

Green Care Toilet Cleaner

Pascoe's Pty. Ltd.

Chemwatch: 5441-71
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 10/12/2020
Print Date: 10/12/2020
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Green Care Toilet Cleaner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	750 mL + 5 L
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Toilet Bowl Cleaner. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Pascoe's Pty. Ltd.
Address	40-46 Fairfield St Fairfield East NSW 2165 Australia
Telephone	+61 1800 065 326
Fax	Not Available
Website	http://www.pascoes.com.au/
Email	info@pascoes.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

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SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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Green Care Toilet Cleaner

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
61789-40-0	1-2	<u>cocamidopropylbetaine</u>
77-92-9	0.5-1.5	<u>citric acid</u>
Not Available	0.5-0.8	enzyme blend.
Not Available	>90	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p>

Green Care Toilet Cleaner

	carbon dioxide (CO ₂) nitrogen oxides (NO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Green Care Toilet Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
cocamidopropylbetaine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
citric acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
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	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of 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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

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:

Green Care Toilet Cleaner

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

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
 A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(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)

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, aqua blue, water-thin liquid with characteristic odour; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.95-1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

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pH (as supplied)	>2.2-2.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Green Care Toilet Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4900 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: primary irritant *
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: primary irritant *
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	5500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~11700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	
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	

COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.</p> <p>Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitiser when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.</p> <p>A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to</p>
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oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine. Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

In 12 patients tested with their personal cosmetics, containing the fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions to at least one dilution and 5 had irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to the 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA), the reactant used in producing fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at concentrations as low as 0.05%. The presence of DMAPA was investigated via thin-layer chromatography in the personal cosmetics of 4 of the patients that had positive reactions. DMAPA was measured in the products at 50 - 150 ppm suggesting that the sensitising agent in CAPB-induced allergy is DMAPA. The sensitisation potential of a 4% aqueous liquid fabric softener formulation containing 0.5% stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamine was investigated using.

Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorbed in the gut and partly excreted unchanged in the faeces. It has not been shown to accumulate in the body. Concentrated betaines are expected to irritate the skin and eyes, but dilute solutions only irritate the eyes.

No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in animal testing. Tests for mutation-causing potential have proved negative.

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

CITRIC ACID

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts)

Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low.

COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE & CITRIC ACID

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information**Toxicity**

Green Care Toilet Cleaner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1.9mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	6.4mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.55mg/L	2
	NOEC	672	Fish	0.16mg/L	2

Continued...

Green Care Toilet Cleaner

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
citric acid	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/L	2
	NOEL	240	Not Available	0.10mg/L	4

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
citric acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

cocamidopropylbetaine is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- 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
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (cocamidopropylbetaine; citric acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2020
Initial Date	10/12/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	10/12/2020	Ingredients

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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