1.0 Identification

Product identifier	**Dermcare ALOVEEN® Oatmeal Intensive Conditioner**
Other means of identification	APVMA approval number: 51642
Recommended use & restrictions on use	**This SDS applies to handling and storage of this substance in workplace environments.** Other use, including consumer use, will have different requirements not addressed herein.
Details of manufacturer / importer	**DERMCARE-VET PTY LTD** 7 Centenary Road, Slacks Creek, QLD, 4127, AUSTRALIA Phone: (07) 3387 9700 Email: dermcare@dermcare.com.au Website: http://www.dermcare.com.au
Emergency phone number	(07) 3387 9700 (Monday – Friday, 9:00am – 5:00pm AEST) After Hours Poisons Information 13 11 26

2.0 GHS Hazard Identification

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Signal word	**WARNING**
Hazard statement	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility
Precautionary statements	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 Wear protective gloves.
GHS pictograms	

3.0 Ingredients / Composition ~%w/w

Ingredient Name / Nature	0<1	1<10	>10	>20	>30	>40	>50	>60	>70	>80	>90
Water & cosmetic constituents											
Oatmeal & Aloe Vera											
Silicones											
Preservative											
Perfume											

4.0 First Aid Measures

First aid instructions	Consider your own safety first. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water and spit. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice if concerned.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin	IF ON SKIN: Rinse with water, if skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention. Discontinue exposure if allergic reaction is suspected.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Seek medical advice if concerned.
Symptoms caused by exposure	Localised irritation may occur.
Medical attention / special treatment	Treat symptomatically.

5.0 Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media	Extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	On burning may emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon.
Special protective equipment & precautions for fire fighters HAZCHEM	Keep containers cool with water spray.

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6.0 Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment & emergency procedures	Wear protective gloves and eye protection. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Rinse all skin thoroughly clean under running water after use.
Environmental precautions	Avoid discharging large quantities to drain or open waterways.
Methods & materials for containment & cleaning up	Will cause hard surfaces to become slippery. Collect excess material into disposable absorbent materials, dispose as solid waste, then dilute excess with water and wipe up residual materials.

7.0 Storage & Handling

Precautions for safe handling	Ensure a slip resistant environment. Protect skin from avoidable contact.
Safe storage practice	Read safety directions.
- Avoid	Avoid mixing with other chemicals or treatments.
- Control	Control cross contamination and sources of microbial spoilage, take care not to allow contaminated water or substances to enter the container.
- Maintain	Maintain in original, sealed container.
- Other	Wash hands and contaminated skin and clothing thoroughly clean under running water after use. Pat skin dry. If irritation occurs discontinue future contact.

8.0 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

National exposure standards	None allocated.				
Biological monitoring	If symptoms of rash occur after exposure, discontinue exposure and seek medical advice, show this SDS.				
Control banding	Band Zero – Household or Consumer Use	Band 1 – good industrial hygiene practice	Band 2 – use local exhaust ventilation	Band 3 – enclose the process	Other
Engineering controls	None merited.				
PPE	Protective gloves are recommended, additional controls or PPE may be merited by individual circumstances.				

9.0 Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Off-white, opaque cream.	**Partition co-efficient: n-octonol/water**	Not established.
Odour	Characteristic, nutty.	**Solubility**	Water miscible.
pH	3.0 – 4.0	**Vapour pressure**	Not established.
Melting / freezing point	~0^{o}C.	**Vapour density**	Not established.
Boiling point	~100^{o}C.	**Relative density**	~1.00 g/mL.
Flash point	Not established.	**Auto-ignition temperature**	Not established.
Evaporation rate	Not established.	**Decomposition temperature**	Not established.
Flammability	Not flammable.	**Viscosity**	Non Newtonian.
Explosive limits	Not established.	**Other**	Not established.

10.0 Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity	No data.
Chemical stability	Formulated to be stable as supplied.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid freezing, avoid strong light, do not store in damp areas or with strong chemicals.
Incompatible materials	None specifically noted.
Hazardous decomposition products	None identified.

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11.0 Toxicological Information

Ingredient name / type	Silicones CYCLOSILOXANE and Cyclosiloxane blends comprising, <10% Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) CAS 556-67-2 Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane/ Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) CAS 541-02-6
Acute toxicity	(D4_ has low acute toxicity following oral exposure based on animal studies (predating GLP). Although the details of these studies are lacking in the publicly available literature, the reported LD_{50} values were reported as being >2,000mg/kg bw in rats.
Skin corrosion / irritation	The chemical may have an anti-irritant effect in humans based on the available information. Based on the limited reporting of available studies in rabbits, (D4) produced no skin irritation. (D4) has low acute toxicity following dermal exposure based on results from early animal studies (predating GLP). Details of these studies are lacking in the publicly available literature, however the LD_{50} values were reported as >2,000 mg/kg bw in rats and rabbits.
Serious eye damage / irritation	Based on the results from eye irritation studies in rabbits, (D4) was found to be not irritating.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	(D4) was not found to induce dermal sensitisation when tested in guinea pig maximisation tests (GPMT). (D4) has low acute toxicity based on results from animal studies following inhalation exposure. LC_{50} in rats is 36mg/L.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on the weight of evidence from the available well-conducted *in vitro* and *in vivo* genotoxicity studies, the chemical is not considered to be genotoxic.
Carcinogenicity	Based on the available information, the chemical is not considered to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity	**R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility Repr. Cat. 3 (reproductive toxicity)** **Suspected of damaging fertility (Cat 2)** Extensive evaluation of these studies by the European Commission, the Government of Canada and the CIR Expert Panel indicated that **the chemical is toxic to reproduction**. Several reproductive toxicity studies are available which include one-generation, dose range-finding, and "phased-female" inhalation studies (whole- body and nose-only) in F344 and SD rats at concentrations up to 898ppm. The findings from these studies showed that *the chemical does not affect male rat fertility*. The NOAEC **for female fertility effects** was established at 300ppm based on the following observations on female rat fertility parameters consistently reported in these evaluations: - reduced numbers of ovulated eggs from "phased-female" studies; - decreased corpora lutea, number of uterine implantation sites, total number of pups born, and mean live litter size at high exposures in one- generation reproductive toxicity studies; and - fertility effects seen in the absence of maternal toxicity. In the two-generation reproductive and developmental toxicity study described above, no treatment-related effects were observed in male reproductive parameters. The following effects on female reproduction were observed: statistically significant decrease in mating and fertility indices in F1, and mean live litter size and mean number of pups in F0 and F1 at doses 3,500ppm; extended parturition and dystocia in F0 at doses 3,500ppm; and increased oestrus cycle length, reduced corpora lutea, and decreased number of pregnancies in F1 at 700ppm (SCCP, 2005; Government of Canada, 2008; SCCS, 2010; Johnson et al., 2011; REACH). There was no clear indication in any of these studies on whether the reproductive toxicity effects from exposure to the chemical were due to the parent chemical or its metabolites.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure	The chemical has weak oestrogenic and anti-oestrogenic activity from several *in vitro* uterotrophic bioassays in rats, with an indirect oestrogen receptor-mediated mode of action of very low potency (SCCP, 2005; Government of Canada, 2008; SCCS, 2010). Although some studies indicated that the reproductive effects of the chemical were associated with the inhibition of luteinising hormone (LH) surge in rats, the relevance of the results to humans is uncertain (SCCP, 2005; Government of Canada, 2008; SCCS, 2010; Johnson et al., 2011).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure	Studies on (D4) in rats identified the liver as the most sensitive target organ. The lowest-observed-effect level (LOEL) for oral exposure was 5mg/kg-bw/day based on increased liver enzymes (PROD, CYP2B1/2, CYP3A1/2) in two short-term gavage studies. At higher test doses (≥20mg/kg-bw/day) in short-term oral studies, relative liver weights were significantly increased. Although increased relative liver weights were observed only in female rats at 20mg/kg-bw/day and higher, increased relative liver weights were observed at 25mg/kg-bw/day and higher in both sexes of rats in a 14-day oral study. Liver effects (accentuated lobular pattern of liver) were also observed in a 14-day oral rabbit study at 1,000mg/kg-bw/day. In addition, decreased fetal body weights and decreased relative liver weights in rat fetuses were observed when pregnant rats were dosed at 100mg/kg-bw/day in 8-day studies, and in adult rats, decreased body weights and reduced thymus size were observed at doses of 500mg/kg-bw/day and higher. The Danish EPA have also identified the liver as a target organ for (D4) exposures. The critical effect level for repeated-dose toxicity via inhalation was based not only on increased liver weights, but also on effects observed in other organs (adrenals, thymus and lungs) in a 3-month rat inhalation study.

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Aspiration hazard	Local respiratory irritation was observed at high concentrations in acute inhalation toxicity studies in humans and in nose-only inhalation studies in rats. The effects in the nose and lungs were considered to be adaptive responses and not related to the treatment of the chemical.
Skin - acute	Repeated dermal exposure to (D4) is not considered to cause serious damage to health. Based on the available *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies, the chemical: has low dermal absorption (<1% in animals and humans).
Inhaled - acute	Repeated inhalation exposure to (D4) is not considered to cause serious damage to health. Consistent effects in the liver (weight increase and enzyme induction) were observed in rats, but were reversible and not accompanied by symptoms of overt hepatotoxicity.
Swallowed - acute	No effects on immunotoxicity or pro-inflammatory adjuvant parameters were reported in a double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study in human volunteers orally administered the chemical at 12mg/day for 14 days. No other details were provided (Government of Canada, 2008). Repeated oral exposure to (D4) is not considered to cause serious damage to health. Rats (unspecified strain) and rabbits (unspecified strain) administered the chemical at 500mg/kg bw/day in the diet for 8 months (rats) and 12 months (rabbits) showed no effects of treatment (Government of Canada, 2008). No other details were provided.
Eye - acute	Based on the results from eye irritation studies in rabbits, (D4) was found to be not irritating.
Early onset symptoms	No data.
Delayed health effects from exposure	No data.
Exposure level & health effects	Considering the range of domestic, cosmetic and personal care products that may contain the chemical, the main route of public exposure is expected to be through the skin, inhalation from products applied as aerosols, and incidental oral exposure. The European Commission SCCS (2010) and the Government of Canada (2008) derived the margin of safety (MOS) or margin of exposure (MOE) from the widely dispersive use of the chemical in cosmetics based on its critical health effect and concentrations in personal care products of up to 20%. *Results of the MOS/MOE estimates indicated that the chemical, when used in cosmetic products, does not pose a human health risk. Hence, the public risk from this chemical is not considered to be unreasonable.*
Interactive effects	No data.
Other	REACH also identifies that this substance as very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, and as a flammable liquid and vapour.

The APVMA has formally assessed the toxicology of the ingredients in this product and has determined that they are suitable for intended purpose. Each of these ingredients are typically included in products used for human, rinse off cosmetic applications.

12.0 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Some components are toxic to aquatic life.
Persistence & biodegradability	Silicones are considered by ECHA as very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).
Bioaccumulative potential	No data.
Mobility in soil	No data.
Other adverse effects	No data.

13.0 Disposal Considerations

Disposal containers & methods	Wrap container in paper and dispose of as permitted by local jurisdiction.
Physical/chemical properties that may affect disposal options	Avoid excessive use; do not let large volumes run to waterways.
Effects of sewage disposal	No data.
Special precautions for incineration or land fill	No data.

14.0 Transport Information

UN number	**Proper shipping name / technical name**	**Transport hazard class**	**Packing group**
None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
Environmental hazards for transport purposes		**Special precautions for user**	
None allocated.		None allocated.	

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15.0 Regulatory Information

Montreal Protocol	Stockholm Convention	Rotterdam Convention	Basel Convention	MARPOL
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
SUSMP	Not classified under SUSMP.			
Prohibitions / Licensing Restrictions	None identified.			
APVMA	APVMA approval number: 51642			
NICNAS	Not applicable.			

16.0 Other Information

16.1 Consumer & General Usage Information

Directions for use	Use as directed on the label.
Directions for removal	If removal is required, rinse thoroughly clean under running water.
Nano materials	None identified.
Animal derived ingredients	None identified.

16.2 SDS Preparation

Date prepared	20 December 2016.
Changes made	GHS, full review.
Reference standards	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice February 2016. ISBN 978-0-642-33311-7.
Resources relied upon include	Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB Suppliers' SDS; RTECS Toxicity Database; IRAC; CDC NIOSH, HSIS, Safe Work Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List.
Disclaimer: This SDS provides safety data only for the product and circumstances of use nominated. The SDS summarises our best knowledge of the specific, well known and equivocally demonstrated health and safety hazard information pertaining to workplace use of the nominated substance(s) however the author expressly disclaims that the SDS is complete, is a representation or is a guarantee. Published and other resources have been relied upon, and in some cases conflicting information has been identified. Each user should read the SDS and consider the information in the context of their specific conditions and circumstances, and in conjunction with other products.	
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16.3 Key Abbreviations or Acronyms Used

%	percent (parts per hundred)
***C or ^{o}C**	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AS	Australian Standard
ASCC	Australian Society of Cosmetic Chemists
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cc	cubic centimetres (equivalent to mL)
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COSING	The European Commission database with information on Cosmetic Ingredients & Substances Dangerous Goods
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (Identifying Number)
EU	Europe / European
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
g	gram
GHS	Globally Harmonised System (safety symbols and labelling)
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
h or hr	hour

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HSIS	The Safe Work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System
IATA	The International Air Transport Association
ICAO	The International Civil Aviation Organization
IFA	The International Fragrance Association
INCI	The International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients
kg	kilogram
L	litre
LC_{50}	LC_{50} is the average concentration of a material (by a defined route) that causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of (defined) test animals. Normally quoted in mg/kg body weight.
LD_{50}	LD_{50} is the average dose of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% of a group of (defined) test animals. Normally quoted in mg/kg body weight. Products with a LD_{50} of less than 5,000mg/kg are scheduled poisons in Australia (see SUSMP).
LD_{LO}	Lethal Dose Low is the minimum amount of a material shown to be lethal to a specified type of animal. Typically quoted in mg/kg body weight.
m or min	minute
m^3	cubic metre
Max or max	maximum
mg	milligram
Min or min	minimum
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
mm Hg	millimetre of Mercury
MOS	Margin of Safety
HAZCHEM	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire fighters
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet (see also SDS)
Nano	Nano(sized) material / Nano Technology; …industrial materials (including a cosmetic ingredient) comprising 10% or more by composition that has been intentionally produced, manufactured or engineered to have either an internal or external property that is a size range typically between 1nm and 100nm.
ng	nanogram
NICNAS	The National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (AUSTRALIA)
NIOSH	The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (USA)
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effects Limit
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (AUSTRALIA)
NOS	Not Otherwise Specified
NZS	New Zealand Standard
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Test Method number)
OSHA	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	(pH) A measure of acidic (less than 7) or alkalinity (above 7); extreme values represent extreme acidic or alkaline conditions. Typically products with a pH less than three or greater than 11 are scheduled poisons (SUSMP).
ppb	parts per billion
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	parts per million
RTECS	The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SCCP	Scientific Committee on Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products (EUROPE)
SDS	Safety Data Sheet, (previously called MSDS) now SDS under GHS
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicine & Poisons (AUSTRALIA) also Poisons Standard
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration (AUSTRALIA)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ug	microgram
uL	microlitre
UN	United Nations (number)
US or USA	The United States of America

End of SDS