



Baby Bottle Cleaner Milton®

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Baby Bottle Cleaner Milton®

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

Relevant identified uses:

Baby Bottle Cleaner.

SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name: Milton Australia PTY Ltd

ABN : 27 154 120 126

Address: 1/575 Darling Street, Rozelle NSW 2039, Australia

Phone: (03) 8586 5000

E-mail: fds@labo-rivadis.fr

<http://www.miltonbaby.com.au>

Distributor: Nice Pak Products

Street Address: 120 Woodlands Drive Braeside VIC 3195, Australia

Phone: (03) 8586 5000

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Country	Phone number	Website
Australia	1800 506 750	-

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Skin sensitisation	Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 2A

2.2. Label elements

Hazards pictograms:



Signal word: WARNING

Hazard statements:

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements – Prevention :

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
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Precautionary statements – Response :

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statements – Storage :

Not Applicable

Precautionary statements – 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

3.1. Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

3.2. Mixtures

Composition :

CAS No	%[weight]	Nom
68891-38-3	<10	sodium lauryl ether sulfate
7647-14-5	<5	sodium chloride
61789-40-0	<5	cocamidopropylbetaine
Not available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. 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	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	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.

4.2. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) nitrogen oxides (NO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	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. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. 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

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>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.</p>
Other information	<p>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>

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

Suitable container	Original container.
Storage incompatibility	None known.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OEL) :

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium chloride	0.5 ppm	2 ppm	20 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
cocamidopropylbetaine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant :</th> <th>Air Speed :</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant :	Air Speed :	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
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<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>											
Personnal protection											
Eye and face protection	<p>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. 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]</p>										
Skin protection	<p>See Hand protection below</p>										
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of</p>										

	<p>quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p>
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>
<p>Other protection</p>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.</p>

8.3. Exposure controls linked to environmental protection

No data available.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<p>Appearance</p>	<p>Clear-hazy colourless viscous liquid with no odour, mixes with water. Clear.</p>		
<p>Physical state</p>	<p>Liquid</p>	<p>Relative density (Water = 1)</p>	<p>1.028-1.035</p>
<p>Odour</p>	<p>No Odour</p>	<p>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Odour thresold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	3-4	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1000-3000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

See section 7

10.2. Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

10.4. Conditions to avoid

See section 7

10.5. Incompatible materials

See section 7

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based

	<p>on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyperresponsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers</p> <p>Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyperresponsive.</p> <p>Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>

Baby Bottler Cleaner :

Toxicity	Not Available
Irritation	Not Available

sodium lauryl ether sulfate :

Toxicity	Oral (rat) LD50; 1600 mg/kg[2]
Irritation	<p>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]</p> <p>Skin (rabbit): 25 mg/24 hr moderate</p> <p>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]</p>

sodium chloride :

Toxicity	<p>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 10000 mg/kg[1]</p> <p>Inhalation (Rat) LC50; > 10.5 mg/l4h[1]</p> <p>Oral (Rat) LD50; 3000 mg/kg[2]</p>
Irritation	<p>Eye (rabbit): 10 mg – moderate</p> <p>Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24h – moderate</p> <p>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h – mild</p>

cocamidopropylbetaine :

Toxicity	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Oral (rat) LD50; 2700 mg/kg[2]
Irritation	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] Eye: primary irritant* Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] Skin: primary irritant*

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

Acute Toxicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Data available to make classification
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Data available to make classification
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Mutagenicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Reproductivity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
STOT – Single Exposure	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
STOT – Repeated Exposure	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Aspiration Hazard	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

12.1.1. Mixtures

No aquatic toxicity data available for the mixture.

12.1.2. Substances

sodium lauryl ether sulfate :

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
NOEC(ECx)	48	Fish	0.826mg/L	5
EC50	48	Crustacea	2.43-4.01mg/l	4

sodium chloride:

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
NOEC(ECx)	168	Crustacea	0.63mg/l	4
LC50	96	Fish	3644-4565mg/l	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.76-36.17mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	340.7-469.2mg/l	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1110.36mg/L	4

cocamidopropylbetaine:

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC0(ECx)	96	Alae or other aquatic plants	0.09mg/l	1
LC50	96	Fish	1mg/l	1

EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-10mg/l	1
EC50	48	Crustacea	6.5mg/l	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.55mg/l	1

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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

INGREDIENT	PERSISTENCE : WATER/SOIL	PERSISTENCE : AIR
sodium chloride	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

INGREDIENT	BIOACCUMULATION
sodium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)

12.4. Mobility in soil

INGREDIENT	MOBLITY
sodium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. 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.
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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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code : Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code : Not Available

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
sodium chloride	Australia Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cocamidopropylbetaine	Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
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National Inventory Status :

NATIONAL INVENTORY	STATUS
Australia – AIIC / Australia Non-industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate; sodium chloride; cocamidopropylbetaine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes HSNO code: HSR002530
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium lauryl sulfate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes

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**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
ES	Exposure Standard
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
AIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINEICS	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potential Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances