CUB Biodegradable Baby Wipes – Fragrance Free (20 pack / 80 pack / 6 x 80 pack)

Coles Supermarkets

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **5636-86**
Version No: **3.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **06/11/2023**
Print Date: **11/12/2024**
S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CUB Biodegradable Baby Wipes – Fragrance Free (20 pack / 80 pack / 6 x 80 pack)
Synonyms	Item code (Sell id): 6579607 (80 pack), 6579640 (20 pack), 6579630 (480 pack); Barcode (APN Number): 9310645418889 (80 pack), 9310645418919 (20 pack), 9310645418902 (480 pack)
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	"Note: SDS refers to the liquid impregnated cloth wipe. Skin cleansing / nappy change Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Coles Supermarkets**
Address	800 Toorak Road Hawthorn East VIC 3123 Australia
Telephone	FreeCall 1800 061 562 (Weekdays 8:30am-6:00pmAEST)
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.coles.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Poisons Information Centre, First Aid 24 Hour**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	13 11 26	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	3	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

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

Page 1 continued...

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
83682-78-4	<1	cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate
532-32-1	<1	sodium benzoate
85507-69-3	<1	Aloes, extract
84776-23-8	<1	Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▸ Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs:

Continued...

	▸ 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. ▸ Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. ▸ Generally not applicable.
Ingestion	▸ Generally not applicable.

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.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.
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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Continued...

Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	▸ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Viscose wipes – flow wrap film Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available	Not Available
Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium benzoate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
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	Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment. None required when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:**

Continued...

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE**: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.

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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White viscous wet wipes Liquid saturated on wipe. Pre-moistened wipes with a slight characteristic odor. Wipe is not miscible with water NOTE: The SDS refers to the liquid impregnated in wipe

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	4.5-6.5	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	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 Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available

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Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
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.

CUB Biodegradable Baby Wipes – Fragrance Free (20 pack / 80 pack / 6 x 80 pack)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~2500 mg/kg[1]	
sodium benzoate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >12.2 mg/L4h[1]	Skin (Human): 0.5%/20M
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4070 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human): 10%/1H
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Aloes, extract	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	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***

COCAMIDOPROPYL PG-DIMONIUM CHLORIDE PHOSPHATE	*REACh Dossier Dermal (5% in water) 48 Hour Occluded Human Patch - 50 Subjects· 48/50 Completely Non-Irritating· 2/50 Barely Perceptible Erythema Ocular (3% in water) InVitro Int. Eytex Rapid Membrane Assay· Classification Minimal/Mild Sensitization (5% in water) Repeated Insult Occluded Patch - 50 Subjects · No evidence of induced allergic contact dermatitis in humans
SODIUM BENZOATE	NOTE: Oral doses of 8-10g may cause nausea and vomiting, though tolerance in human is 50 g/day. Use in food limited to 0.1%. [ICI] For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmful and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.
ALOES, EXTRACT	Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Whole leaf extract of Aloe vera was tested for carcinogenicity after oral administration in one 2-year study in mice, and one 2-year study in rats. In male and female rats, drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera caused significantly increased incidences of adenoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum) and carcinoma of the large intestine (colon and caecum), tumours rarely developed spontaneously in rats. In the 2-year study in mice, there was no significantly increased incidence of any type of tumours in males or females given drinking-water containing whole leaf extract of Aloe vera. In a study of photo-co-carcinogenesis with simulated sunlight, four articles were studied by skin application in hairless mice: three test articles containing Aloe vera that included gel, whole leaf extract, and decolourised whole leaf extract; and an aloe-emodin preparation. Almost all mice exposed to simulated sunlight developed skin neoplasms. No increase in the incidence of skin neoplasms was observed in the groups receiving any of the four test articles applied as a cream followed by simulated sunlight when compared with the group receiving control cream followed by simulated sunlight. There was a significant enhancing effect of Aloe vera gel cream or aloe-emodin cream on the photocarcinogenic activity of simulated sunlight in female mice based on an increase in the multiplicity of squamous cell papilloma, carcinoma or carcinoma in situ (combined). There was a significant enhancing effect of the whole leaf extract cream or decolourized whole leaf extract cream on the photocarcinogenic activity of simulated sunlight in both male and female mice, based on an increase in the multiplicity of squamous cell papilloma, carcinoma or carcinoma in situ (combined). Mechanistic and other relevant data The C-glycosides aloin A and aloin B, which are components of Aloe vera latex, are converted to aloe-emodin-9-anthrone by bacteria present in the gastrointestinal tract of rats and humans.
SODIUM BENZOATE & CALENDULA OFFICINALIS LINN., EXTRACT	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. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
ALOES, EXTRACT & CALENDULA OFFICINALIS LINN., EXTRACT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

CUB Biodegradable Baby Wipes – Fragrance Free	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**

Continued...

(20 pack / 80 pack / 6 x 80 pack)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~0.19mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~3mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~0.125mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	~2mg/l	2

sodium benzoate				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>30.5mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	<650mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.09mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

Aloes, extract				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1000mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1000mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	~13000mg/l	2

Legend:	***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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***

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	LOW (LogKOW = -3.54)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

Continued...

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

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

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available
Aloes, extract	Not Available
Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium benzoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Aloes, extract is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme Comparable Chemicals Table
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate; sodium benzoate; Aloes, extract; Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate; Aloes, extract; Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract)
Korea - KECI	No (Aloes, extract; Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate; sodium benzoate); No (Aloes, extract; Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate; Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract)
Vietnam - NCI	No (cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Russia - FBEPH	No (cocamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate; Aloes, extract; Calendula Officinalis Linn., extract)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/11/2023
Initial Date	02/11/2023

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	02/11/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Transport information - Transport, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use
3.1	06/11/2023	Composition / information on ingredients - 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.