

Natural Hand Cleaner

Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS

Part Number: 571752

Version No: 3.5

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 18/08/2020

Print Date: 09/11/2023

L.REACH.NOR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Natural Hand Cleaner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Cat no 571752
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	571752

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

Chemical Product Category	PC35	Washing and cleaning products
Product Category Consumer	PC35	Washing and cleaning products
	PC39	Cosmetics, personal care products
Sectors of Use	SU22	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
	SU3	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites
Relevant identified uses	Hand cleaning Council Directive 76/768/EEC Cosmetic products	
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.	

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS	Outback (M)SDS portal: http://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse
Address	Strandveien 20 Lysaker 1366 Norway	-----Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDSs in other languages and/or format.----- For questions relating to our SDSs please use Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com ----- Norway	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	+47 67 58 40 00	Not Available	+31 10 4877 777
Fax	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Website	http://www.wilhelmsen.com/	http://www.wilhelmsen.com	http://www.wilhelmsen.com
Email	wss.norway.cs@wilhelmsen.com	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Giftinformasjonssentralen - 24 timer	24hrs - Chemwatch	Dutch nat. poison centre
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Emergency telephone numbers	+47 22591300	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 88 7558561
Other emergency telephone numbers	+31-10-4877700	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 10 4877700
Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)		
Emergency telephone numbers	+47 23 25 25 84		
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188		

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	Not Applicable
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.
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CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to	SCL /	Nanoform
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2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No			regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	M-Factor	Particle Characteristics
1. 160875-66-1* 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>fatty alcohol ethoxylates</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H318, H302 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 68155-07-7* 2. 268-935-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-15	<u>cocamide diethanolamide.</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H315, H411, H318 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 68891-38-3* 2. 268-935-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H319, H315 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	100	<u>Components (INCI-name): Aqua, Cocoamide DEA, Octyl Cocoate, Undeceth-5, Pumice, Sodium laureth sulphate, Glycerol, Steareth-20 Methacrylate Copolymer, Sodium hydroxymethylamino acetate, Perfume, Quartz, CI19140, CI42045</u>	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:		1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties			

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<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.
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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. 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
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available



- X — Must not be stored together
- 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
- + — 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.

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
cocamide diethanolamide.	Dermal 0.75 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 11.5 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 89.3 µg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 2.03 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.17 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	7 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 24 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.7 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.23 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 23 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 32 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 830 mg/L (STP)
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	Dermal 2 750 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 7.9 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 132 µg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) Dermal 1 650 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.4 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.125 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 79 µg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) *	0.052 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.071 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.024 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.02 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 7.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1 g/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Natural Hand Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
fatty alcohol ethoxylates	Not Available	Not Available
cocamide diethanolamide.	Not Available	Not Available
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
fatty alcohol ethoxylates	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
cocamide diethanolamide.	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
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.	

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more.

8.2. Exposure controls

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8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
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>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>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Green		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.01
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 Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Continued...

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

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 NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident.
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.</p>
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	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Natural Hand Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
fatty alcohol ethoxylates	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
cocamide diethanolamide.	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >540 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
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	

cocamide diethanolamide.	Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B) In a study of the dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males. The incidence of renal tubule adenoma and carcinoma combined was also increased in males. In a study of dermal application in rats, no increase in tumour
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	<p>incidence was observed. Tumours of the kidney and hepatoblastoma are rare spontaneous neoplasms in experimental animals. The amide linkage between diethanolamine and of the fatty acid moiety is resistant to metabolic hydrolysis.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
<p>cocamide diethanolamide. & Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate</p>	<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. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Fatty acid amides (FAA) are ubiquitous in household and commercial environments. The most common of these are based on coconut oil fatty acids alkanolamides. These are the most widely studied in terms of human exposure.</p> <p>Fatty acid diethanolamides (C8-C18) are classified by Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO) as Irritating (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides (including several high molecular weight alkyl amino acid amides) The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class in general as to physical/chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Human exposure to these chemicals is substantially documented. The Fatty nitrogen-derived amides (FND amides) comprise four categories: Subcategory I: Substituted Amides Subcategory II: Fatty Acid Reaction Products with Amino Compounds (Note: Subcategory II chemicals, in many cases, contain Subcategory I chemicals as major components) Subcategory III: Imidazole Derivatives Subcategory IV: FND Amphoteric Acute Toxicity: The low acute oral toxicity of the FND Amides is well established across all Subcategories by the available data. The limited acute toxicity of these chemicals is also confirmed by four acute dermal and two acute inhalation studies. Repeated Dose and Reproductive Toxicity: Two subchronic toxicity studies demonstrating low toxicity are available for Subcategory I chemicals.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. for diethanolamine (DEA): In animal studies, DEA has low acute toxicity via the oral and dermal routes with moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. In subchronic toxicity testing conducted via the oral route in rats and mice, the main effects observed were increased organ weights and histopathology of the kidney and/or liver, with the majority of other tissue effects noted only at relatively high dosages. In subchronic studies conducted via the dermal route, skin irritation was noted as well as systemic effects similar to those observed in the oral studies. 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.</p>

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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Natural Hand Cleaner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
fatty alcohol ethoxylates	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cocamide diethanolamide.	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~3.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	~2.4mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	~0.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~2.1mg/l	2
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7.4mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1<10mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.14mg/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				

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✘	✘	✘
vPvB	✘	✘	✘
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. 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> <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. ▶ 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).
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**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
fatty alcohol ethoxylates	Not Available
cocamide diethanolamide.	Not Available
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	Not Available
Components (INCI-name): Aqua,Cocoamide DEA, Octyl Cocoate, Undeceth-5, Pumice, Sodium laureth sulphate, Glycerol, Steareth-20 Methacrylate Copolymer, Sodium hydroxymethylamino acetate, Perfume, Quartz, CI19140, CI42045	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
fatty alcohol ethoxylates	Not Available
cocamide diethanolamide.	Not Available

Product name	Ship Type
Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate	Not Available
Components (INCI-name): Aqua,Cocoamide DEA, Octyl Cocoate, Undeceth-5, Pumice, Sodium laureth sulphate, Glycerol, Steareth-20 Methacrylate Copolymer, Sodium hydroxymethylamino acetate, Perfume, Quartz, CI19140, CI42045	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

fatty alcohol ethoxylates is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

cocamide diethanolamide. is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (fatty alcohol ethoxylates)
Canada - NDSL	No (fatty alcohol ethoxylates; cocamide diethanolamide.; Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (fatty alcohol ethoxylates)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (cocamide diethanolamide.)
Philippines - PICCS	No (cocamide diethanolamide.)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (fatty alcohol ethoxylates; cocamide diethanolamide.; Sodium 2-(2-dodecyloxyethoxy)ethyl sulphate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (fatty alcohol ethoxylates)
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	18/08/2020
Initial Date	10/04/2018

CONTACT POINT

- For quotations contact your local Customer Services - <http://wssdirectory.wilhelmsen.com/#/customerservices> - - Responsible for safety data sheet Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Compliance Manager, - Email: wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com - Telephone: Tel.: +47 67584000

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.5	18/08/2020	Hazards identification - Classification, 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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