



## Eczema Care Cream 3 OZ

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5392-16

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 24/02/2020

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Eczema Care Cream 3 OZ
Synonyms	Product code: 68799
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Body lotion/ hand cream. SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Address	98 South Park Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9532 5100
Fax	+61 3 9532 6102
Website	<a href="http://www.jtcimportexport.com.au">http://www.jtcimportexport.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:sales@jtcimportexport.com.au">sales@jtcimportexport.com.au</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8042-47-5	1-10	<u>white mineral oil (petroleum)</u>
56-81-5	1-5	<u>glycerol</u>
67762-27-0	1-5	<u>cetostearyl alcohol</u>
110-27-0	1-5	<u>isopropyl myristate</u>
55406-53-6	<1	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>
78491-02-8	<1	<u>diazolidinyl urea</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Inhalation	<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>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## 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.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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## Advice for firefighters

## Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Clean up all spills immediately. Slippery when spilt. Wipe up.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> <li>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> <p>Slippery when spilt.</p>

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>	<p>No special handling procedures required. No protective clothing required due to physical form of product.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow to freeze.</b></li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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	white mineral oil (petroleum)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	860 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
isopropyl myristate	Myristic acid, isopropyl ester; (Tetradecanoic acid, isopropyl; Isopropyl myristate)	81 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	36 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
white mineral oil (petroleum)	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
isopropyl myristate	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
diazolidinyl urea	Not Available	Not Available

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
cetostearyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
isopropyl myristate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
diazolidinyl urea	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	None under normal operating conditions.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:  
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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

## Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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

<b>Appearance</b>	White fragrance lotion; partly mixes with water.
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Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7	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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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 Applicable
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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The liquid is discomforting Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing temporary smarting and blinking.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Eczema Care Cream 3 OZ	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
white mineral oil (petroleum)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 7.64 mg/14 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
isopropyl myristate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 85 mg/3d-I mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 426 mg/24h mild

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3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h* <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: Irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
diazolidinyl urea	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<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		

WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; 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. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:</p> <p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is &gt;5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is &gt;2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to &gt;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. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:  <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>Oral (rat) TCLo: 92000 mg/kg/92D-Cont. Generally the toxicity and irritation is of low order. White oils and highly/solvent refined oils have not shown the long term risk of skin cancer that follows persistent skin contamination with some other mineral oils, due in all probability to refining that produces low content of both polyaromatics (PAH) and benz-alpha-pyrenes (BaP)</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.
CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p>
ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	<p>Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics.</p> <p>55fae Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: &gt;79500 mg/kg ** * Good Scents</p>
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	<p>For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC):</p> <p>Acute toxicity studies with IPBC show low toxicity except severe eye irritation. Animal testing showed that extended exposure may cause decreased weight gain and increased red cell and eosinophil counts. One study showed the possibility of increased breast cancer on extended contact.</p> <p>IPBC may cause defects in bone development at very high levels. It does not reduce fertility, but it does cause reduced body weight in infants. While it is toxic to the cell at high doses, it does not seem to cause mutations or genetic damage.</p> <p>#551isofen</p> <p>For isofenphos:</p> <p>Isofenphos suppresses cholinesterase activity in the bloodstream. It has the potential to adversely affect the nervous system. It can potentially cause abnormalities associated with toxicity to the embryo, however it has not been shown to cause birth defects, mutations or cancer. It is eliminated mostly in the urine.</p>
DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	<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>For imidazolidinyl urea and diazolidinyl urea:</p> <p>At temperatures above 10 degrees Celsius, these can release formaldehyde. They cause reaction in a small proportion of persons with contact dermatitis. Skin sensitisation has occurred in animal testing. It has not been shown to cause skin irritation acutely, however extended exposure may cause mild inflammation and ulceration of the skin and decreased weight gain. They are slightly toxic to the foetus and may cause mutations, and are also toxic to cells.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing</p>

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	cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.		
GLYCEROL & CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.		
CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	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.		
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

Eczema Care Cream 3 OZ	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
white mineral oil (petroleum)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.13mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.714mg/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
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
isopropyl myristate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.070mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.05mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.007mg/L	3
	NOEC	384	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	1
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.067mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0058mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0046mg/L	2
diazolidinyl urea	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>67mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	34.9mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.78mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.6mg/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

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

Continued...

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
isopropyl myristate	LOW	LOW
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
cetostearyl alcohol	MEDIUM (BCF = 1300)
isopropyl myristate	LOW (LogKOW = 7.175)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropyl myristate	LOW (KOC = 15390)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li><li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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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

##### WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes

##### 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

##### 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

Continued...

## Eczema Care Cream 3 OZ

## ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## 3-iodo-2-propynyl BUTYL CARBAMATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## DIAZOLIDINYL UREA IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; glycerol; diazolidinyl urea; isopropyl myristate; cetostearyl alcohol; white mineral oil (petroleum))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (diazolidinyl urea; white mineral oil (petroleum))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (cetostearyl alcohol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (diazolidinyl urea; isopropyl myristate)
<b>Legend:</b>	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

<b>Revision Date</b>	24/02/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	24/02/2020

## 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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