused by perfume in deodorants and, if the reaction is severe, it may spread down the arms and to other areas of the body. In individuals who consulted a skin specialist, a history of such first-time symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of perfume allergy. Face: An important manifestation of fragrance allergy from the use of cosmetic products is eczema of the face. In men, after-shave products can cause eczema around the beard area and the adjacent part of the neck. Men using wet shaving as opposed to dry have been shown to have an increased risk of allergic to fragrances. Irritant reactions: Some individual fragrance ingredients, such as citral, are known to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a dose-related contact urticaria (hives) which is not allergic; cinnamal, cinnamic alcohol and Myroxylon pereirae are known to cause hives, but others, including menthol, vanillin and benzaldehyde have also been reported.

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	Pigmentary anomalies: Type IV allergy is responsible for "pigmented cosmetic dermatitis", referring to increased pigmentation on the face and neck. Testing showed a number of fragrance ingredients were associated, including jasmine absolute, ylang-ylang oil, cananga oil, benzyl salicylate, hydroxycitronellal, sandalwood oil, geraniol and geranium oil. Light reactions: Musk ambrette produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in Europe. Furocoumarins (psoralens) in some plant-derived fragrances have caused phototoxic reactions, with redness. There are now limits for the amount of furocoumarins in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur, but are rare. General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eyes and the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eye symptoms by such an exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact allergy to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehaptens is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme. For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitizers. Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products that are formed, the oxidized products will have differing levels of sensitization potential. Tests shows that air exposure of lavender oil increased the potential for sensitization. Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptens being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in both activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing prohaptens can be recognized and grouped into chemical classes based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization. QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these substances is complex, especially for those substances that can act both as pre- and prohaptens.
DIMETHYLSILOXANE, 3-HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYL, ETHOXYLATED & SODIUM COCOAMPHOACETATE & ALOES, EXTRACT & CHAMOMILE RECUTICA OIL & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIMETHYLSILOXANE, 3-HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYL, ETHOXYLATED & PROPYLENE GLYCOL & ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER & BENZOIC ACID & SORBITAN MONOLAUATE, ETHOXYLATED & CITRIC ACID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
CETEARYL ISONONANOATE	Experimental/calculated data:
ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER & BENZOIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
BENZOIC ACID & GLYCEROL & EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT & CITRIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT & CHAMOMILE RECUTICA OIL	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.

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

Clarisse - Make-up Remover Towelettes in PDQ	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

Continued...

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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cetearyl isononanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	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
benzoic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.14mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	44.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/l	2
dehydroacetic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	32.1mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23.9mg/l	2
sodium cocoamphoacetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>11mg/L	2
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	383mg/l	2
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.01mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.39mg/l	1
citric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
Aloes, extract	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Chamomile recutita oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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.

Continued...

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW
benzoic acid	LOW	LOW
dehydroacetic acid	LOW	LOW
glycerol	LOW	LOW
citric acid	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.85)
cetearyl isononanoate	LOW (LogKOW = 11.03)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
benzoic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.87)
dehydroacetic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7779)
sodium cocoamphoacetate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.54)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = -2.03)
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 12.12)
benzoic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 14.49)
dehydroacetic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
glycerol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
citric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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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
dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated	Not Available

Product name	Group
cetearyl isononanoate	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available
dehydroacetic acid	Not Available
sodium cocoamphoacetate	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
Chamomile recutica oil	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated	Not Available
cetearyl isononanoate	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available
dehydroacetic acid	Not Available
sodium cocoamphoacetate	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
Chamomile recutica oil	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cetearyl isononanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol 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)

benzoic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

dehydroacetic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

sodium cocoamphoacetate 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)

Clarisse - Make-up Remover Towelettes in PDQ

sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

EDTA tetrasodium salt 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
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Aloes, extract is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme Comparable Chemicals Table
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Chamomile recutica oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme Comparable Chemicals Table

water is found on the following regulatory lists

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 (Chamomile recutica oil)
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated; cetearyl isononanoate; propylene glycol; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; benzoic acid; dehydroacetic acid; glycerol; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; EDTA tetrasodium salt; citric acid; Aloes, extract; Chamomile recutica oil; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated; sodium cocoamphoacetate; Aloes, extract; Chamomile recutica oil)
Korea - KECI	No (Aloes, extract; Chamomile recutica oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (Chamomile recutica oil)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated; cetearyl isononanoate; propylene glycol; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; benzoic acid; dehydroacetic acid; sodium cocoamphoacetate; glycerol; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; EDTA tetrasodium salt; citric acid; water); No (Aloes, extract; Chamomile recutica oil)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated; cetearyl isononanoate; dehydroacetic acid; sodium cocoamphoacetate; Chamomile recutica oil)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyl, ethoxylated; cetearyl isononanoate; sodium cocoamphoacetate; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; Aloes, extract; Chamomile recutica oil)
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	19/05/2025
Initial Date	19/05/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	19/05/2025	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 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), Transport information - Transport, Name

Other information

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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
- ▶ NDSSL: 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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