

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

**Essity Australasia**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5584-53

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 29/12/2022

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ) |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable                     |
| Synonyms                      | Product Code: 420501               |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable                     |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                      |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Skin cleansers.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. |
|--------------------------|--|

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

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Essity Australasia   |
| Address                 | Level 2, 103 Carlton Gore Road Newmarket Auckland 1023 New Zealand |
| Telephone               | 0800 523 565   |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.tork.co.nz/">http://www.tork.co.nz/</a>        |
| Email                   | customerservice.anz@essity.com                                     |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                    |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Essity Australasia | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0800 523 565       | +61 1800 951 288                    |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available      | +61 3 9573 3188                     |

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

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable  |
| Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1  |
| 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         | <b>Danger</b> |

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |                            |
|------|----------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.    |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |

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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P310           | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.   |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.   |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| P362+P364      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.   |

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 68891-38-3    | 6-<15     | sodium lauryl ether sulfate                |
| 9002-92-0     | 1-5       | lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated                |
| 64-18-6       | 1-5       | formic acid                                |
| 627-83-8      | 1-5       | glycol distearate                          |
| 68140-00-1    | 1-5       | coconut monoethanolamide                   |
| 141464-42-8   | <1        | decyl D-glucoside                          |
| 5949-29-1     | <1        | citric acid, monohydrate                   |
| Not Available | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| Not Available |           | including                                  |
| 7732-18-5     | NotSpec   | water                                      |

## Legend:

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

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact  | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.<br>▶ 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.<br>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.<br>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.<br>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin contact occurs:<br>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.  |
| Inhalation   | ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.  |
| Ingestion    | ▶ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.<br>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>▶ Observe the patient carefully.<br>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>▶ Seek medical advice.   |

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

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

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

## Advice for firefighters

Continued...

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|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>  |
| HAZCHEM               | Not Applicable  |

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Safe handling     | No special handling procedures required.<br>No protective clothing required due to physical form of product.  |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> |

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

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Suitable container      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>Plastic pail.</li> <li>Polyliner drum.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>   |

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--------|------------|---------------|-----|------|------|-------|
|        |            |               |     |      |      |       |

Continued...

| Source                       | Ingredient  | Material name | TWA               | STEL              | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | formic acid | Formic acid   | 5 ppm / 9.4 mg/m3 | 19 mg/m3 / 10 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient                  | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | 2.9 mg/m3     | 31 mg/m3      | 200 mg/m3     |
| formic acid                 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient                  | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| formic acid                 | 30 ppm        | Not Available |
| glycol distearate           | Not Available | Not Available |
| coconut monoethanolamide    | Not Available | Not Available |
| decyl D-glucoside           | Not Available | Not Available |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | Not Available | Not Available |
| water                       | Not Available | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

| Ingredient                  | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |
| coconut monoethanolamide    | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| decyl D-glucoside           | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |

**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.  |  |  |  |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |      |  |  |  |
| Eye and face protection   | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>➤ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
| Skin protection   | See Hand protection below  |  |  |  |
| Hands/feet protection   | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  |  |  |  |
| Body protection   | See Other protection below   |  |  |  |
| Other protection  | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overalls</li> <li>➤ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |

**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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**Respiratory protection**

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN 143:2000 &amp; 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Material         | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| BUTYL            | A   |
| NEOPRENE         | A   |
| NATURAL RUBBER   | C   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C   |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C   |

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | AB-AUS P2            | -                    | AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | AB-AUS / Class 1 P2  | -                        |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AB-2 P2              | AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^           |

Continued...

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| NITRILE    | C |
| PE         | C |
| PVA        | C |
| PVC        | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| VITON      | C |

\* 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.

^ - Full-face

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Light yellow viscous liquid with pleasant odour; mixes with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.03           |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Applicable |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Applicable   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | 3640.78        |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Miscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | 5.05 (10%)     |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>► Product is considered stable.</li> <li>► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

**SECTION 11 Toxicological information****Information on toxicological effects**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | The material may cause 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.                               |
| <b>Eye</b>          | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.                      |

|                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ) | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Not Available  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Not Available                               |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate        | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Not Available  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Skin (rabbit): 25 mg/24 hr moderate         |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated        | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE            |
|                                    | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg   |
|                                    |   | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>         |
|                                    |   | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild                                   |
|                                    |   | Skin (rabbit): 75 mg/24h mild                                    |
|                                    |   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| formic acid                        | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Eye (rabbit): 122 mg - SEVERE               |
|                                    | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 7.4 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>         |
|                                    | Oral (Mouse) LD50: 700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin (rabbit): 610 (open) - mild                                 |
|                                    |   | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>         |
| glycol distearate                  | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Not Available                               |
|                                    | Oral (Mouse) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
| coconut monoethanolamide           | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Not Available                               |
|                                    | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
| decyl D-glucoside                  | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Not Available                               |
|                                    | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
|                                    | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |  |
|                                    | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |  |
| citric acid, monohydrate           | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Oral (Mouse) LD50: 5790 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30s mild                 |
| water                              | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Not Available                               |
| <b>Legend:</b>                     | 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 |  |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | * [CESIO]<br>Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.   |
| LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED | Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties. As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects. |
| FORMIC ACID                 | For acid mists, aerosols, vapours<br>Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucus secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).  |

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

|  |   |  |  |                          |   |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| GLYCOL DISTEARATE  | Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group C substances are comprised of an acid and an alcohol. They are relatively non-volatile, with high boiling and low water solubility. They are useful lubricants and solvents. They have a low degree oral and skin toxicity level in both acute and chronic settings. There is inadequate toxicity data to date, but evidence suggests that it does not cause reproductive, developmental or genetic damage.   |  |  |                          |   |
| COCONUT MONOETHANOLAMIDE   | <p>Irritation Assessment of irritating effects: Skin contact causes irritation. May cause severe damage to the eyes. Experimental/calculated data: Skin corrosion/irritation rabbit: Irritant. Serious eye damage/irritation rabbit: Severely irritating. Respiratory/Skin sensitization Assessment of sensitization: No sensitizing effect. Experimental/calculated data: guinea pig. Non-sensitizing. Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment of mutagenicity: No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with bacteria and mammalian cell culture Experimental/calculated data: Ames - test Bacteria: negative (Directive 84/449/EEC, B.14) Carcinogenicity Assessment of carcinogenicity: The whole of the information assessable provides no indication of a carcinogenic effect. Reproductive toxicity Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The information available on the product provides no indication of reproductive toxicity. Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Assessment of STOT single: Based on the available information there is no specific target organ toxicity to be expected after a single exposure. Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The information available on the product provides no indication of toxicity on target organs after repeated exposure. * BASF Comperlan 100SDS</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids.</p> <p>The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.</p> |  |  |                          |   |
| DECYL D-GLUCOSIDE  | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Alkyl polyglycoside analogues show low acute toxicity if given by mouth.</p> <p>At very high concentrations, alkyl glycosides are considered irritant, with the risk of serious damage to the eyes. However, it does not irritate the skin.</p>   |  |  |                          |   |
| CITRIC ACID, MONOHYDRATE   | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.   |  |  |                          |   |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate & FORMIC ACID & GLYCOL DISTEARATE & COCONUT MONOETHANOLAMIDE & DECYL D-GLUCOSIDE & WATER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |  |  |                          |   |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate & LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED  | <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that while the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.</p>   |  |  |                          |   |
| LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED & FORMIC ACID & CITRIC ACID, MONOHYDRATE   | 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.   |  |  |                          |   |
| LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED & FORMIC ACID  | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause 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.</p>   |  |  |                          |   |
| COCONUT MONOETHANOLAMIDE   | The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.   |  |  |                          |   |
| Acute Toxicity   | ✗   |  |  | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion  | ✓   |  |  | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation  | ✓   |  |  | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation  | ✗   |  |  | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity   | ✗   |  |  | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

|                                    | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
|                                    | Not Available | Not Available      |         |       |        |
| Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ) | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|                                    | Not Available | Not Available      |         |       |        |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate        | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|                                    | Not Available | Not Available      |         |       |        |

Continued...

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

|                             | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | NOEC(ECx)  | 672h               | Fish                          | 0.139mg/l     | 2             |
|                             | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.225mg/l     | 2             |
|                             | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 1.2mg/L       | 5             |
|                             | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 1.5mg/l       | 4             |
| formic acid                 | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                             | EC20(ECx)  | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.6mg/l      | 1             |
|                             | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 26.9mg/l      | 1             |
|                             | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 46mg/l        | 1             |
|                             | EC50   | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 25mg/l        | 1             |
|                             | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 34.2mg/l      | 1             |
| glycol distearate           | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                             | NOEC(ECx)  | 96h                | Fish                          | >=0.3mg/l     | 2             |
|                             | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l      | 2             |
| coconut monoethanolamide    | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | >0.3mg/l      | 2             |
|                             | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                             | NOEC(ECx)  | 504h               | Crustacea                     | ~0.1mg/l      | 2             |
| decyl D-glucoside           | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 3mg/l         | 2             |
|                             | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | >3mg/l        | 2             |
|                             | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
| decyl D-glucoside           | NOEC(ECx)  | 672h               | Fish                          | 1mg/l         | 2             |
|                             | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 96.64mg/l     | 2             |
|                             | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.43mg/l     | 2             |
|                             | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 31.62mg/l     | 2             |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                             | EC10(ECx)  | 24h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l     | 4             |
| water                       | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                             | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>Legend:</b>              | 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 |                    |                               |               |               |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                  | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air             |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | LOW                       | LOW                          |
| formic acid                 | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 55.46 days) |
| glycol distearate           | LOW                       | LOW                          |
| decyl D-glucoside           | LOW                       | LOW                          |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | LOW                       | LOW                          |
| water                       | LOW                       | LOW                          |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                  | Bioaccumulation       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | LOW (LogKOW = 3.6722) |
| formic acid                 | LOW (BCF = 0.22)      |
| glycol distearate           | LOW (LogKOW = 16.12)  |
| decyl D-glucoside           | LOW (LogKOW = 1.916)  |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)  |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                  | Mobility               |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | LOW (KOC = 10)         |
| formic acid                 | HIGH (KOC = 1)         |
| glycol distearate           | LOW (KOC = 1030000000) |

Continued...

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

| Ingredient               | Mobility       |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| decyl D-glucoside        | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| citric acid, monohydrate | LOW (KOC = 10) |

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>► Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>► Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>► Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

| Product name                | Group         |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | Not Available |
| formic acid                 | Not Available |
| glycol distearate           | Not Available |
| coconut monoethanolamide    | Not Available |
| decyl D-glucoside           | Not Available |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | Not Available |
| water                       | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name                | Ship Type     |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | Not Available |
| formic acid                 | Not Available |
| glycol distearate           | Not Available |
| coconut monoethanolamide    | Not Available |
| decyl D-glucoside           | Not Available |
| citric acid, monohydrate    | Not Available |
| water                       | Not Available |

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****sodium lauryl ether sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme Comparable Chemicals Table

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**formic acid is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**glycol distearate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Continued...

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

coconut monoethanolamide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

decyl D-glucoside is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

citric acid, monohydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated; formic acid; glycol distearate; coconut monoethanolamide; decyl D-glucoside; citric acid, monohydrate; water)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (coconut monoethanolamide)   |
| Korea - KECL                                    | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | No (decyl D-glucoside)  |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>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 | 29/12/2022 |
| Initial Date  | 29/12/2022 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2.2     | 15/02/2023     | Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |
| 2.3     | 17/02/2023     | Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

## 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  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 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  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

Continued...

## Tork Premium Liquid Soap Mild (NZ)

NLP: No-Langer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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