FIRST AID SUNSCREEN ULTRA BLOCK 1 LITRE SPF50+

Officemax

Chemwatch: **49-1738**
Version No: **3.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	FIRST AID SUNSCREEN ULTRA BLOCK 1 LITRE SPF50+
Synonyms	2682079
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Sunscreen.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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

Classification [1]	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	9.1D

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	**NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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 in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
6197-30-4	10-20	octocrylene
9005-25-8	10-20	starch
8006-40-4	1-10	synthetic beeswax
36861-47-9	1-10	3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor
70356-09-1	1-10	butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane
27503-81-7	1-10	2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate
102-71-6	1-10	triethanolamine
8012-95-1.	1-10	paraffin oils
8009-03-8.	1-10	petrolatum
68411-27-8	1-10	benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters
67762-27-0	1-10	cetostearyl alcohol
61791-14-8	1-10	cocoamine, ethoxylated
122-99-6	0-5	ethylene glycol phenyl ether
9004-99-3	0-5	polyethylene glycol monostearate
1117-86-8	0-5	1,2-octanediol
9003-01-4	0-5	acrylic acid homopolymer
9004-62-0	0-5	hydroxyethylcellulose
58-95-7	0-5	D-alpha-tocopherol acetate
139-33-3	0-5	EDTA disodium salt
85507-69-3	0-5	Aloes, extract
7732-18-5	45-55	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ‣ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ‣ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Inhalation	‣ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	‣ Immediately give a glass of water. ‣ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- 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	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	None required when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ 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.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
starch	Thyodene; (Amylodextrin)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
triethanolamine	Triethanolamine; (Trihydroxytriethylamine)	15 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
petrolatum	Petrolatum	160 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Phenoxyethanol, 2-; (Phenyl cellosolve)	1.5 ppm	16 ppm	97 ppm
EDTA disodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt	11 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	730 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
octocrylene	Not Available	Not Available
starch	Not Available	Not Available
synthetic beeswax	Not Available	Not Available
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor	Not Available	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available	Not Available
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin oils	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
petrolatum	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
cocoamine, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol monostearate	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-octanediol	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available
D-alpha-tocopherol acetate	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA disodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None required when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	

Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE**: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ 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	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AK-AUS P3	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P3	AK-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - 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	Off-white cream; disperses in water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.0
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	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	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	210.2

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ 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	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing temporary smarting and blinking.
Chronic	Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and eye contact.|The product is considered to be non-harmful by all exposure routes when used in accordance with directions.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
FIRST AID SUNSCREEN ULTRA BLOCK 1 LITRE SPF50+	Not Available	Not Available
octocrylene	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye : Not irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin : Not irritating
starch	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
synthetic beeswax	Not Available	Not Available
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Oral (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	Not Available	Eye: irritant *
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Inhalation: irritant *
		Skin: irritant *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
triethanolamine	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4190 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild
		Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE
		minor conjunctival irritation
		no irritation *

		Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded
		Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild
paraffin oils	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2059.647258 mg/l/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >24000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild
petrolatum	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Skin(rabbit):irritation index:
	Oral (rat) LD50: 34500 mg/kg[2]	
cetostearyl alcohol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
cocoamine, ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 750 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2300-3800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 6 mg - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
polyethylene glycol monostearate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
1,2-octanediol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
acrylic acid homopolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 146-468 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
hydroxyethylcellulose	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
D-alpha-tocopherol acetate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
EDTA disodium salt	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Aloes, extract	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	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*	

OCTOCRYLENE	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53

	Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH2=CHCOO or CH2=C(CH3)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer *de facto* carcinogens. No mutagenic and teratogenic properties * Esperis MSDS
SYNTHETIC BEESWAX	Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics. For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy).There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating.
3-(4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE)-DL-CAMPHOR	Animal testing shows that 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor [abbreviated to MBC] can affect thyroid gland function. It has not been shown to cause skin irritation or sensitisation, birth defects or genetic damage. However, as thyroid disturbances such as goitre are in general associated with an increased risk of thyroid cancer, the use of 4-MBC should be of concern and any thyroid disturbances should be treated with great caution.
BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	Not phototoxic; penetrates the skin at a low rate Non-sensitising; non-photoallergenic Subchronic toxicity - NOAEL 230 mg/kg/d (dermal, rat; 28 d) - NOAEL 450 mg/kg (oral, rat; 13 weeks) - NOEL 1000 mg/kg (oral, rat; 6 weeks) Mutagenicity - not mutagenic (various in vivo and in vitro test systems) - not photomutagenic (various in vitro test systems) Reproduction toxicity - not teratogenic, not embryotoxic (several species) Note - no toxic effects have been observed during occupational handling * DSM MSDS
2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
TRIETHANOLAMINE	Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Studies done show that triethanolamine is of low toxicity following high dose exposure by swallowing, skin contact or inhalation. It has not been shown to cause cancer, genetic defects, reproductive or developmental toxicity. 551teapcp **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide
PARAFFIN OILS	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from “non-irritating” to “moderately irritating” when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria

PETROLATUM	"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as “paraffinoma” have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes. Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer. Dermal (rabbit) TDLo: 100 ml/kg/30D-I Tumorigenic effects.
BENZOIC ACID C12-15 ALKYL ESTERS	For certain benzyl derivatives: The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products. However, no adverse effects have been reported even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were observed on reproduction, foetal development and tumour potential.
CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.
COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED	The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects. Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. Bacterial cell mutagen
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE	Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group C substances are comprised of an acid and an alcohol. They are relatively non-volatile, with high boiling and low water solubility. They are useful lubricants and solvents. They have a low degree oral and skin toxicity level in both acute and chronic settings.
ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER	Polycarboxylates are of low toxicity by all exposure routes examined. Homopolymers(P-AA) are of low acute toxicity to the rat (LD50 > 5 g/kg bw/d) and are not irritating to the rabbit’s skin and, at the most, slightly irritating to the eye. Further P-AA has no sensitising potential. The adverse effect after repeated inhalation dosing (91-d/rat) was a mild, reversible pulmonary irritation. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel noted that these crosslinked alkyl acrylates are macromolecules that are not expected to pass through the stratum corneum of the skin, so significant dermal absorption is not expected. Therefore, topically applied cosmetics are not expected to result in systemic or reproductive and developmental toxicity or to have genotoxic or carcinogenic effects upon use. The Panel noted that cosmetic products containing these ingredients are reportedly used around the eyes, on the lips, and on other mucous membranes. Thus, crosslinked alkyl acrylates could be absorbed systemically through the relatively moist,n stratum cornea of the conjunctiva, lips,and other mucous membranes, and through ingestion when applied to the lips.
D-ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE	for DL-form
EDTA DISODIUM SALT	For ethylendiaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts: EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lad and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application. EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation.
ALOES, EXTRACT	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Whole leaf extract of Aloe vera was tested for carcinogenicity after oral administration in one 2-year study in mice, and one 2-year study in rats. In male and female rats, drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera caused significantly increased incidences of adenoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum) and carcinoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum), tumours rarely developed spontaneously in rats. In the 2-year study in mice, there was no significantly increased incidence of any type of tumours in males or females given drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera. In a study of photo-co-carcinogenesis with simulated sunlight, four articles were studied by skin application in hairless mice: three test articles containing Aloe vera that included gel, whole leaf extract, and decolourised whole leaf extract; and an aloe-emodin preparation. Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract
OCTOCRYLENE & 2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED &	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge

ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER & EDTA DISODIUM SALT	testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
OCTOCRYLENE & CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED & 1,2-OCTANEDIOL & HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE & ALOES, EXTRACT & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
STARCH & 2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
3-(4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE)-DL-CAMPHOR & 2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & EDTA DISODIUM SALT	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.
2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE & COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TRIETHANOLAMINE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TRIETHANOLAMINE & ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

FIRST AID SUNSCREEN ULTRA BLOCK 1 LITRE SPF50+

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

octocrylene

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>10-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.023mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>220mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Fish	10-mg/L	2

starch

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

synthetic beeswax

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

3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.180mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.56mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.155mg/L	3

	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	2

butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>0.03mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.03mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.055mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	>=0.03mg/L	2

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

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	5153.623mg/L	3
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	2

triethanolamine

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	11-800mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	609.88mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	169mg/L	1
EC0	24	Crustacea	1-530mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	16mg/L	1

paraffin oils

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4

petrolatum

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2

benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>1.23mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.0768mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1mg/L	2

cetostearyl alcohol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.012mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1-700mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.054mg/L	2
NOEC	720	Fish	0.002mg/L	2

cocoamine, ethoxylated

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.1mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.17mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.107mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	2

ethylene glycol phenyl ether

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

polyethylene glycol monostearate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.076mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.007mg/L	3

1,2-octanediol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	43.246mg/L	3

	EC50	48	Crustacea	176mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	17mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/L	2

acrylic acid homopolymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	27mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	47mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.75mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03mg/L	2

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

D-alpha-tocopherol acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EDTA disodium salt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-592mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	140mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	39173.363mg/L	3
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	25mg/L	2

Aloes, extract	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

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*

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
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor	HIGH	HIGH
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	HIGH	HIGH
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	HIGH	HIGH
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW
polyethylene glycol monostearate	LOW	LOW
1,2-octanediol	LOW	LOW
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW	LOW
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW	LOW
EDTA disodium salt	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.2537)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.5051)
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5509)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
cetostearyl alcohol	MEDIUM (BCF = 1300)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
polyethylene glycol monostearate	LOW (LogKOW = 7.257)
1,2-octanediol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6735)
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.4415)
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -8.995)
EDTA disodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8573)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor	LOW (KOC = 14560)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	LOW (KOC = 1705)
2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate	LOW (KOC = 2685)
triethanolamine	LOW (KOC = 10)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (KOC = 12.12)
polyethylene glycol monostearate	LOW (KOC = 6425)
1,2-octanediol	LOW (KOC = 10)
acrylic acid homopolymer	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
EDTA disodium salt	LOW (KOC = 1046)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

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

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of.
Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable

HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002624	N.O.S. (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002535	Gas Under Pressure Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2017
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2017
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2017
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002605	Lubricants (Low Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2017
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2017
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR008053	Graphic Materials Group Standard 2009
HSR100580	Tattoo and Permanent Makeup Substances Group Standard 2017
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2017

OCTOCRYLENE(6197-30-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

STARCH(9005-25-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

SYNTHETIC BEESWAX(8006-40-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

3-(4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE)-DL-CAMPHOR(36861-47-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE(70356-09-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

2-PHENYL-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONATE(27503-81-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

TRIETHANOLAMINE(102-71-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

PARAFFIN OILS(8012-95-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

PETROLATUM(8009-03-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

BENZOIC ACID C12-15 ALKYL ESTERS(68411-27-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL(67762-27-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

COCOAMINE, ETHOXYLATED(61791-14-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER(122-99-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE(9004-99-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

1,2-OCTANEDIOL(1117-86-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER(9003-01-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE(9004-62-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

D-ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE(58-95-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

EDTA DISODIUM SALT(139-33-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

ALOES, EXTRACT(85507-69-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (D-alpha-tocopherol acetate; EDTA disodium salt; 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor; acrylic acid homopolymer; octocrylene; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; triethanolamine; petrolatum; Aloes, extract; water; paraffin oils; hydroxyethylcellulose; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; cocoamine, ethoxylated; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; 1,2-octanediol; synthetic beeswax; polyethylene glycol monostearate; cetostearyl alcohol; 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate)
China - IECSC	Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (acrylic acid homopolymer; hydroxyethylcellulose; polyethylene glycol monostearate)
Japan - ENCS	No (3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; petrolatum; Aloes, extract; paraffin oils; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; synthetic beeswax; polyethylene glycol monostearate; 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate)
Korea - KECI	No (3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; Aloes, extract; 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (Aloes, extract)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor; cetostearyl alcohol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-DL-camphor; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; Aloes, extract; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; 1,2-octanediol)
Thailand - TECI	No (petrolatum; Aloes, extract; hydroxyethylcellulose; cocoamine, ethoxylated; synthetic beeswax)
Legend:	*Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	06/05/2015
Initial Date	Not Available

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
starch	9005-25-8, 65996-63-6, 68441-21-4, 9005-84-9
synthetic beeswax	8006-40-4, 71243-51-1
paraffin oils	8012-95-1., 8043-78-5, 37231-69-9, 37232-05-6, 188832-17-9, 79956-36-8, 172307-10-7, 58615-80-8, 187112-19-2, 219686-29-0, 261380-10-3, 74870-90-9, 97048-20-9, 58391-38-1, 331464-54-1, 99551-14-1, 8039-75-6, 8039-14-3, 8038-04-8, 8033-89-4, 60327-80-2, 39464-77-2, 39290-23-8, 83046-05-3, 51004-58-1, 39296-25-8, 50935-95-0, 122176-99-2, 39464-78-3, 51109-96-7, 39355-35-6, 39355-09-4, 39355-08-3, 106803-31-0, 115251-26-8, 116357-36-9, 50935-85-8, 37232-07-8, 146908-77-2, 37232-06-7, 53028-74-3, 52012-28-9, 52012-27-8, 8015-59-6, 102819-98-7
petrolatum	8009-03-8., 308069-07-0
cetostearyl alcohol	67762-27-0, 8005-44-5, 8038-54-8, 12705-32-7, 1336-34-1, 199745-51-2, 39315-71-4, 52003-59-5, 58392-01-1, 58392-68-0, 63393-84-0, 67762-43-0, 78565-03-4, 8032-20-0, 8032-22-2, 8032-92-6, 8033-00-9, 8034-88-6
cocoamine, ethoxylated	61791-14-8, 61328-31-2, 8051-49-8, 8051-50-1, 8051-51-2, 8051-52-3, 71786-60-2
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	122-99-6, 37220-49-8, 134367-25-2, 18249-17-7, 200260-63-5, 79586-53-1, 9004-78-8, 56257-90-0, 1219804-65-5
acrylic acid homopolymer	9003-01-4, 101360-15-0, 104625-85-6, 104922-39-6, 105913-47-1, 11132-69-7, 118168-84-6, 1243262-39-6, 125857-68-3, 125857-69-4, 131094-47-8, 165724-08-3, 168564-56-5, 169799-28-4, 170473-89-9, 174594-09-3, 223508-97-2, 230287-43-1, 37241-23-9, 39341-22-5, 471251-42-0, 51142-25-7, 54578-44-8, 54990-82-8, 56747-65-0, 59233-19-1, 597551-81-0, 65742-16-7, 71767-27-6, 71767-28-7, 746620-96-2, 746620-98-4, 81031-52-9, 82446-45-5, 82446-46-6, 87913-02-8, 88650-89-9
EDTA disodium salt	139-33-3, 69772-70-9
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3, 94349-62-9

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