

## **Chemtools Pty Ltd**

Version No: 3.1	Issue Date: 20/02/2024
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements	Print Date: 21/02/2024
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017	S.GHS.AUS/NZ.EN.E

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Dispensing Conditioner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains pine oil)
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	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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

Registered company name	Chemtools Pty Ltd	Chemtools Ltd
Address	Unit 2, 14 - 16 Lee Holm Road St Marys NSW 2760 Australia	15/62 Factory Road Belfast Christchurch 8051 New Zealand
Telephone	1300 738 250, +61 2 9833 9766	+64 3 323 4177
Fax	+61 2 9623 3670	+61 2 9623 3670
Website	www.chemtools.com.au	www.chemtools.co.nz
Email	sales@chemtools.com.au	sales@chemtools.com.au

## Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre	National Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

#### **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI



Signal word Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

#### Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

#### NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.7B

## Label elements



Signal word

# Hazard statement(s) H351 Suspected of causing cancer. Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	F exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.		
Precautionary statement(	s) Storage		
P405	Store locked up.		

#### 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
8002-09-3	<20	pine oil
Not Available	<20	Pigment
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Cla	. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No ssification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <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

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog Large fires only.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## Advice for firefighters

	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Waar full body protective electrice with prostring apparatus.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
	Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire Fighting	Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
	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.
	▶ Combustible.
	<ul> <li>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul>
	Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
	<ul> <li>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul>
Fire/Explanian Harard	▶ May emit acrid smoke.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
	Combustion products include:
	carbon dioxide (CO2)
	nitrogen oxides (NOx)
	other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## **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> <li>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</li> <li>Moderate hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Increase ventilation.</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</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.</li> <li>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</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.

## Precautions for safe handling

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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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

Sui	table contai	► Me ner ► Pa ► Ch	tal can or drur ckaging as rec eck all contain	n commended by ers are clearly	manufacturer labelled and f	ree from leaks	
Storage	incompatibi	lity ► Av	oid reaction wi	th oxidising ag	ents		
	×						

Х - Must not be stored together

- May be stored together with specific preventions 0

- May be stored together +

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

## **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

#### **Control parameters**

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Dispensing Conditioner	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
pine oil	Not Available		Not Available	

#### **Occupational Exposure Banding**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
pine oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemica potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposu band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentra	als into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's ire. The output of this process is an occupational exposure ations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.         The basic types of engineering controls are:         Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.         Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.         Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.         Type of Contaminant:       Air Speed:         solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)       0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)         aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)       0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)         direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)       2.5-10 m/s (200				
	within each range the appropriate value depends on.				
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range			
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture 1: Disturbing room air currents			
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only 2: Contaminants of high toxicity				
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	avy use		
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.				
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment					
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</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].</li> </ul>				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below				
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE:</li> <li>The material may produce skin sensitisation in predispos protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and w The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a prep can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be obtained.</li> </ul>	sed individuals. Care must be taken, when rer atch-bands should be removed and destroyed a material, but also on further marks of quality aration of several substances, the resistance ecked prior to the application. ined from the manufacturer of the protective g	noving gloves and other I. which vary from of the glove material loves and has to be		

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	observed when making a final choice.
	Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands
	should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
	Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
	· frequency and duration of contact,
	chemical resistance of glove material,
	· glove thickness and
	- dexterity
	Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
	· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time
	greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
	When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes     according to EN 374. AS/NZS 2161 10 1 or national equivalent) is recommended
	Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for
	long-term use.
	Contaminated gloves should be replaced
	As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
	• Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
	· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
	· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
	Poor when glove material degrades
	For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.
	It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the
	permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection
	should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
	Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the
	manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
	Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
	· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these
	gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
	· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there
	is abrasion or puncture potential
	Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a
	non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
	▶ Overalls.
	▶ P.V.C apron.
Other protection	Barrier cream.
	Skin cleansing cream.
	► Eye wash unit.

#### **Respiratory protection**

Type A-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	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-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	Paste.		
Physical state	Liquid	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)	Not Available	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
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	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> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term

	occupational exposure.		
	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION	
Dispensing Conditioner	Not Available	Not Available	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE	
pine oil	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.79 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - A Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Regist	Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. ter of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
Dispensing Conditioner	Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway sensitizing. Research has shown that conjugated dienes in or in related dienes containing isolated double bonds or an acrylic cor Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemi carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals a is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is trate enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a pa or a prohapten , or both. Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and the a prohapten being activated cannot be avoided by outside mease between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in bo prohaptens can be recognized and grouped into chemical classes clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization. QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these sub both as pre- and prohaptens.	for alkenes. The allylic epoxides formed were found to be conjunction with a six-membered ring are prohaptens, while njugated diene were weak or non-sensitising. icals that cause an immune response only when attached to a are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten insformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via irticular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prehapten ereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of ures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity oth activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing as based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, stances is complex, especially for those substances that can act	
PINE OIL	Camphor appears to have moderate acute oral toxicity, and a higher toxicity when inhaled. Long term inhalation may cause emphysema. There is no observed tumour potential. Reproductive toxicity studies were not available for camphor, however, i developmental toxicity studies, it demonstrated no foetal toxicity. The terpenoid hydrocarbons are found in needle trees and deciduous plants. This category of chemicals shows very low acut toxicity. They are ecreted in the urine. They are unlikely to cause genetic damage, but animal testing shows that they do cause increased rates of kidney cancer. They have low potential to cause reproductive and developmental toxicity. For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters: These substances are metabolised in the liver and excreted primarily in the urine and faeces. A portion is also excreted unchanged. They have low short term toxicity when ingested or applied on the skin. However, repeated and long term use m cause dose dependent harm to both the foetus and mother. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carri protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapt is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reac (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme. For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitabil antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form sensitisers. Prehaptens: Kost terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products t		
Dispensing Conditioner & PINE OIL	PINE OIL single conditioner & PINE OIL single contact allerges 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 all skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allerge simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it a equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one integration.		

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.
Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact
dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact
dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can
be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.
If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include
general unwellness, coughing, pheam, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory
illness havfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing
alleroy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect
anogy of an area observed to a setting an event of the setting and the setting
tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occurational exposure limits. Prevention of contact
sensitization to fragmences is an important objective of public health risk management
Scholarzador to indigitations is an important objective or passing and instant mark management.
However hand eccampa is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical similarity of factors contact allergy in source
Towerer hand eczema may not be clear
Undersmithen decentral may not be clear.
Orderarm. Some maintaiden of the amplits may be caused by perfume in decorrange and, in the reaction is severe, it may
spread down are arms and to outer areas of the load of an individuals who considered a skin specialist, a history of such instrume symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of partime alleray.
Symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of periodine allergy.
after share products can cause eccema around the heard area and the adjacent part of the pack. Man using wet sharing as
and share products deal balance cozerna and and and bears and the appendix of the next, men doing we sharing as
oppose to us have been shown to have all more accounted that of an angle to have have to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a
dose-related contact uticaria (hives) which is not allerring contant, and known ob the matter in adjustices may exact a
cause hives hut others, including menthol vanillin and benzaldehvde have also been renoted
Promentary anomalies: Type IV allerny is responsible for "nigmented cosmetic dermatitis" referring to increased pigmentation on
the face and neck. Testing showed a number of tragrance ingredients were associated including iasmine absolute vlang-vlang
oil cananga oil benzyl salicylate hydroxycitronellal sandalwood oil geraniol and geranium oil
Linkt reactions: Musk ambrate produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in
Europe Europe Advisor and the product of the source of the
now limits for the amount of furocourtering in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur but are rare
General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eves and
the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eve symptoms by such an
exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked
by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact
allerov to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to the lower than by
inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primary through the urine.
Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and
humans. Limited data is available on the potential to cause eye and airway irritation. Autooxidised products of d-limonene have
the potential to sensitise the skin. Limited data is available on the potential to cause respiratory sensitization in humans.
Limonene will automatically oxidize in the presence of light in air, forming a variety of oxygenated monocyclic terpenes. When
contact with these oxidation products occurs, the risk of skin sensitization is high.
Limonene does not cause genetic toxicity of birth defects, and it is not toxic to the reproductive system

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:  $\mathbf{X}$  – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification Data available to make classification

## **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

## Toxicity

Dispensing Conditioner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
pine oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	15.3-25.2mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	15.3-25.2mg/L	4

	LC50	96h	Fish	14.4-18.9mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 4. US EPA, Ecc Bioconcentratic	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA otox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. E n Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentratio	Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological CETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data n Data 8. Vendor Data	Information - Aqua 6. NITE (Japan) -	tic Toxicity

Toxic 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
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

	<ul> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> <li>Otherwise:</li> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws</li> </ul>
disposal	<ul> <li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li> <li>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</li> <li>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</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

## **Disposal Requirements**

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

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

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Continued...

## **SECTION 14 Transport information**

## Labels Required



Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Z

## Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains pine oil)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	9 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	274 331 335 375 AU01 5 L	

## Land transport (UN)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains pine oil)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	9 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Ш	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274; 331; 335; 375 5 L	

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3082			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains pine oil)			
	ICAO/IATA Class	9		
14.3. Transport hazard	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
61233(63)	ERG Code	9L		
14.4. Packing group	Ш	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A97 A158 A197 A215	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		964	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		964	

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains pine oil)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	9 azard Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A , S-F 274 335 969 5 L

## 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
pine oil	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
pine oil	Not Available

## **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
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002531	Cleaning Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002512	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002607	Lubricants Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002646	Polymers Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020
HSR002655	Solvents Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002560	Dental Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

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#### **Dispensing Conditioner**

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002568	Embalming Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002586	Fuel Additives Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### pine oil is found on the following regulatory lists

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)

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### **Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

#### **Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

#### **Certified Handler**

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

#### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

#### **Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (pine oil)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (pine oil)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

#### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	20/02/2024
Initial Date	19/02/2024

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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.

