

# Banana Boat Sport

Edgewell Personal Care New Zealand ULC

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Chemwatch: 63278

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 27/06/2017

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L.GHS.NZLEN

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

### Product Identifier

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product name</b>                  | Banana Boat Sport   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                      | heavy duty sunscreen cream SPF 15+ broad spectrum sun lotion, UV screen cream |
| <b>Other means of identification</b> | Not Available   |

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

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Relevant identified uses</b> | Heavy duty, 4 hour water resistant SPF 15, sunscreen. |
|---------------------------------|---|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Registered company name</b> | Edgewell Personal Care New Zealand ULC                 |
| <b>Address</b>                 | Level 6, 182 Broadway, Newmarket, Auckland New Zealand |
| <b>Telephone</b>               | (09) 520 3877  |
| <b>Fax</b>                     | Not Available  |
| <b>Website</b>                 | Not Available  |
| <b>Email</b>                   | Not Available  |

### Emergency telephone number

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Association / Organisation</b>        | Not Available |
| <b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>       | 0800 023 419  |
| <b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b> | 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 | 0   |     |
| Reactivity   | 0   |     |
| Chronic      | 0   |     |

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

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup> | Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
|--------------------------------------|--|


Continued...

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**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <b>Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria</b> | 9.1B, 9.1D |
|--|------------|

**Label elements**

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b> |  |
|----------------------------|---|

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>SIGNAL WORD</b> | <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>H411</b> | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|-------------|--|

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>P273</b> | Avoid release to the environment. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| <b>P391</b> | Collect spillage. |
|-------------|-------------------|

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P501</b> | 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  |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 5466-77-3     | 10        | <u>2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate</u>                  |
| 70356-09-1    | 2         | <u>butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane</u>                    |
| 8012-89-3     | <10       | <u>beeswax</u>  |
| 8006-40-4     | <10       | <u>synthetic beeswax</u>                                |
| 8012-95-1.    | <10       | <u>paraffin oils</u>                                    |
| 110-27-0      | <10       | <u>isopropyl myristate</u>                              |
| 9004-62-0     | <1        | <u>hydroxyethylcellulose</u>                            |
| 102-71-6      | <1        | <u>triethanolamine</u>                                  |
| 7695-91-2     | <1        | <u>DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate</u>                      |
| 9004-99-3     | <1        | <u>polyethylene glycol monostearate</u>                 |
| 9007-16-3     | <1        | <u>acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer</u> |
|               |           | preservatives, as                                       |
| 122-99-6      | 0.72      | <u>ethylene glycol phenyl ether</u>                     |
| Not Available | 0.28      | hydroxybenzoates  |

Continued...

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7732-18-5

>50

water

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

**Description of first aid measures**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Not normally a risk due to non-irritating nature of product. If unintended contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.</p>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>   |

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|---|

**Advice for firefighters**

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▸ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▸ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> |

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.<br/>Clean up all spills immediately.<br/>Wipe up.<br/>Place in clean drum then flush area with water.</p> |
|---------------------|---|

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

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <p>No special handling procedures required.<br/>Use good occupational work practice.</p>  |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>Store below 30 deg. C.</p> |

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | Plastic container            |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | 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  |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 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) | triethanolamine | Triethanolamine   | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available  |

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient                   | Material name  | TEEL-1   | TEEL-2    | TEEL-3      |
|------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-------------|
| isopropyl myristate          | Myristic acid, isopropyl ester; (Tetradecanoic acid, isopropyl; Isopropyl myristate) | 81 mg/m3 | 900 mg/m3 | 5,400 mg/m3 |
| triethanolamine              | Triethanolamine; (Trihydroxytriethylamine)   | 15 mg/m3 | 240 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether | Phenoxyethanol, 2-; (Phenyl cellosolve)  | 1.5 ppm  | 16 ppm    | 97 ppm      |

| Ingredient                      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate | Not Available | Not Available |

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|  |                        |               |
|--|------------------------|---------------|
| butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane                    | Not Available          | Not Available |
| beeswax  | Not Available          | Not Available |
| synthetic beeswax                                | Not Available          | Not Available |
| paraffin oils                                    | 2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available |
| isopropyl myristate                              | Not Available          | Not Available |
| hydroxyethylcellulose                            | Not Available          | Not Available |
| triethanolamine                                  | Not Available          | Not Available |
| DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate                      | Not Available          | Not Available |
| polyethylene glycol monostearate                 | Not Available          | Not Available |
| acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer | Not Available          | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether                     | Not Available          | Not Available |
| hydroxybenzoates                                 | Not Available          | Not Available |
| water  | Not Available          | Not Available |

**MATERIAL DATA**

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

ClassOSF Description

A 550 Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities

B 26-550As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted


C 1-26 As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted

D 0.18-1 10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached

E <0.18 As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.0023 (ethylene glycol phenyl ether)

**Exposure controls**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | None under normal operating conditions.<br>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.<br>OTHERWISE:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |

Continued...

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves. |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | None under normal operating conditions.   |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>       | Not Available   |

## 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   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C   |
| NEOPRENE         | C   |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C   |
| NITRILE          | C   |
| PVA              | C   |
| PVC              | 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 P2            | -                    | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2  | -                        |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AK-2 P2              | AK-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

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Bluish/white, milky viscous emulsion with characteristic odour; mixes with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.98           |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available   | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available   | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not available. |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | 6.8-7.2   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not available. |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not available.  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |

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

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments<br>The liquid may be<br>amp;5040 amp;5100 amp;5112<br>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | The material is<br>amp;5042 amp;5300  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | The liquid is<br>amp;5023 amp;5040 amp;5200   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Principal routes of exposure are usually by<br>amp;5541 amp;11a amp;5530 The product is considered to be practically non-harmful by all exposure routes when used in accordance with directions.          |

|  |  |                   |
|--|--|-------------------|
| <b>Banana Boat Sport</b>               | <b>TOXICITY</b>                              | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|  | Not Available                                | Not Available     |
| <b>2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>                              | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 9600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available     |
| <b>butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane</b>   | <b>TOXICITY</b>                              | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> | Not Available     |
| <b>beeswax</b>                         | <b>TOXICITY</b>                              | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|  | Not Available                                | Not Available     |
| <b>synthetic beeswax</b>               | <b>TOXICITY</b>                              | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|  | Not Available                                | Not Available     |

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|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| paraffin oils                                    | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2059.647258 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate<br>Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild  |
| isopropyl myristate                              | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>           | Skin (human): 85 mg/3d-I mild  |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>               | Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h SEVERE<br>Skin (rabbit): 426 mg/24h mild   |
| hydroxyethylcellulose                            | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| triethanolamine                                  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>            | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -   |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 5560 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild<br>Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE<br>minor conjunctival irritation<br>no irritation * |
|  |   | Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild  |
|  |   | Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded  |
|  |   | Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild  |
|  |   |  |
| DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate                      | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Oral (mouse) LD50: >49700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>            | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *<br>Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *  |
| polyethylene glycol monostearate                 | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>              | Not Available  |
| acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 4100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                | Not Available  |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether                     | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: 14422 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>             | Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24h - SEVERE  |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                | Eye (rabbit): 6 mg - moderate<br>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild  |
| water  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|  | Not Available   | 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

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 2-ETHYLHEXYL-P-METHOXYCINNAMATE | NOTE: Although 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate is effective in preventing damage to tissue cells and their contents by UV-B, it may not protect against the immunosuppressive effects of the sun.   |
| SYNTHETIC BEESWAX               | No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.  |
| PARAFFIN OILS                   | The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;<br>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>▸ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>▸ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> </ul> |

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- ▶ 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 carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity testing of residual oils has been negative, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.

Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing

Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils

**Acute toxicity:** Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly & severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be >5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from >2 to >5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to > 4 mg/l.

When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating"

Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative

**Repeat dose toxicity:** Several studies have been conducted with these oils. The weight of evidence from all available data on highly & severely refined base oils support the presumption that a distillate base oil's toxicity is inversely related to the degree of processing it receives. Adverse effects have been reported with even the most severely refined white oils - these appear to depend on animal species and/ or the peculiarities of the study.

- ▶ The granulomatous lesions induced by the oral administration of white oils are essentially foreign body responses. The lesions occur only in rats, of which the Fischer 344 strain is particularly sensitive,
- ▶ The testicular effects seen in rabbits after dermal administration of a highly to severely refined base oil were unique to a single study and may have been related to stress induced by skin irritation, and
- ▶ The accumulation of foamy macrophages in the alveolar spaces of rats exposed repeatedly via inhalation to high levels of highly to severely refined base oils is not unique to these oils, but would be seen after exposure to many water insoluble materials.

**Reproductive and developmental toxicity:** A highly refined base oil was used as the vehicle control in a one-generation reproduction study. The study was conducted according to the OECD Test Guideline 421. There was no effect on fertility and mating indices in either males or females. At necropsy, there were no consistent findings and organ weights and histopathology were considered normal by the study's authors.

A single generation study in which a white mineral oil (a food/ drug grade severely refined base oil) was used as a vehicle control is reported. Two separate groups of pregnant rats were administered 5 ml/kg (bw)/day of the base oil via gavage, on days 6 through 19 of gestation. In one of the two base oil dose groups, three malformed fetuses were found among three litters. The study authors considered these malformations to be minor and within the normal ranges for the strain of rat.

**Genotoxicity:**

*In vitro* (mutagenicity): Several studies have reported the results of testing different base oils for mutagenicity using a modified Ames assay. Base oils with no or low concentrations of 3-7 ring PACs had low mutagenicity indices.

*In vivo* (chromosomal aberrations): A total of seven base stocks were tested in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats using a bone marrow cytogenetics assay. The test materials were administered via gavage at dose levels ranging from 500 to 5000 mg/kg (bw). Dosing occurred for either a single day or for five consecutive days. None of the base oils produced a significant increase in aberrant cells.

**Carcinogenicity:** Highly & severely refined base oils are not carcinogens, when given either orally or dermally.

Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria

## ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | <p>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.</p> <p>The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.</p> <p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>55fae Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: &gt;79500 mg/kg * * * Good Scents</p>  |
| <p><b>DL-ALPHA-<br/>TOCOPHEROL ACETATE</b></p>      | <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p> <p>May cause skin and eye irritation * Reproductive and mutagenic effects have been observed in tests with laboratory animals * * Alfa Aeser MSDS</p>  |
| <p><b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL<br/>PHENYL ETHER</b></p>      | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of chemical structures with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles.</p> <p>The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic dermal and oral toxicity.</p> <p>At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin.</p> <p>The potential for eye irritation is minimal.</p> <p>With the exception of benzyl alcohol and to a lesser extent phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, human sensitization studies, diagnostic patch tests and human induction studies, indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low.</p> <p>NOAELs for maternal and developmental toxicity are far in excess of current human exposure levels. No carcinogenicity in rats or mice was observed in 2-year chronic testing of benzyl alcohol or a-methylbenzyl alcohol; the latter did induce species and gender-specific renal adenomas in male rats at the high dose. There was no to little genotoxicity, mutagenicity, or clastogenicity in the mutagenicity in vitro bacterial assays, and in vitro mammalian cell assays. All in vivo micronucleus assays were negative.</p> <p>It is concluded that these materials would not present a safety concern at current levels of use as fragrance ingredients</p> <p>The Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) Expert Panel<br/>Bacterial cell mutagen</p>   |
| <p><b>BEESWAX &amp; WATER</b></p>                   | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>  |
| <p><b>BEESWAX &amp; ISOPROPYL<br/>MYRISTATE</b></p> | <p>Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters)</p> <p>According to a classification scheme described by the American Chemistry Council' Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group A substances are simple monoesters derived from a monofunctional alcohol, such as 2-ethylhexyl alcohol (C8-alcohol) or tridecyl alcohol (C13 alcohol) and <b>fatty acids</b> such as palmitic, stearic, oleic or linoleic acid. Metabolism of the parent esters is expected to yield the corresponding fatty acids and alcohols. The fatty acids are naturally occurring and have a low order of toxicity.</p> <p>Group A substances are rather lipophilic (log Kow 10-15) in character due to the large number of carbon numbers in the ester molecule (e.g., 24,26, 31 carbons) and have relatively high boiling points. Owing to the non-volatile nature of these esters, their vapour pressures are very low and difficult to determine experimentally. Water solubility is also very low.</p> <p><b>Mammalian Toxicity:</b></p> <p><b>Acute Toxicity.</b> Many higher fatty acid esters, such as the stearates, oleates and palmitates, have been cleared for use in the food industry ; thus, their general physiological response and toxicity are very low. Many of the higher fatty acid esters are considered safe for use in cosmetics.</p> <p>Available acute toxicity data indicate that the fatty acid esters in Group A, in general, have a low order of toxicity [e.g., palmitic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester (LD50 &gt; 5 g/kg) and tall oil fatty acid 2-ethylhexyl ester (LD50 &gt; 64 g/kg)]. Consistent with that, available data spanning the carbon range of C22 to C34 indicate that the alkyl fatty acid esters are not toxic by oral administration [rat LD50 (oral) &gt; 5g/kg, with range from 5 g/kg to 64 kg/kg]. Butyl stearate is tolerated by rats without lethal effects at oral doses of 32 g/kg while octyl oleate has a reported LD50 of &gt;40 ml/kg.</p> <p>In addition, many alkyl fatty acid esters, such as the stearates, oleates and palmitates, have been demonstrated to be not toxic by dermal administration</p> <p>Because of the low volatility of these substances, inhalation exposure at toxicological significant levels is not expected.</p> <p><b>Repeated Dose Toxicity.</b> 28-Day oral gavage studies in rats with decyl oleate (CAS 3687-46-5) at</p> |

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doses of 100,500 and 1000 mg/kg showed no toxicity as noted with respect to clinical symptoms, biochemistry, hematology, gross lesions or tissue/organ histopathology. The NOAEL was estimated to be 1000 mg/kg. Similarly, octyl or (2-ethylhexyl) stearate showed a NOAEL of 1000 mg/kg in 28-day oral gavage studies in rats.

In chronic two-year feeding studies with butyl stearate at concentrations of 1.25% or 6.25% in the diet, exposed rats showed no significant difference from control animals with respect to growth, survival, blood counts or other haematological parameters.

Besides the two substances above, various other long-chain fatty acid esters have also been studied for their repeated dose toxicity and the findings support a low order of toxicity.

**Genotoxicity:**

**Genetic Toxicity (Salmonella).** Fatty acid, C 16- 18 saturated and C 18 unsaturated, 2-ethylhexanoate (CAS 85049-37-2); octyl stearate (CAS 109-36-4); and decyl oleate (CAS 3687-46-5)] were shown to be negative in the Ames assay. Since the monoesters are similar in chemical structure and carbon-number range, it is unlikely that esters in Group A will induce point mutation. In addition, the chemistry of the long-chain fatty acids does not suggest the likelihood that these substances or their constituent substructures (i.e., fatty acids, alcohols) are reactive or electrophilic in nature.

**Genetic Toxicity (Chromosomal Aberrations).** The chemistry of the long-chain fatty acid esters does not suggest the likelihood that these substances or their constituent substructures (i.e., fatty acids, alcohols) are reactive or electrophilic in nature. Therefore, the likelihood that the fatty acid monoesters may cause chromosomal mutation is very low.

**Reproductive toxicity:** Assessment of reproductive effects of alkyl fatty acid esters in Group A is based primarily on studies with butyl stearate. Fertility, litter size and survival of offspring were normal in rats fed diets containing 6.25% butyl stearate for 10 weeks. However, growth was reduced in offspring during the pre-weaning and post-weaning periods. No gross lesions were noted among the offspring killed at the end of the 21-day post-weaning periods. These results indicate that long-chain fatty acid esters do not cause reproductive toxicity in rats. Given the relative low order of toxicity for long-chain fatty acid esters and their relative non-electrophilic and non-reactive nature, it seems unlikely that the long-chain fatty acid esters would present serious reproductive concerns.

**Developmental Toxicity/ Teratogenicity.** Assessment of developmental effects for the long-chain fatty acid esters in this group was based primarily on data reported for fatty acid, C16-18, 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS 91031-48-0). In oral gavage studies in rats administered doses of 100,300 and 1000 mg/kg during gestation, the maternal NOAEL was > 1000 mg/kg and the NOAEL for teratogenicity was >1000 mg/kg. Based on these findings and the fact Group A substances, are very chemically similar to the structure of the tested material, read-across assessment is thought to be appropriate.

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

| Banana Boat Sport | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES   | VALUE       | SOURCE |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
|                                 | LC50     | 96                 | Fish      | 1216.1mg/L  | 2      |
|                                 | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea | >0.0271mg/L | 2      |
|                                 | NOEC     | 96                 | Fish      | 271.3mg/L   | 2      |

| butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
|                               |          |                    |         |       |        |

Continued...

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|   |               |                    |                               |               |               |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.055mg/L    | 2             |
|   | NOEC          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=0.055mg/L   | 2             |
| <b>beeswax</b>  | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>synthetic beeswax</b>                                | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>paraffin oils</b>                                    | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | >100mg/L      | 4             |
| <b>isopropyl myristate</b>                              | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 7000mg/L      | 1             |
|   | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >0.05mg/L     | 2             |
|   | EC50          | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/L      | 1             |
|   | EC0           | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 1mg/L         | 1             |
|   | NOEC          | 384                | Crustacea                     | 0.1mg/L       | 1             |
| <b>hydroxyethylcellulose</b>                            | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>triethanolamine</b>                                  | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 11800mg/L     | 4             |
|   | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 169mg/L       | 1             |
|   | EC10          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.1mg/L       | 1             |
|   | NOEC          | 504                | Crustacea                     | 16mg/L        | 1             |
| <b>DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate</b>                      | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | >11mg/L       | 2             |
|   | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >20.6mg/L     | 2             |
|   | EC50          | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >27.8mg/L     | 2             |
|   | NOEC          | 96                 | Fish                          | 11mg/L        | 2             |
| <b>polyethylene glycol monostearate</b>                 | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer</b> | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>ethylene glycol phenyl ether</b>                     | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 154mg/L       | 2             |
|   | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >500mg/L      | 1             |
|   | EC50          | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >500mg/L      | 1             |
|   | NOEC          | 504                | Crustacea                     | 9.43mg/L      | 2             |
| <b>water</b>  | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

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**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

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient                       | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate  | LOW                     | LOW              |
| butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane    | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| isopropyl myristate              | LOW                     | LOW              |
| hydroxyethylcellulose            | LOW                     | LOW              |
| triethanolamine                  | LOW                     | LOW              |
| DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate      | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| polyethylene glycol monostearate | LOW                     | LOW              |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether     | LOW                     | LOW              |
| water                            | LOW                     | LOW              |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient                       | Bioaccumulation        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate  | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.8021) |
| butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane    | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.5051) |
| isopropyl myristate              | LOW (LogKOW = 7.175)   |
| hydroxyethylcellulose            | LOW (LogKOW = -8.995)  |
| triethanolamine                  | LOW (BCF = 3.9)        |
| DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate      | LOW (LogKOW = 11.9136) |
| polyethylene glycol monostearate | LOW (LogKOW = 7.257)   |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether     | LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)    |
| water                            | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)   |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient                       | Mobility             |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate  | LOW (KOC = 12280)    |
| butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane    | LOW (KOC = 1705)     |
| isopropyl myristate              | LOW (KOC = 15390)    |
| hydroxyethylcellulose            | LOW (KOC = 10)       |
| triethanolamine                  | LOW (KOC = 10)       |
| DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate      | LOW (KOC = 13870000) |
| polyethylene glycol monostearate | LOW (KOC = 6425)     |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether     | LOW (KOC = 12.12)    |

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water | LOW (KOC = 14.3)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

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

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

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> |  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | 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                   |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| HRS002552  | Cosmetic Products Group Standard |

**2-ETHYLHEXYL-P-METHOXYCINNAMATE(5466-77-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) |
|---|--|

**BEE SWAX(8012-89-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**SYNTHETIC BEE SWAX(8006-40-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

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

**ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE(110-27-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

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

**DL-ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE(7695-91-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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)

**ACRYLIC ACID/ SUCROSE/ POLYALLYL ETHER COPOLYMER(9007-16-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**Location Test Certificate**

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

| 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   |

**Approved Handler**

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

| Class of substance | Quantities     |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable     | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | N (acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer)   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; triethanolamine; acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer; water; paraffin oils; hydroxyethylcellulose; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; isopropyl myristate; synthetic beeswax; polyethylene glycol monostearate; beeswax; 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate) |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer; hydroxyethylcellulose; polyethylene glycol monostearate)  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer; paraffin oils; synthetic beeswax; polyethylene glycol monostearate; beeswax)   |
| Korea - KECI                  | N (butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer)  |

Continued...

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|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y  |
| USA - TSCA          | N (acrylic acid/ sucrose/ polyallyl ether copolymer)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>      | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = 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****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name                         | CAS No   |
|------------------------------|--|
| beeswax                      | 8012-89-3, 8006-40-4   |
| 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 |
| DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate  | 7695-91-2, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 133-80-2, 1407-18-7, 18920-61-1, 54-22-8   |
| 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  |

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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