

MICROSHIELD SKINCARE CLEANSER

Schulke Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 60-3470

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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

Product Identifier

Product name	MICROSHIELD SKINCARE CLEANSER
Synonyms	schulke code: 70000372, 70000363, 70000347
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Liquid cleanser for hand, face and body cleansing. Can be used for hair. 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	Schulke Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2-4 Lyonpark Road Macquarie Park NSW 2113 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8875 9300
Fax	+61 2 8875 9301
Website	www.schuelke.com.au
Email	customerservice.au@schuelke.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute 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)

H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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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.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

MICROSHIELD SKINCARE CLEANSER

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	0-10	ethoxylated and sulfated alcohol
Not Available	0-10	fatty acid diethanolamide
61790-81-6	0-10	<u>lanolin, ethoxylated</u>
9004-34-6	0-10	<u>cellulose</u>
99-76-3	0-10	<u>methyl paraben</u>
94-13-3	0-10	<u>propyl paraben</u>
Not Available	0-10	imidazol derivative
Not Available	0-10	glycol ester
Not Available	0-10	aliphatic acid
Not Available	0-10	organic sodium compound
Not Available	0-10	fragrance
7732-18-5	>30	<u>water</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>No adverse effects anticipated from normal use. Wash affected areas with warm water and soap. Discontinue use if irritation occurs If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</p>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- 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

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>Keep cool. Store below 25 deg.C</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic container Polylined drum
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

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	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibre)	10 mg/m3	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
MICROSHIELD SKINCARE CLEANSER	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lanolin, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose	Not Available	Not Available
methyl paraben	Not Available	Not Available
propyl paraben	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
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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.

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lanolin, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
methyl paraben	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
propyl paraben	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
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

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Bare skin is cleaned with this material. ▶ Application of hand cream / barrier cream after use is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls ▶ Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, 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	-AUS P2	-	-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	-2 P2	-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Milky, viscous liquid with a floral fragrance; miscible in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.015
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

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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 Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking
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.

MICROSHIELD SKINCARE CLEANSER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
lanolin, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >21300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
cellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/l/4H ^[2]	
methyl paraben	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2100 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2100 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propyl paraben	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 6332 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

LANOLIN, ETHOXYLATED	Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of
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acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity .

Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007). No information was available on levels at which these effects might occur, though toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. 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 autoxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing.

Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:
EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)
EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41
EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41
>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)
Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) .
AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO₂). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours). Half of the absorbed surfactant was excreted promptly in the urine and smaller amounts of AE appeared in the faeces and expired air (CO₂) . The metabolism of C12 AE yields PEG, carboxylic acids, and CO₂ as metabolites. The LD50 values after oral administration to rats range from about 1-15 g/kg body weight indicating a low to moderate acute toxicity.

The ability of nonionic surfactants to cause a swelling of the stratum corneum of guinea pig skin has been studied. The swelling mechanism of the skin involves a combination of ionic binding of the hydrophilic group as well as hydrophobic interactions of the alkyl chain with the substrate. One of the mechanisms of skin irritation caused by surfactants is considered to be denaturation of the proteins of skin. It has also been established that there is a connection between the potential of surfactants to denature protein in vitro and their effect on the skin. Nonionic surfactants do not carry any net charge and, therefore, they can only form hydrophobic bonds with proteins. For this reason, proteins are not deactivated by nonionic surfactants, and proteins with poor solubility are not solubilized by nonionic surfactants. A substantial amount of toxicological data and information in vivo and in vitro demonstrates that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) being genotoxic, mutagenic or carcinogenic. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. The majority of available toxicity studies revealed NOAELs in excess of 100 mg/kg bw/d but the lowest NOAEL for an individual AE was established to be 50 mg/kg bw/day. This value was subsequently considered as a conservative, representative value in the risk assessment of AE. The effects were restricted to changes in organ weights with no histopathological organ changes with the exception of liver hypertrophy (indicative of an adaptive response to metabolism rather than a toxic effect). It is noteworthy that there was practically no difference in the NOAEL in oral studies of 90-day or 2 years of duration in rats. A comparison of the aggregate consumer exposure and the systemic NOAEL (taking into account an oral absorption value of 75%) results in a Margin of Exposure of 5,800. Taking into account the conservatism in the exposure assessment and the assigned systemic NOAEL, this margin of exposure is considered more than adequate to account for the inherent uncertainty and variability of the hazard database and inter and intra-species extrapolations.

AEs are not contact sensitizers. Neat AE are irritating to eyes and skin. The irritation potential of aqueous solutions of AEs depends on concentrations. Local dermal effects due to direct or indirect skin contact in certain use scenarios where the products are diluted are not of concern as AEs are not expected to be irritating to the skin at in-use concentrations. Potential irritation of the respiratory tract is not a concern given the very low levels of airborne AE generated as a consequence of spray cleaner aerosols or laundry powder detergent dust.

In summary, the human health risk assessment has demonstrated that the use of AE in household laundry and cleaning detergents is safe and does not cause concern with regard to consumer use.
* [Emery Chemical Co.]

CELLULOSE & METHYL
PARABEN & PROPYL
PARABEN

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

METHYL PARABEN &
PROPYL PARABEN

For benzoates:
Acute toxicity: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. Systemic toxic effects of similar nature (e.g. liver, kidney) were observed. However with benzoic acid and its salts toxic effects are seen at higher doses than with benzyl alcohol.
The compounds exhibit low acute toxicity as for the oral and dermal route. The LD50 values are > 2000 mg/kg bw except for benzyl alcohol which needs to be considered as harmful by the oral route in view of an oral LD50 of 1610 mg/kg bw. The 4 hrs inhalation exposure of benzyl alcohol or benzoic acid at 4 and 12 mg/l as aerosol/dust respectively gave no mortality, showing low acute toxicity by inhalation for these compounds.
Benzoic acid and benzyl alcohol are slightly irritating to the skin, while sodium benzoate was not skin irritating. No data are available for potassium benzoate but it is also expected not to be skin irritating. Benzoic acid and benzyl alcohol are irritating to the eye and sodium benzoate was only slightly irritating to the eye. No data are available for potassium benzoate but it is expected also to be only slightly irritating to the eye.
Sensitisation: The available studies for benzoic acid gave no indication for a sensitising effect in animals, however occasionally very low positive reactions were recorded with humans (dermatological patients) in patch tests. The same occurs for sodium benzoate. It has been suggested that the very low positive reactions are non-immunologic contact urticaria. Benzyl alcohol gave positive and negative results in animals. Benzyl alcohol also demonstrated a maximum incidence of sensitization of only 1% in human patch testing. Over several decades no sensitization with these compounds has been seen among workers.
Repeat dose toxicity: For benzoic acid repeated dose oral toxicity studies give a NOAEL of 800 mg/kg/day. For the salts values > 1000 mg/kg/day are obtained. At higher doses increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects were observed.

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	<p>For benzyl alcohol the long-term studies indicate a NOAEL > 400 mg/kg bw/d for rats and > 200 mg/kg bw/d for mice. At higher doses effects on bodyweights, lesions in the brains, thymus, skeletal muscle and kidney were observed. It should be taken into account that administration in these studies was by gavage route, at which saturation of metabolic pathways is likely to occur.</p> <p>Mutagenicity: All chemicals showed no mutagenic activity in <i>in vitro</i> Ames tests. Various results were obtained with other <i>in vitro</i> genotoxicity assays. Sodium benzoate and benzyl alcohol showed no genotoxicity <i>in vivo</i>. While some mixed and/or equivocal <i>in vitro</i> chromosomal/chromatid responses have been observed, no genotoxicity was observed in the <i>in vivo</i> cytogenetic, micronucleus, or other assays. The weight of the evidence of the <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> genotoxicity data indicates that these chemicals are not mutagenic or clastogenic. They also are not carcinogenic in long-term carcinogenicity studies.</p> <p>In a 4-generation study with benzoic acid no effects on reproduction were seen (NOAEL: 750 mg/kg). No compound related effects on reproductive organs (gross and histopathology examination) could be found in the (sub) chronic studies in rats and mice with benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, sodium benzoate and supports a non-reprotoxic potential of these compounds. In addition, data from reprotoxicity studies on benzyl acetate (NOAEL >2000 mg/kg bw/d; rats and mice) and benzaldehyde (tested only up to 5 mg/kg bw; rats) support the non-reprotoxicity of benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid and its salts.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: In rats for sodium benzoate dosed via food during the entire gestation developmental effects occurred only in the presence of marked maternal toxicity (reduced food intake and decreased body weight) (NOAEL = 1400 mg/kg bw). For hamster (NOEL: 300 mg/kg bw), rabbit (NOEL: 250 mg/kg bw) and mice (CD-1 mice, NOEL: 175 mg/kg bw) no higher doses (all by gavage) were tested and no maternal toxicity was observed. For benzyl alcohol: NOAEL= 550 mg/kg bw (gavage; CD-1 mice). LOAEL = 750 mg/kg bw (gavage mice). In this study maternal toxicity was observed e.g. increased mortality, reduced body weight and clinical toxicology. Benzyl acetate: NOEL = 500 mg/kg bw (gavage rats). No maternal toxicity was observed.</p>
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PROPYL PARABEN & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
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

MICROSHIELD SKINCARE CLEANSER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lanolin, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl paraben	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	59.5mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	11.2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	56mg/L	2
	EC10	48	Crustacea	4.5mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.2mg/L	2
propyl paraben	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	6.4mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	15.4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.6mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/L	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cellulose	LOW	LOW
methyl paraben	LOW	LOW

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propyl paraben	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249)
methyl paraben	LOW (LogKOW = 1.96)
propyl paraben	LOW (LogKOW = 3.04)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
methyl paraben	LOW (KOC = 125.6)
propyl paraben	LOW (KOC = 427.2)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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

lanolin, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cellulose is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

methyl paraben is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propyl paraben is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (lanolin, ethoxylated; cellulose; methyl paraben; propyl paraben; water)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lanolin, ethoxylated; methyl paraben; propyl paraben; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (lanolin, ethoxylated)

Continued...

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National Inventory	Status
Japan - ENCS	No (cellulose)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lanolin, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (lanolin, ethoxylated; methyl paraben)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	06/10/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	06/10/2015	Ingredients, Personal Protection (hands/feet)
3.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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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