




Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

1. Identification




Manufacturer/distributor:	Vitality Brands Worldwide Pty Ltd
Address:	Suite 2.02, Building 10, 658 Church St
	Richmond VIC 3121 Australia
Emergency Telephone No:	+613 1300 364 515
Facsimile No:	+613 9882 6058
Product Name:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+
AUST L:	383993
Recommended Use:	Sunscreen
Restrictions on Use:	Not available
CAS No.:	Not applicable

2. Hazards Identification

Non-hazardous chemicals. Non dangerous goods. According to the WHS regulations and the ADG codes.



Hazardous Classification:	Non- Hazardous
Pictograms:	Not applicable
Signal Word:	Warning
Hazardous Statement:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statement:	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read carefully and follow all instructions. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid release to the environment.
Precautionary Disposal:	H319: Causes serious eye irritation P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	



	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 advise
Other Hazards:	Not applicable

3. Composition and information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion	Risk
Homo-menthyl salicylate	118-56-9	5-<10	-
2-ethylehexyl salicylate	118-60-5	5-<10	-
Cocoamine ethoxylated	61791-14-8	1-<5	-
			-
Balance – Not available			-
Water	7732-18-5	30-60	-
Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	To 100%	-

4. First Aid Measures




Eye Contact:	<p>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.</p>
Skin Contact:	<p>Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel. Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear Flush skin and hair with running water</p>
Inhalation:	<p>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.</p>
Ingestion:	<p>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.</p>

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			 
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed for salicylate intoxication: · Pending gastric lavage, use emetics such as syrup of Ipecac or delay gastric emptying and absorption by swallowing a slurry of activated charcoal. Do not give ipecac after charcoal. · Gastric lavage with water or perhaps sodium bicarbonate solution (3%-5%). Mild alkali delays salicylate absorption from the stomach and perhaps slightly from the duodenum. · Saline catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15-30 gm in water). · Take an immediate blood sample for an appraisal of the patient's acid-base status. A pH determination on an anaerobic sample of arterial blood is best. An analysis of the plasma salicylate concentration should be made at the same time. Laboratory controls are almost essential for the proper management of severe salicylism. · In the presence of an established acidosis, alkali therapy is essential, but at least in an adult, alkali should be withheld until its need is demonstrated by chemical analysis. The intensity of treatment depends on the intensity of acidosis. In the presence of vomiting, intravenous sodium bicarbonate is the most satisfactory of all alkali therapy. · Correct dehydration and hypoglycaemia (if present) by the intravenous administration of glucose in water or in isotonic saline. The administration of glucose may also serve to remedy ketosis which is often seen in poisoned children. · Even in patients without hypoglycaemia, infusions of glucose adequate to produce distinct hyperglycaemia are recommended to prevent glucose depletion in the brain. This recommendation is based on impressive experimental data in animals. · Renal function should be supported by correcting dehydration and incipient shock. Overhydration is not justified. An alkaline urine should be maintained by the administration of alkali if necessary with care to prevent a severe systemic alkalosis. As long as urine remains alkaline (pH above 7.5), administration of an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol or perhaps THAM is useful, but one must be careful to avoid hypokalaemia. Supplements of potassium chloride should be included in parenteral fluids. · Small doses of barbiturates, diazepam, paraldehyde, or perhaps other sedatives (but probably not morphine) may be required to suppress extreme restlessness and convulsions. · For hyperpyrexia, use sponge baths. The presence of petechiae or other signs of haemorrhagic tendency calls for a large Vitamin K dose and perhaps ascorbic acid. Minor transfusions may be necessary since bleeding in salicylism is not always due to a prothrombin effect. · Haemodialysis and hemoperfusion have proved useful in salicylate poisoning, as have peritoneal dialysis and exchange transfusions, but alkaline diuretic therapy is probably sufficient except in fulminating cases. Renal excretion is the most important route in overdose. Thus when the salicylate concentrations are in the toxic range there is increased tissue distribution and impaired clearance of the drug.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Foam Dry chemical powder Carbon dioxide.</p>
Fire Incompatibility:	None Known
Fire Fighting:	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</p> <p>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</p> <p>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</p> <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</p> <p>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p>

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	




	Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	<p>Non combustible</p> <p>Not considered to be a significant fire risk</p> <p>Decomposed on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide</p> <p>May emit acid smoke</p> <p>CO2</p> <p>NOx</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes</p>
HAZCHEM:	Not applicable

6. Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</p> <p>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p> <p>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>
Major Spills:	<p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</p> <p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</p> <p>Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</p> <p>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</p> <p>Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</p> <p>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</p> <p>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</p> <p>After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</p> <p>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</p>

7. Handling and Storage




Safe Handling:	<p>Avoid all personal contact including inhaling</p> <p>Wear protective clothing</p> <p>Use in a well ventilated area</p> <p>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</p> <p>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</p> <p>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</p> <p>Avoid physical damage to containers.</p> <p>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</p> <p>Work clothes should be laundered separately.</p>
----------------	---






Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	



	<p>Use good occupational work practice.</p> <p>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p> <p>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</p>
Other Information:	<p>Store in original containers.</p> <p>Keep containers securely sealed.</p> <p>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</p> <p>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</p> <p>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</p> <p>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</p> <p>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p>
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container:	<p>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</p> <p>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</p> <p>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p>
Storage incompatibility:	<p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.</p> <p>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</p>

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Appropriate engineering controls:	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions		
	Emergency limits not available		
	Occupational exposure:		
	INGREDIENT	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND RATING	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND LIMIT
	Homo-menthyl salicylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-ethylehexyl salicylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
Cocoamine ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
<p>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</p>			

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

	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.												
Personal protection:	    												
Eye and Face Protection:	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</p>												
Skin Protection:	See Hand protection below												
Hand/feet Protection:	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.</p>												
Body Protection:	See Other protection below												
Other:	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Material</th> <th>CPI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BUTYL</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEOPRENE</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITON</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NATURAL RUBBER</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PVA</td> <td>C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Material	CPI	BUTYL	A	NEOPRENE	A	VITON	A	NATURAL RUBBER	C	PVA	C
Material	CPI												
BUTYL	A												
NEOPRENE	A												
VITON	A												
NATURAL RUBBER	C												
PVA	C												
Respiratory Protection:	<p>Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)</p> <p>Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>												

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			 Official Licensee of Cancer Council sunscreens 
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used



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**

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	White to off-white, smooth, glossy thin lotion; mixes with water Free flowing state
Odour:	Not available
pH	6-7
Specific Gravity:	Not available
Solubility:	Not available
Boiling Point/Melting Point:	Not available
Vapour Pressure:	Not available
Flammability Limits:	Not available
Other Properties:	Not available



10. Chemical Stability and Reactivity Information

Reactivity:	See section 7
Chemical Stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	See section 7
Conditions to avoid:	See section 7
Incompatible materials:	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products:	See section 5

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			 
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

11. Toxicological Information

Inhaled:	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion:	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin contact:	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Eye:	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic:	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Chronic exposure to salicylates produce problems with metabolism, central nervous system disturbances, or kidney damage. Those with pre-existing damage to the eye, skin or kidney are especially at risk. Speculative discussions suspects that the absorption of UVB by the sunscreens chemical agents may enhance free radical formation, DNA damage and possible increase in melanoma formation as well as, decrease in Vitamin D production, which has been suggested to potentiate melanoma, breast and colonic cancer formation.
Ethylhexyl salicylate	<p>For certain benzyl derivatives:</p> <p>The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products. However, no adverse effects have been reported even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were observed on reproduction, foetal development and tumour potential.</p> <p>A member or analogue of a group of hydroxy and alkoxy-substituted benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxification, and excretion in humans and other animals, their low level of flavour use, the wide margin of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from chronic and subchronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential. This evidence of safety is supported by the fact that the intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is greater than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.</p> <p>All members of this group are aromatic primary alcohols, aldehydes, carboxylic acids or their corresponding esters or acetals. The structural features common to all members of the group is a primary oxygenated functional group bonded directly to a benzene ring. The ring also contains hydroxy or alkoxy substituents.</p> <p>The hydroxy- and alkoxy- substituted benzyl derivatives are rapidly absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised in the liver to yield benzoic acid derivatives and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or conjugated.</p> <p>It is expected that aromatic esters and acetals will be hydrolysed in vivo through the catalytic activity of carboxylesterases, (A-esterases), Acetals hydrolyse uncatalysed in gastric juices and intestinal fluids to yield acetaldehydes. Substituted benzyl esters and benzaldehyde acetals are hydrolysed to the corresponding alcoholic alcohols and carboxylic acid.</p> <p>In general hydroxy- and alkoxy- derivatives of benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol are oxidised to the corresponding benzoic acid derivatives and, to a lesser extent reduced to corresponding benzyl alcohol derivatives. Following conjugation these are excreted in the urine. Benzyl alcohol derivatives may also be reduced in gut microflora to toluene derivatives.</p> <p>Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (FEMA)</p> <p>The salicylates are well absorbed by mouth, and oral bioavailability is assumed to be total. In humans, absorption through skin is more limited. The salicylates are expected to be broken down to salicylic acid, mostly in the liver, and then conjugated with glycine or glucuronide and excreted in the urine. The expected metabolism of the salicylates do not present toxicological concerns. Animal testing shows that acute toxicity by skin contact is very low, while acute toxicity by mouth is moderate. Salicylates do not possess genetic toxicity, and generally do not have the potential to cause cancer. The reproductive and developmental toxicity data on methyl salicylate shows that high doses which are toxic to the mother may cause toxicity to the embryo and birth defects. At concentrations likely to be encountered through their use as fragrance ingredients, salicylates are considered to be non-irritating to the skin. The salicylates in general have no, or very limited, potential to sensitise skin. They do not possess light-mediated toxicity and do not cause light-mediated irritation or allergies.</p>

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			 Official Licensee of Cancer Council sunscreens 
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

Cocoamine, ethoxylated

Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not acutely toxic by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, or via inhalation under normal use conditions. Concentrated materials are generally corrosive, eye and skin irritants and may be dermal sensitizers. There is no evidence that alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are neurotoxic, mutagenic, or clastogenic.

Surfactants are surface-active materials that can damage the structural integrity of cellular membranes at high dose levels. Thus, surfactants are often corrosive and irritating in concentrated solutions, as indicated by the acute toxicity studies for these inert materials. It is possible that some of the observed toxicity seen in the repeated studies, such as diarrhea or decreased body weight gain, can be attributed to the corrosive and irritating nature of these surfactants.

Generally, lower molecular weight AAPs (lower carbon chain units and less alkoxylation) may potentially be more bioavailable because they may be more easily absorbed and distributed than higher molecular weight compounds. Thus overall, the longer chain carbon amine higher polyalkoxylates should be less bioavailable.

There are no dermal absorption data on the AAPs. However, data on functionally and structurally similar surfactants suggest that dermal absorption of the AAPs is likely to be low.

Following subchronic exposure to rats, some gastrointestinal irritation was observed, but no specific target organ toxicity or neurotoxicity was seen. In subchronic studies in rats and/or dogs, the most sensitive effects noted were increased mortality, clinical signs (salivation, wheezing, emesis, and/or soft faeces), catarracts, cellular changes in the stomach, and liver effects characterized by enzyme induction, and pigment accumulation in Kupffer cells and bile canaliculi. There was no increased susceptibility to the offspring of rats following in utero exposure in two prenatal developmental toxicity studies. However, there is evidence of increased susceptibility in a reproductive screening study in rats. In rat developmental studies, no adverse fetal effects were seen, even at maternally toxic doses. No effects were observed on estrous cyclicity, spermatogenic endpoints, or testosterone and thyroid levels in a two-generation rat reproduction study. However, reproductive and offspring toxicity were noted for AAPs based on litter loss, increase mean number of unaccounted-for implantation sites and decreased mean number of pups born, live litter size and postnatal survival from birth to LD 4.

Very little metabolism information is available for the alkyl amine polyalkoxylates. However, it is possible to predict mammalian metabolism based on studies for the alkyl alcohol alkoxylates, which are another class of surfactants. It has been proposed that the primary metabolic pathway involves the excretion of the polyalkoxylate moiety and conversion of the alkyl amine group to a fatty acid that is then converted via oxidative degradation to carbon dioxide and water. In general, the gastrointestinal absorption of AAPs with relatively short alkoxy chain lengths is expected to be rapid and extensive, while less absorption is likely for the more extensively polyalkoxylated AAPs with larger molecular weights.

No structural alerts for potential carcinogenicity of both a representative alkyl amine polyalkoxylate, as well as a possible metabolite/degradate of alkyl amine polyalkoxylate that had been extensively dealkylated, with the amine group intact have been identified. Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not expected to be carcinogenic. Therefore a cancer dietary exposure assessment is not necessary to assess cancer risk.

The US EPA has not found alkyl amine polyalkoxylates to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and alkyl amine polyalkoxylates do not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed that alkyl amine polyalkoxylates do not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

Alkyl Amine Polyalkoxylates (JITF CST 4 Inert Ingredients). Human Health Risk Assessment to Support Proposed Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance When Used as Inert Ingredients in Pesticide Formulations. June 2009
<http://beta.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0738-0005>

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

Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common.

Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids.




Polychlores (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.

Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.

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

HOMO-MENTHYL SALICYLATE & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	X
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	X	Reproductivity	X
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	X
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	X	STOT - Repeated Exposure	X
Mutagenicity	X	Aspiration Hazard	X

12. Ecological Information




Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
homo-menthyl salicylate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
cocoamine, ethoxylated	Oral(Rat) LD50; 750 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
water	Oral(Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Harmful to

aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. For UV Filters: Aquatic Fate/Ecotoxicity: UV filters have been detected in surface water, wastewater and fish, and some of them having an action similar to that of an estrogen in fish. At present, little is known about their additional hormonal activities in different hormonal receptor systems despite their increasing use and environmental persistence. Besides estrogenic activity, UV filters may have additional activities, both agonistic and antagonistic, in aquatic organisms. Although most of the UV filters exert hormonal effects at concentrations that are orders of magnitude higher than in the environment, wide distribution and exposure to UV filter mixtures may have environmental consequences due to additive effects. The UV filters 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, benzophenone-3, benzophenone-4, octyl methoxycinnamate, octocrylene and homosalate that repeatedly were detected in the aquatic environment, may contribute with their multiple hormonal activities in a complex manner to the mixture of endocrine disrupting chemicals already present in surface water and fish. For most of the UV filters with multiple hormonal activities residues in the aquatic environment and in biota are not yet known, and therefore their environmental relevance remains elusive. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
homo-menthyl salicylate	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	>=82mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>82mg/l	2
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1.71µg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	10mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>82mg/l	2
cocoamine, ethoxylated	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.1-1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

Persistence and degradability		
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
homo-menthyl salicylate	HIGH	HIGH
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential	
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
homo-menthyl salicylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1619)
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.9678)




Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
homo-menthyl salicylate	LOW (KOC = 10760)
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	LOW (KOC = 8562)

13. Disposal Considerations

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. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <p>Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails)</p> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</p>
-------------------------------	--

14. Transportation Information

Road and Rail Transport:	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
--------------------------	--

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	




Marine Transport:	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
--------------------------	---

Air Transport:	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
-----------------------	--

Maritime Transportation (IMCD)		Air Transportation (IATA DG Reg 55th Ed. 2014)	
IMCD:	Not available	IMCD:	Not available
Label:	Not available	Label:	Not available
UN Number:	Not available	UN Number:	Not available
Packaging Group:	Not available	Packaging Group:	Not available
EMS Number:	Not available	N/A	N/A
Marine Pollutant:	Not available	N/A	N/A
Proper Shipping Name:	Not available	Proper Shipping Name:	Not available
Technical Shipping Name:	Not available	Technical Shipping Name:	Not available

15. Regulatory Information

National Inventory Status	
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes

Doc type:	Safety Data Sheet			  
Title:	Cancer Council Sport Dry Touch and sweat resistant SPF50+			
Doc. No.:	SDS096	Rev. No.:	01	

USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No
Vietnam - NCI	No
Russia - FBEPH	No

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

16. Other Information

Risk Factor	Risk:
Not available	Not available
Date Prepared:	September 2022
Revision date:	September 2027

The information contained herein is accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, it is meant to describe safety requirements of our products, thus this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. No warranty is expressed or made as to this document's accuracy, reliability or completeness. User has the sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the materials for any use and the manner of use contemplated.

End of SDS