

MUVO Totally Naked CONDITIONER Amcos Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: **5409-81** Version No: **2.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **27/08/2020** Print Date: **07/10/2020** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier	
Product name	MUVO Totally Naked CONDITIONER
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains cetostearyl alcohol and behenyltrimethylammonium chloride)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

	Rinse out Hair Treatment.
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
	SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Amcos Pty Ltd
Address	Building 3, 129 Long Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9725 4220
Fax	+61 2 9725 5904
Website	http://wavol.com.au/
Email	Margaret@wavol.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Amcos Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	02 97254220 Mon-Fri 7-30am to 4pm
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	1	1 = Low
Reactivity	0	2 = Moderate
Chronic	0	3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word

Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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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
67762-27-0	1-5	cetostearyl alcohol
17301-53-0	1-5	<u>behenyltrimethylammonium chloride</u>
Not Available	>70	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

 $\mbox{\Large \ \ }$ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO2)

nitrogen oxides (NOx)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

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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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Wipe up. Place in clean drum then flush area with water.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic container Check that containers are clearly labelled
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
MUVO Totally Naked CONDITIONER	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
cetostearyl alcohol	Not Available		Not Available	
behenyltrimethylammonium chloride	Not Available		Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
cetostearyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
behenyltrimethylammonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health		

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Personal protection	

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Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	None under normal operating conditions.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	Α
NEOPRENE	А
VITON	А
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	С

- * CPI Chemwatch Performance Index
- A: Best Selection
- B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
- C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

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

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

Respiratory protection

Type 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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick cream colour liquid with pleasant odour; miscible with water.		
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)	4.0-5.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	30000-70000 cps
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 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

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Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product			
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting			
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs			
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing temporary smarting and blinking.			
Chronic	The product is considered to be non-harmful by all exposure routes when used in accordance with directions. No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.			
MUVO Totally Naked	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
CONDITIONER	Not Available	Not Available		

CONDITIONER	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	TOXICITY Oral (mouse) LD50: 15000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
behenyltrimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Skin (rabbit) : Moderate *
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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

CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the

production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.

BEHENYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM

CHLORIDE

For alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC)

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. In addition, certain surfactants will satisfy the criteria for classification as Corrosive with R34 in addition to the acute toxicity. According to Centre Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO), C8-18 alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC) (i.e., lauryl, coco, soya, and tallow) are classified as Corrosive (C) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed) and R34 (Causes burns). C16 ATMAC is classified as Harmful (Xn) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R38 (Irritating to skin), and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). C20-22 ATMAC are classified as Irritant (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin).

Acute toxicity: ATMAB (the bromide) is poorly absorbed through the skin or the digestive tract.

CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL & BEHENYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend:

X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Oxicity					
MUVO Totally Naked CONDITIONER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cetostearyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.012mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-700mg/L	2
				0.074 #	
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.054mg/L	2

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	NOEC	720	Fish	0.002mg/L	2
behenyltrimethylammonium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	V3.12 (QSAR	n 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registen) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecc (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - F	otox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC A		

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
cetostearyl alcohol	MEDIUM (BCF = 1300)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant



•3Z

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Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082			
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMEN ⁻	TALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains cetostearyl alcohol and behenyltrimethylammonium chloride)		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subrisk N	ot Applicable		
Packing group	Ш			
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
Special precautions for user	Special provis			

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082

are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

- (a) packagings;
- (b) IBCs; or
- (c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

	,
UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains cetostearyl alcohol and behenyltrimethylammonium chloride)

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	ICAO/IATA Class	9	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	9L	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous		
	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197	
	Cargo Only Packing In	964	
	Cargo Only Maximum	450 L	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo	964	
	Passenger and Cargo	450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo	Y964	
	Passenger and Cargo	30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082			
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY H	AZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains cetostearyl alcohol and behenyltrimethylammonium chloride)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not	t Applicable		
Packing group				
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	F-A , S-F 274 335 969 5 L		

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

cetostearyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

behenyltrimethylammonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

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

SECTION 16 Other information

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Initial Date	27/08/2020

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Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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