FIRST AID SUNSCREEN SUNGUARD DRY TOUCH SPF50 1L

Officemax

Chemwatch: **5447-23**
Version No: **4.1.9.11**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	FIRST AID SUNSCREEN SUNGUARD DRY TOUCH SPF50 1L
Synonyms	2589915
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor)
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	Sunscreen. Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Officemax**
Address	30 Sir Woolf Fisher Drive East Tamaki Manukau New Zealand
Telephone	0800 426 473
Fax	0800 226 473
Website	www.officemax.co.nz
Email	enquiries@officemax.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+64 800 700 112

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	2		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1D, 9.1B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9005-25-8	10-20	starch
6197-30-4	10	octocrylene
27503-81-7	4	2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate
70356-09-1	4	butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane
38102-62-4	4	3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor
8012-89-3	1-5	beeswax
102-71-6	1-5	triethanolamine
68411-27-8	1-5	benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters
8012-95-1.	1-5	paraffin oils
8009-03-8.	1-5	petrolatum
85507-69-3	1-5	Aloes, extract
67762-27-0	1-5	cetostearyl alcohol
61791-14-8	1-5	cocoamine, ethoxylated
Not Available	<10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	>40	water

Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
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.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Combustible. ‣ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ‣ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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. Slippery when spilt. Wipe up. Place in clean drum then flush area with water. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Minor hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required. Avoid contact with eyes.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed. ‣ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. ‣ **DO NOT** allow to freeze.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Check that containers are clearly labelled ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	starch	Starch	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	triethanolamine	Triethanolamine	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	paraffin oils	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	petrolatum	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
starch	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
triethanolamine	15 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
paraffin oils	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
petrolatum	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3

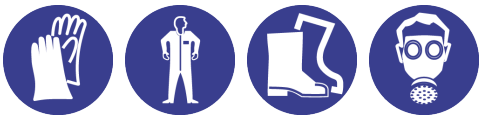
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
starch	Not Available	Not Available
octocrylene	Not Available	Not Available
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available	Not Available
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	Not Available	Not Available
beeswax	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin oils	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
petrolatum	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
cocoamine, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octocrylene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
cetostearyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
cocoamine, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Personal protection	
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.
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:
FIRST AID SUNSCREEN SUNGUARD DRY TOUCH SPF50 1L

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
PVC	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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White to off white lotion; miscible with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water =**	1.03-1.05

		1)	
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	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)	>70 (CC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Considered to be non toxic Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing temporary smarting and blinking.
Chronic	The product is considered to be non-harmful by all exposure routes when used in accordance with directions. No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.

FIRST AID SUNSCREEN SUNGUARD DRY TOUCH SPF50 1L	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
starch	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
octocrylene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye : Not irritating
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin : Not irritating
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: irritant *
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Inhalation: irritant *
		Skin: irritant *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Oral(Rat) LD50; >16000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	dermal (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral(Dog) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
beeswax	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >11 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 2200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild
		Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE
		minor conjunctival irritation
		no irritation *
		Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded
		Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin(rabbit):irritation index:
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >50 mg/l4h[1]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[1]	
paraffin oils	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2062 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 22000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild
petrolatum	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Aloes, extract	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.375 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	
cocoamine, ethoxylated	Oral(Rat) LD50; 750 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
water	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*

OCTOCRYLENE	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH2=CHCOO or CH2=C(CH3)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer *de facto* carcinogens. No mutagenic and teratogenic properties * Esperis MSDS
2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	Not phototoxic; penetrates the skin at a low rate Non-sensitising; non-photoallergenic Subchronic toxicity - NOAEL 230 mg/kg/d (dermal, rat; 28 d) - NOAEL 450 mg/kg (oral, rat; 13 weeks) - NOEL 1000 mg/kg (oral, rat; 6 weeks) Mutagenicity - not mutagenic (various in vivo and in vitro test systems) - not photomutagenic (various in vitro test systems) Reproduction toxicity - not teratogenic, not embryotoxic (several species) Note - no toxic effects have been observed during occupational handling * DSM MSDS
3-(4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE)CAMPHOR	Animal testing shows that 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor [abbreviated to MBC] can affect thyroid gland function. It has not been shown to cause skin irritation or sensitisation, birth defects or genetic damage. However, as thyroid disturbances such as goitre are in general associated with an increased risk of thyroid cancer, the use of 4-MBC should be of concern and any thyroid disturbances should be treated with great caution. The toxicological evaluation is on the UV-filter 3-2 benzylidenebornan-2-one (3-BC) have been reported. (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS); June 2013 Acute oral toxicity is low **Irritation/Sensitisation** Tests for primary irritation of the skin and for irritation of the skin on repeated administration show only slight effects at 6%. Tests for photo-toxicity and for photo-sensitisation were negative, although a positive control was not used for the latter, **Repeated dose toxicity** One 6 week oral study in the rat showed dose related increases in plasma triiodothyronine in males, significant at 50 mg/kg bw/day, and in plasma thyroxine in females, significant at 28 25 and 50 mg/kg bw/day. In two 90 day oral toxicity studies in the rat, elevated plasma lipids were observed in 30 female rats at doses as low as 20 mg/kg bw/day, although this was not statistically significant at this dose.
BEESWAX	Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics.
TRIETHANOLAMINE	Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Studies done show that triethanolamine is of low toxicity following high dose exposure by swallowing, skin contact or inhalation. It has not been shown to cause cancer, genetic defects, reproductive or developmental toxicity. A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA-containing ingredients. The panel stated that the amount of free diethanolamine available must be limited to the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine. The Panel concluded that TEA and 31 related TEA-containing ingredients, are safe when formulated to be nonirritating and when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the prescribed levels. These ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed. Dermal carcinogenicity studies performed by the NTP on TEA reported equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice based on the occurrence of liver hemangiosarcoma, some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats based on a marginal increase in the incidence of renal tubule cell adenoma. It has been hypothesized that TEA may cause liver tumours in mice via a choline-depletion mode of action. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
BENZOIC ACID C12-15 ALKYL ESTERS	For certain benzyl derivatives: The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products. However, no adverse effects have been reported even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were observed on reproduction, foetal development and tumour potential.
PARAFFIN OILS	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of

	processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from “non-irritating” to “moderately irritating” when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
PETROLATUM	Dermal (rabbit) TDLo: 100 ml/kg/30D-I Tumorigenic effects. "Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as “paraffinoma” have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes. Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.
ALOES, 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.
CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.
COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED	Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not acutely toxic by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, or via inhalation under normal use conditions. Concentrated materials are generally corrosive, eye and skin irritants and may be dermal sensitizers. There is no evidence that alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are neurotoxic, mutagenic, or clastogenic. Surfactants are surface-active materials that can damage the structural integrity of cellular membranes at high dose levels. Thus, surfactants are often corrosive and irritating in concentrated solutions, as indicated by the acute toxicity studies for these inert materials. It is possible that some of the observed toxicity seen in the repeated studies, such as diarrhea or decreased body weight gain, can be attributed to the corrosive and irritating nature of these surfactants. Generally, lower molecular weight AAPs (lower carbon chain units and less alkoxylation) may potentially be more bioavailable because they may be more easily absorbed and distributed than higher molecular weight compounds. Thus overall, the longer chain carbon amine higher polyalkoxylates should be less bioavailable. There are no dermal absorption data on the AAPs. However, data on functionally and structurally similar surfactants suggest that dermal absorption of the AAPs is likely to be low. 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. Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. 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 sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.
STARCH & 2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE	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.
OCTOCRYLENE & 2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED	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.

OCTOCRYLENE & BEESWAX & ALOES, EXTRACT & CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & 3-(4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE)CAMPHOR & TRIETHANOLAMINE	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.
2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

FIRST AID SUNSCREEN SUNGUARD DRY TOUCH SPF50 1L

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

starch

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

octocrylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.023mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>220mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.023mg/l	2

2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	2

butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	>=0.03mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.03mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.03mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.055mg/l	2

3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.74mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.56mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.1mg/l	2

beeswax

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

triethanolamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>107<260mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	565.2-658.3mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	11800mg/l	2

	EC10(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.1mg/l	1
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.4	7
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	169mg/l	1

benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1.23mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>320mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2

paraffin oils	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.016-0.027mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.016-0.027mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/L	4

petrolatum	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Aloes, extract	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

cetostearyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.98mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.012mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1666mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	235mg/l	1

cocoamine, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2

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 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	HIGH	HIGH
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	HIGH	HIGH
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	HIGH	HIGH
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5509)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.5051)
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2537)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cetostearyl alcohol	MEDIUM (BCF = 1300)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	LOW (KOC = 2685)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	LOW (KOC = 1705)
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	LOW (KOC = 14560)
triethanolamine	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ‣ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ‣ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ‣ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (UN)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 9 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 274; 331; 335; 375 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

	ERG Code	9L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
starch	Not Available
octocrylene	Not Available
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	Not Available
beeswax	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available
paraffin oils	Not Available
petrolatum	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available
cocoamine, ethoxylated	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
starch	Not Available
octocrylene	Not Available
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor	Not Available
beeswax	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available

Product name	Ship Type
paraffin oils	Not Available
petrolatum	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available
cocoamine, ethoxylated	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

starch is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

octocrylene is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

beeswax is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

triethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

paraffin oils is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

petrolatum is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	

Aloes, extract is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	

cetostearyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

cocoamine, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (octocrylene; 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor; beeswax; triethanolamine; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; paraffin oils; petrolatum; Aloes, extract; cetostearyl alcohol; cocoamine, ethoxylated; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor; beeswax; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; paraffin oils; petrolatum; Aloes, extract)
Korea - KECI	No (2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor; Aloes, extract)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	No (Aloes, extract)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor; beeswax; cetostearyl alcohol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; Aloes, extract)
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	20/08/2021
Initial Date	05/01/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	07/01/2021	Classification
3.1.2.1	29/04/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.2.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.3.6	14/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.3.7	15/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.3.8	05/07/2021	Template Change
3.1.4.8	14/07/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.4.9	01/08/2021	Template Change
3.1.5.9	02/08/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.6.9	05/08/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.7.9	09/08/2021	Regulation Change
4.1.7.9	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
4.1.7.10	29/08/2021	Template Change
4.1.7.11	16/09/2021	Template Change
4.1.8.11	16/09/2021	Regulation Change
4.1.9.11	23/09/2021	Regulation Change

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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