

# Northfork Liquid Hand Wash Almond & Eucalyptus

ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/01/2018

Print Date: 15/03/2016

Initial Date: 09/02/2016

S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Northfork Liquid Hand Wash Almond & Eucalyptus |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                                  |
| Other means of identification | 250ml - 635162947                              |

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

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Hand washing |
|--------------------------|--------------|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd                        |
| Address                 | 17-19 Waterloo Street, Queanbeyan NSW 2620 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61-2-96740900                                       |
| Fax                     | +61-2-96740910                                       |
| Website                 | www.accobrand.com.au                                 |
| Email                   | sds.anz@acco.com                                     |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Poisons Information Line |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 13 11 26                 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available            |


## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule              | Not Applicable   |
| Classification <sup>[1]</sup> | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3                                 |
| Legend:                       | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

### Label elements

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>WARNING</b> |
|-------------|----------------|

### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                     |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children.  |
| P103 | Read label before use.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.                                     |

Continued...

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|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
|-------------|--|

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No     | %[weight] | Name  |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 7732-18-5  | >60       | <u>water</u>                                      |
| 9004-82-4  | <10       | <u>sodium lauryl ether sulfate</u>                |
| 61789-40-0 | <10       | <u>cocamidopropylbetaine</u>                      |
| 56-81-5    | <10       | <u>glycerol</u>                                   |
| 92879-30-6 | <10       | <u>(C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside</u>             |
| 26542-23-4 | <10       | <u>4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u> |
| 26172-55-4 | <10       | <u>5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>     |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>   |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

#### Advice for firefighters

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>▶ May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>   |

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> </ul> |

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|--|

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|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> |  |

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | None known  |

**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 | glycerol   | Glycerin mist | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient                             | Material name                            | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2    | TEEL-3     |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| glycerol                               | Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)   | 30 mg/m3  | 310 mg/m3 | 2500 mg/m3 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 5- | 0.2 mg/m3 | 0.2 mg/m3 | 0.2 mg/m3  |

| Ingredient                                 | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| water                                      | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate                | Not Available | Not Available |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                      | Not Available | Not Available |
| glycerol                                   | Not Available | Not Available |
| (C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside             | Not Available | Not Available |
| 4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | Not Available | Not Available |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one     | Not Available | Not Available |

**Exposure controls**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid</li> </ul>  |

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|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>▶ chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>▶ glove thickness and</li> <li>▶ dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>▶ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>▶ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>  | Not Available  |

## 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   |
| PVA              | C   |
| VITON            | C   |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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  | A pearlescent liquid |  |               |
|---|----------------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid               | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.00-1.05     |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Almond & Eucalyptus  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available        | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | 6-8                  | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available        | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available        | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Available |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Available        | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available        | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available        | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available        | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available |

Continued...

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|                           |               |                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)     | Not Available | Gas group                 | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible      | pH as a solution (1%)     | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)  | Not Available | VOC g/L                   | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled      | The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.<br>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product  |
| Ingestion    | The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.  |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures.<br>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye          | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).  |
| Chronic      | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.   |

|                                     |  |   |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Liquid hand wash aloe and chamomile | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|                                     | Not Available  | Not Available                                       |
| water                               | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|                                     | Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available                                       |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate         | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|                                     | Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr moderate                  |
| cocamidopropylbetaine               | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|                                     | Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg <sup>**[2]</sup>   | Eye: primary irritant *<br>Skin: primary irritant * |
| glycerol                            | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|                                     | dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 54000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: >20-<39800 mg/kg <sup>&gt;[1]</sup> | Not Available                                       |

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|  |  |                            |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| (C8-10)alkyl<br>D-glycopyranoside              | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>          |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg*[2]  | [Chubb National Foam Inc.] |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*d[2]  | Nil reported               |
| 4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-<br>4-isothiazolin-3-one | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>          |
|  | Not Available  | Not Available              |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-<br>4-isothiazolin-3-one     | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>          |
|  | Not Available  | Not Available              |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                 | 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 |                            |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>SODIUM LAURYL ETHER<br/>SULFATE</b> | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>* [CESIO]</p>   |
| <b>COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE</b>          | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitizer when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.</p> <p>A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>In 12 patients tested with their personal cosmetics, containing the fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions to at least one dilution and 5 had irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to the 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA, the reactant used in producing fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at concentrations as low as 0.05%. The presence of DMAPA was investigated via thin-layer chromatography in the personal cosmetics of 4 of the patients that had positive reactions.</p> <p>Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorbed in the gut and partly excreted unchanged in the faeces. It has not been shown to accumulate in the body.</p> <p>Concentrated betaines are expected to irritate the skin and eyes, but dilute solutions only irritate the eyes.</p> <p>No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in animal testing. Tests for mutation-causing potential have proved negative.</p> <p>* [Van Waters and Rogers] ** [Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.]</p> |
| <b>GLYCEROL</b>                        | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>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.</p>   |

## Liquid hand wash almond &amp; eucalyptus

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>(C8-10)ALKYL<br/>D-GLYCOPYRANOSIDE</b>              | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.<br>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.<br>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>for (C9-11)alkyl D-glycopyranoside  |
| <b>4,5-DICHLORO-2-METHYL-<br/>4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE</b> | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>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.<br>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.<br>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>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.<br><br>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.  |
| <b>5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-<br/>4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE</b>     | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>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.<br>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.<br>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>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.<br><br>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.<br><b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.<br>Considered to be the major sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989 |
| <b>Liquid hand wash &amp; WATER</b>                    | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |

|  |   |                                 |   |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>                    | ☒ | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>          | ☒ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | ☒ | <b>Reproductivity</b>           | ☒ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | ✔ | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | ☒ |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | ☒ | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | ☒ |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                      | ☒ | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        | ☒ |

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data required to make classification available  
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species   | Value       | Source |
|------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| water      | EC50     | 384                | Crustacea | 199.179mg/L | 3      |



## Liquid hand wash almond &amp; eucalyptus

|  |      |     |                               |               |   |
|--|------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| water                                  | EC50 | 96  | Algae or other aquatic plants | 8768.874mg/L  | 3 |
| water                                  | LC50 | 96  | Fish                          | 897.520mg/L   | 3 |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate            | NOEC | 48  | Fish                          | 0.26mg/L      | 5 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                  | EC50 | 48  | Crustacea                     | 6.5mg/L       | 1 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                  | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea                     | =0.9mg/L      | 1 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                  | EC0  | 96  | Algae or other aquatic plants | =0.09mg/L     | 1 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                  | EC50 | 96  | Algae or other aquatic plants | =0.55mg/L     | 1 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                  | LC50 | 96  | Fish                          | =1mg/L        | 1 |
| glycerol                               | EC0  | 24  | Crustacea                     | >500mg/L      | 1 |
| glycerol                               | EC50 | 96  | Algae or other aquatic plants | 77712.039mg/L | 3 |
| glycerol                               | LC50 | 96  | Fish                          | >11mg/L       | 2 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | EC50 | 120 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.022mg/L     | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | EC50 | 48  | Crustacea                     | 0.028mg/L     | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | EC50 | 72  | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.021mg/L     | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LC50 | 96  | Fish                          | 0.19mg/L      | 4 |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea                     | 0.172mg/L     | 1 |

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient                             | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
| water                                  | LOW                     | LOW              |
| glycerol                               | LOW                     | LOW              |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient                             | Bioaccumulation       |
|--|-----------------------|
| water                                  | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)  |
| glycerol                               | LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)  |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (LogKOW = 0.0444) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient                             | Mobility          |
|--|-------------------|
| water                                  | LOW (KOC = 14.3)  |
| glycerol                               | HIGH (KOC = 1)    |
| 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one | LOW (KOC = 45.15) |

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

## Liquid hand wash almond &amp; eucalyptus

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |

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

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

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

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

| Source  | Product name | Pollution Category | Ship Type |
|---|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |              |                    |           |

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE(9004-82-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE(61789-40-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**GLYCEROL(56-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**(C8-10)ALKYL D-GLYCOPYRANOSIDE(92879-30-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**4,5-DICHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(26542-23-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(26172-55-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status  |
|--------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS   | Y   |
| Canada - DSL       | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; (C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside)  |
| Canada - NDSL      | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; glycerol; water;(C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside; cocamidopropylbetaine) |
| China - IECSC      | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)  |

## Liquid hand wash almond &amp; eucalyptus

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; water; (C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside)  |
| Korea - KECl                  | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; (C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside)   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; (C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside)   |
| USA - TSCA                    | N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; (C8-10)alkyl D-glycopyranoside)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name                              | CAS No  |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate       | 11121-04-3, 113096-26-7, 115284-60-1, 116958-77-1, 12627-22-4, 12627-23-5, 1335-72-4, 1335-73-5, 3088-31-1, 32057-62-8, 37325-23-8, 39390-84-6, 39450-08-3, 42504-27-8, 51059-21-3, 51286-51-2, 53663-56-2, 56572-89-5, 57762-43-3, 57762-59-1, 66747-17-9, 68585-34-2, 68891-38-3, 73651-68-0, 74349-47-6, 76724-02-2, 9004-82-4, 91648-56-5, 95508-27-3, 98112-64-2 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine             | 61789-40-0, 83138-08-3, 86438-79-1, 97862-59-4  |
| glycerol                          | 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 56-81-5, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0  |
| (C8-10)alkyl<br>D-glycopyranoside | 161074-97-1, 92879-30-6   |

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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

## Definitions and abbreviations

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

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