



NOOD
AUSTRALIAN GOODNESS

Hair Conditioner

Nood Australia

Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 27/11/2019
Print Date: 27/11/2019
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Hair Conditioner
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Hair conditioner
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Nood Australia
Address	PO Box 1048, Littlehampton SA 5250
Telephone	0447 667 743
Website	www.wearenoon.com.au
Email	info@wearenoon.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Nood Australia
Emergency telephone numbers	0404 025 761

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	3		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	2		

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
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Hair Conditioner

Precautionary statement(s) General

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.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67762-27-0	<10	<u>cetostearyl alcohol</u>
68607-24-9	<10	<u>(C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride</u>
56-81-5	<10	<u>glycerol</u>
122-99-6	<10	<u>ethylene glycol phenyl ether</u>
67-63-0	<1	<u>isopropanol</u>
84775-80-4	<1	<u>lemon myrtle oil</u>
8001-21-6	<0.1	<u>sunflower oil</u>
1406-18-4	<0.01	<u>D-alpha-tocopherol</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin irritation occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Hair Conditioner

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Cellulose and its derivatives may react vigorously with calcium oxide, bleaching powder, perchlorates, perchloric acid, sodium chlorate, fluorine, nitric acid, sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite.</p> <p>May be incompatible with aminacrine hydrochloride, chlorocresol, mercuric chloride, phenol, resorcinol, tannic acid and silver nitrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Continued...

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m ³	1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m ³	860 mg/m ³	2,500 mg/m ³
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Phenoxyethanol, 2-; (Phenyl cellosolve)	1.5 ppm	16 ppm	97 ppm
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
(C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
lemon myrtle oil	Not Available	Not Available
sunflower oil	Not Available	Not Available
D-alpha-tocopherol	Not Available	Not Available
coconut oil	Not Available	Not Available
rosemary oil	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
cetostearyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
(C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
lemon myrtle oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sunflower oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
D-alpha-tocopherol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
coconut oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
rosemary oil	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.

MATERIAL DATA

Fragrance substance with is an established contact allergen in humans.

Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety SCCS OPINION on Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products 2012

Cellulose is considered a nuisance dust which has little adverse effect on lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when appropriate controls are applied.

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.</p>
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Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when using.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white liquid		
Physical state	Gel/cream	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.95 - 0.97
Odour	Lemon and lime	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.0 - 8.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>10000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Non Flammable	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	Partly 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	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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

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	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Hair Conditioner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
(C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2300-3800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 6 mg - moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
lemon myrtle oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2250 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 4960 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye : Severe *
sunflower oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
D-alpha-tocopherol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >=15000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
coconut oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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rosemary oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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

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

Hair Conditioner	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
	LC50	96	Fish	0.012mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-700mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.054mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Fish	0.002mg/L	2

(C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	3.5mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.39mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.48mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.128mg/L	2

glycerol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.011-mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3

hydroxyethylcellulose	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethylene glycol phenyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	106.514mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	460mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	429.444mg/L	3
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	159mg/L	2
	NOEC	24	Fish	5mg/L	2

isopropanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9-640mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
	EC0	24	Crustacea	5-102mg/L	2
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4

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Ingredient	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	lemon myrtle oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sunflower oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
D-alpha-tocopherol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>10mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>23.53mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>25.8mg/L	2
	EC0	48	Crustacea	500mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	9.43mg/L	2
coconut oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
rosemary oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.307mg/L	2

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

Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cetostearyl alcohol	MEDIUM (BCF = 1300)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -8.995)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (KOC = 12.12)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

(C20-22)ALKYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

GLYCEROL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

ISOPROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
Australia Exposure Standards	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	

LEMON MYRTLE OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

SUNFLOWER OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

D-ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

COCONUT OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

ROSEMARY OIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Hair Conditioner

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No ((C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride; lemon myrtle oil)
Canada - NDSL	No (coconut oil; D-alpha-tocopherol; lemon myrtle oil; rosemary oil; glycerol; hydroxyethylcellulose; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; sunflower oil; isopropanol; cetostearyl alcohol)
China - IECSC	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (hydroxyethylcellulose)
Japan - ENCS	No ((C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride; coconut oil; lemon myrtle oil; rosemary oil; sunflower oil)
Korea - KECI	No (D-alpha-tocopherol; lemon myrtle oil)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (lemon myrtle oil)
USA - TSCA	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (lemon myrtle oil)
Mexico - INSQ	No ((C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride; lemon myrtle oil; rosemary oil; sunflower oil; cetostearyl alcohol)
Vietnam - NCI	No ((C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride; lemon myrtle oil)
Russia - ARIPS	No ((C20-22)alkyltrimethylammonium chloride; D-alpha-tocopherol; lemon myrtle oil)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	27/11/2019
Initial Date	26/11/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.2.1.1.1	27/11/2019	Classification, Physical Properties, Name

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
 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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