



# XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner & Body Wash

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5388-98

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 04/02/2020

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                                                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner & Body Wash |
| Synonyms                      | Product Codes; 50600; 50601; 50602; 50603            |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                                        |

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

|                          |                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Body wash / bubble bath.<br>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 | 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   | Not Applicable                                                                                                                      |
| Classification [1] | 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) | Not Applicable |
| SIGNAL WORD         | NOT APPLICABLE |

### Hazard statement(s)

|      |                                                    |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |                                   |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
|------|-----------------------------------|

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### 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 |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Continued...

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 3088-31-1     | 1-10      | <u>sodium lauryl ether sulfate</u>         |
| 61789-40-0    | 1-5       | <u>cocamidopropylbetaine</u>               |
| Not Available | >60       | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <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> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.<br/>Discontinue use if irritation occurs</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>                                                                                                        |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

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

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Advice for firefighters

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>Do not</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>               |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces:<br/>May emit poisonous fumes.<br/>May emit corrosive fumes.<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)<br/>sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)<br/>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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul> <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

## Major Spills

- 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.
  - ▶ 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.
- Slippery when spilt.

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.<br>No protective clothing required due to physical form of product.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Other information | <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>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</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

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

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                                           | Material name | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner & Body Wash | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient                  | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |
| cocamidopropylbetaine       | Not Available | Not Available |

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

| Ingredient                  | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| cocamidopropylbetaine       | 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

## Exposure controls

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls | None under normal operating conditions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Personal protection              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Eye and face protection          | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</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> |

Continued...

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Skin protection</b>       | See Hand protection below                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.                                              |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> |

## Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10                           | 1000                                                               | AK-AUS / Class1 P2   | -                    |
| up to 50                           | 1000                                                               | -                    | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2  |
| up to 50                           | 5000                                                               | Airline *            | -                    |
| up to 100                          | 5000                                                               | -                    | AK-2 P2              |
| up to 100                          | 10000                                                              | -                    | AK-3 P2              |
| 100+                               |                                                                    |                      | Airline**            |

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|                                                     |                                                                               |                                                |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Coloured viscous liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water. Coloured |                                                |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid                                                                        | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.02           |
| <b>Odour</b>                                        | Characteristic                                                                | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available                                                                 | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Applicable |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | 7                                                                             | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Applicable                                                                | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available                                                                 | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable                                                                | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available                                                                 | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable                                                                | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable                                                                | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable                                                                | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available                                                                 | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Miscible                                                                      | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available                                                                 | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

## 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    | Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Skin Contact | No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.<br>Discontinue use if irritation occurs                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Eye          | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.                                                                                                                                                   |
| Chronic      | Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.                                                                                                           |

|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner & Body Wash | TOXICITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | IRRITATION                                    |
|                                                      | Oral (None) LD50: 89908 mg/kg*[2]                                                                                                                                                                                            | Not Available                                 |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate                          | TOXICITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | IRRITATION                                    |
|                                                      | Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg[2]                                                                                                                                                                                               | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]  |
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Skin (rabbit): 25 mg/24 hr moderate           |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                                | TOXICITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | IRRITATION                                    |
|                                                      | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]                                                                                                                                                                                            | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]  |
|                                                      | Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg[2]                                                                                                                                                                                               | Eye: primary irritant *                       |
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Skin: primary irritant *                      |
| 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 |                                               |

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          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| SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE | <p>* [CESIO] No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air.</p> <p>Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for detection of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydroperoxides was indicated by the detection of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation mixture.</p> <p>On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their susceptibility towards autoxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing.</p> <p>Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Requirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers.</p> <p>Ann-Therese Karlberg et al; Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2008, 21, 53-69</p> <p>Polyethylene glycols (PEGs) have a wide variety of PEG-derived mixtures due to their readily linkable terminal primary hydroxyl groups in combination with many possible compounds and complexes such as ethers, fatty acids, castor oils, amines, propylene glycols, among other derivatives. PEGs and their derivatives are broadly utilized in cosmetic products as surfactants, emulsifiers, cleansing agents, humectants, and skin conditioners.</p> <p>PEGs and PEG derivatives were generally regulated as safe for use in cosmetics, with the conditions that impurities and by-products, such as ethylene oxides and 1,4-dioxane, which are known carcinogenic materials, should be removed before they are mixed in cosmetic formulations. Most PEGs are commonly available commercially as mixtures of different oligomer sizes in broadly- or narrowly-defined molecular weight (MW) ranges. For instance, PEG-10,000 typically designates a mixture of PEG molecules (n = 195 to 265) having an average MW of 10,000. PEG is also known as polyethylene oxide (PEO) or polyoxyethylene (POE), with the three names being chemical synonyms. However, PEGs mainly refer to oligomers and polymers with molecular masses below 20,000 g/mol, while PEOs are polymers with molecular masses above 20,000 g/mol, and POEs are polymers of any molecular mass. Relatively small molecular weight PEGs are produced by the chemical reaction between ethylene oxide and water or ethylene glycol (or other ethylene glycol oligomers), as catalyzed by acidic or basic catalysts. To produce PEO or high-molecular weight PEGs, synthesis is performed by suspension polymerization. It is necessary to hold the growing polymer chain in solution during the course of the poly-condensation process. The reaction is catalyzed by magnesium-, aluminum-, or calcium-organoelement compounds. To prevent coagulation of polymer chains in the solution, chelating additives such as dimethylglyoxime are used</p> <p>Safety Evaluation of Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) Compounds for Cosmetic Use: Toxicol Res 2015; 31:105-136 The Korean Society of Toxicology <a href="http://doi.org/10.5487/TR.2015.31.2.105">http://doi.org/10.5487/TR.2015.31.2.105</a></p> <p>Alkyl ether sulfates (alcohol or alkyl ethoxysulfates) (AES) (syn: AAASD, alkyl alcohol alkoxylate sulfates, SLES) are generally classified according to Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et leurs Intermédiaires Organiques (CESIO) as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R36 (Irritating to eyes). An exception has been made for AES (2-3EO) in a concentration of 70-75% where R36 is substituted with R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes).</p> <p>AES are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> AES are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to skin and eyes. The irritation potential of AES containing solutions depends on concentration. Local dermal effects due to direct or indirect skin contact with AES containing solutions in hand-washed laundry or hand dishwashing are not of concern because AES is not a contact sensitizer and AES is not expected to be irritating to the skin at in-use concentrations. The available repeated dose toxicity data demonstrate the low toxicity of AES. Also, they are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants. The consumer aggregate exposure from direct and indirect skin contact as well as from the oral route via dishware residues results in an estimated total body burden of 29 ug /kg bw/day.</p> <p>AES are easily absorbed in the intestine in rats and humans after oral administration. Radiolabelled C11 AE3S and C12 AE3S were extensively metabolized in rats and most of the 14C-activity was eliminated via the urine and expired air independently of the route of administration (oral, intraperitoneal or intravenous). The main urinary metabolite from C11 AE3S is propionic acid-3-(3EO)-sulfate. For C12 and C16 AE3S, the main metabolite is acetic acid-2-(3EO)-sulfate. The alkyl chain appears to be oxidised to CO2 which is expired. The EO-chain seems to be resistant to metabolism.</p> |
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## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

AES are better tolerated on the skin than, e.g., alkyl sulfates and it is generally agreed that the irritancy of AES is lower than that of other anionic surfactants. Alkyl chain lengths of 12 carbon atoms are considered to be more irritating to the skin compared to other chain lengths. The skin irritating properties of AES normally decrease with increasing level of ethoxylation. Undiluted AES should in general be considered strongly irritating. Even at concentrations of 10% moderate to strong effects can be expected. However, only mild to slight irritation was observed when a non-specified AES was applied at 1% to the skin.

**Subchronic toxicity:** A 90-day subchronic feeding study in rats with 1% of AE3S or AE6S with alkyl chain lengths of C12-14 showed only an increased liver/body weight ratio. In a chronic oral study with a duration of 2 years, doses of C12-AE3S of 0.005 - 0.05% in the diet or drinking water had no effects on rats. The concentration of 0.5% sometimes resulted in increased kidney or liver weight.

Subchronic 21-day repeat dose dietary studies showed low toxicity of compounds with carbon lengths of C12-15, C12-14 and C13-15 with sodium or ammonium alkyl ethoxylates with POE (polyoxyethylene) n=3. One study indicated that C16-18 POE n=18 had comparable low toxicity. No-observed-adverse-effect levels (NOAELs) range from 120 to 468 mg/kg/day, similar to a NOAEL from a 90-day rat gavage study with NaC12-14 POE n=2 (CAS RN 68891-38-3), which was reported to be 225 mg/kg/day. In addition, another 90-day repeat dose dietary study with NaC12-15 POE n=3 (CAS RN 68424-50-0) resulted in low toxicity, with a NOAEL of greater than approximately 50 mg/kg/day (calculated based on dose of 1000 ppm in diet). Effects were usually related to hepatic hypertrophy, increased liver weight, and related increases in haematological endpoints related to liver enzyme induction.

**Reproductive and developmental toxicity:** No evidence of reproductive and teratogenic effects was seen in a two-generation study in rats fed with a mixture (55:45) of AES and linear alkylbenzene sulfonates. Dietary levels of 0.1, 0.5, and 1% were administered to the rats either continuously or during the period of major organogenesis during six pregnancies. No changes in reproductive or embryogenic parameters were observed.

Based on this study an overall no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) for systemic effects was 0.1%, which was 86.6 mg/kg/day for the F0 generation, and 149.5 mg/kg/day for the F1 generation. The NOAEL of 86.6 mg/kg/day was selected as the toxicology endpoint for the chronic risk assessment for the sulfate derivatives.

**Carcinogenicity:** Chronic dietary studies conducted with rats showed no incidence of cancer and no effects at the concentrations tested (lowest dose tested was ca 75 mg/kg/day).

**NOTE:** Some products containing AES/ SLES have been found to also contain traces (up to 279 ppm) of 1,4-dioxane; this is formed as a by-product during the ethoxylation step of its synthesis. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommends that these levels be monitored. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classifies 1,4-dioxane to be a probable human carcinogen (not observed in epidemiological studies of workers using the compound, but resulting in more cancer cases in controlled animal studies), and a known irritant with a no-observed-adverse-effects level of 400 milligrams per cubic meter at concentrations significantly higher than those found in commercial products. Under Proposition 65, 1,4-dioxane is classified in the U.S. state of California to cause cancer. The FDA encourages manufacturers to remove 1,4-dioxane, though it is not required by federal law.

**Sensitising potential:** Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air.

Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for detection of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydroperoxides was indicated by the detection of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation mixture.

On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their susceptibility towards autooxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing.

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitizer when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.

A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine.

Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

In 12 patients tested with their personal cosmetics, containing the fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions to at least one dilution and 5 had irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to the 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA, the reactant used in producing fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at concentrations as low as 0.05%. The presence of DMAPA was investigated via thin-layer chromatography in the personal cosmetics of 4 of the patients that had positive reactions. DMAPA was measured in the products at 50 - 150 ppm suggesting that the sensitising agent in CAPB-induced allergy is DMAPA.

The sensitisation potential of a 4% aqueous liquid fabric softener formulation containing 0.5% stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine was investigated using. The test material caused some irritation in most volunteers. After a rest period of 2 weeks, the subjects received challenge patches with the same concentration of test material on both arms. Patch sites were graded 48 and 96 h after patching. Eight subjects reacted at challenge, and 7 of the eight submitted to rechallenge with 4% and 0.4% aqueous formulations. No reactions indicative of sensitisation occurred at rechallenge. The test formulation containing stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine had no significant sensitisation potential. subjects. 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.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorbed in the intestine and are excreted partly unchanged via the faeces. Metabolisation to CO<sub>2</sub> and short-chained fatty acids also occur. No tendency to accumulation in the organism or storage of betaines in certain organs has been detected. Betaines generally have a low acute toxicity. E.g., LD50 values for cocoamidopropylbetaine (30% solution) by oral administration have been determined to 4,910 mg/kg body weight in rats.

Betaines do not carry any net charge, and, therefore, they can only form hydrophobic bonds with proteins in the skin. This may be the explanation for the low protein denaturation potential of betaines as the ion-binding of other surfactants contributes to denaturation. In combination with anionic surfactants a positive synergistic effect with regard to skin compatibility is often found. Compared to a 20% solution of C12 alkyl sulfate (AS; sodium lauryl sulfate) alone, decreased erythema was observed for the combination of 20% C12 AS and 10% cocoamidopropyl betaine one hour after the removal of patches. The combination of cocoamidopropyl betaine and C12 AS also reduced swelling of the skin, and generally interactions between amphoteric and AS produce less swelling and result in milder skin reactions. Concentrated betaines are expected to be irritant to skin and eyes. Diluted solutions (3-10%) are not irritant to skin, but they are mildly irritant to the eyes (4.5%)

No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in guinea pigs after topically administrated solutions of 10% cocoamidopropyl betaine

## COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

by using the Magnusson-Kligman maximization test. Various instances of contact allergy to cocoamidopropyl betaine have been reported. In all of the reports it was concluded that the observed skin reactions were due to the presence of 3-dimethylaminopropylamine which is an impurity in cocoamidopropyl betaine. This impurity is an intermediate in the synthesis of alkylamidopropyl dimethylamines that are intermediates in the synthesis of the corresponding alkylamido betaines.

Cocoamidopropyl betaine was proven to be non-mutagenic to *Salmonella typhimurium* in the Ames Salmonella/microsome reverse mutation assay. Short-term genotoxicity tests have shown negative results of mutagenicity for lauryl betaine in various strains of *Salmonella typhimurium*

\* [Van Waters and Rogers] \*\* [Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.] Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution. Absorption of the chemical across dermal and gastrointestinal membranes is possible based on the relatively low molecular weight of the chemical (500 Da) and given that it is a surfactant (EC, 2003). Acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity studies in rats and mice indicated that the LD50 values of the chemical (at 30-35.61% concentration) ranged from 1800 mg/kg bw (male rats) up to 5000 mg/kg bw, with mortalities noted in most studies (CIR, 2010). Of note is an acute oral toxicity study conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats (5/sex) at a single dose of 1800 mg/kg bw (formulation containing 35.61% of the chemical), where no males but all five females died. Overall, the data suggests that mortality occurs following oral administration of the chemical and that it may be an acute oral toxicant. Therefore, based on these data the chemical may be harmful if swallowed. An acute dermal toxicity study in rats was conducted using 2000 mg/kg bw of a 31% formulation of the chemical (CIR, 2010). Irritation was observed, but there were no clinical signs of systemic toxicity or mortalities. The lack of effects in this study suggests that the chemical is likely to be of low acute dermal toxicity. Irritation. The chemical has a quaternary ammonium functional group, which is a structural alert for corrosion. Numerous skin irritation studies, conducted with formulations containing 7.5-30% of the chemical, indicated that the chemical has irritant properties. The studies were, in-general, conducted under occlusive conditions, with exposure times of up to 24 hours (7.5-10%). Based on the information available, the chemical is likely to be a skin irritant. Eye irritation studies with the chemical showed that corrosive and necrotic effects occurred at 30% whereas less severe effects were observed at lower concentrations of 2.3-10%. The chemical is classified with the risk phrase R36: Irritating to eyes, however, based on studies conducted on the chemical it may be a severe eye irritant. Sensitisation. The chemical has a quaternary ammonium functional group, which is a structural alert for sensitisation (Conflicting results have been obtained with the chemical in animal studies. Positive results were reported in an LLNA study (an EC3 value was not reported). In addition, positive results were obtained in two guinea pig maximisation studies conducted by a single laboratory, the first at 3% induction and 3% challenge, and the second at 0.15% induction and 0.015% challenge. However, there was no sensitisation in a guinea pig maximisation test when the chemical was tested at 6% induction and 1% challenge. In addition, no sensitisation was observed in another test in guinea pigs at 0.75% induction and 0.02% challenge. No evidence of sensitisation was reported in a HRIPT on a formulation containing the chemical at 0.6% concentration (a 10% dilution of a ~6% formulation) with 110 volunteers. In HRIPT studies on formulations containing the chemical, no evidence of sensitisation was reported at concentrations of 1.87% (88 subjects), 0.93% (93 subjects), 0.3% (100 subjects), 1.5-3.0% (141 subjects), 6.0% (210 subjects), 0.018% (27 subjects). However, positive results were observed in provocative studies conducted on formulations containing the chemical (at 0.3-1% concentration), conducted in subjects diagnosed with various forms of contact dermatitis, suggesting that the chemical may cause reactions in sensitive individuals. In one study authors note that sensitisation effects of the chemical (and related compounds) are most likely due to the impurities, including DMAPA and amidopropyl dimethylamines, however, they do not exclude the possibility of the causing the sensitisation. The potential for skin sensit

## SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE &amp; COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE

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

| XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner & Body Wash                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | NOEC          | 48                 | Fish                          | 0.26mg/L      | 5             |
| cocamidopropylbetaine                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | =1mg/L        | 1             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 6.4mg/L       | 2             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.55mg/L      | 2             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | NOEC          | 672                | Fish                          | 0.16mg/L      | 2             |
| <b>Legend:</b> 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.

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

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil               | Persistence: Air                      |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Continued...

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

## 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> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## 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

## SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

## COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE 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

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory            | Status                                                  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Australia - AICS              | Yes                                                     |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes                                                     |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate; cocamidopropylbetaine) |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes                                                     |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes                                                     |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Yes                                                     |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes                                                     |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes                                                     |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes                                                     |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes                                                     |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes                                                     |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate)                        |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | Yes                                                     |
| Russia - ARIPS                | Yes                                                     |

## 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)

## XtraCare Kids 3 in 1 Shampoo Conditioner &amp; Body Wash

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 04/02/2020 |
| Initial Date  | 31/01/2020 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3.1.1.1 | 04/02/2020 | Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage requirement), Toxicity and Irritation (Other), 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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