

# Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners

## Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 73-5405

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

IssueDate: 03/09/2024

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Concentrated Sealer Wax.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	<a href="http://www.autoklene.com">http://www.autoklene.com</a>
Email	info@autoklene.com

#### Emergency telephone number

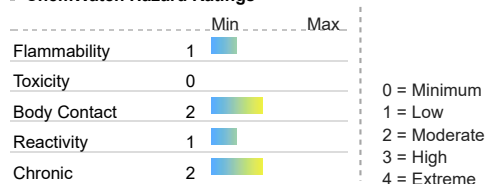
Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings



Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A
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)	
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Signal word **Warning**

## Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

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## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
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
70592-80-2	15-25	<u>cocodimethylamine oxide</u>
8001-54-5	<5	<u>benzalkonium chloride</u>
64-17-5	<5	<u>ethanol</u>
Not Available	1-3	dye
Not Available	1-3	perfume
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>

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**Ingestion**

- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- ▶ **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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
  - ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
  - ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
  - ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
  - ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

**INGESTION:**

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- \* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- \* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- \* Gastric lavage should not be used.
- Supportive care involves the following:
- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
  - ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
  - ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
  - ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

**SKIN AND EYE:**

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**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****Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- ▶ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- ▶ Combustible.
  - ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - ▶ May emit acrid smoke.
  - ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Combustion products include:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other  
pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

**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**

Continued...

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li><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>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li><li>▶ Increase ventilation.</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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li><li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li><li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Store in original containers.</li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</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>▶ Metal can or drum</li><li>▶ Packaging 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 oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.</li><li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li></ul>

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)  
INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzalkonium chloride	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; (Benzalkonium chloride)	0.91 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	60 mg/m3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
cocodimethylamine oxide	Not Available	Not Available		
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available		
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available		

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
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benzalkonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Notes:</b> <i>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.</i>		

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li><li>▶ Chemical goggles.</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.</li></ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li><li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li></ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

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: Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	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

which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AK-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous Flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - 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

**Other protection**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

**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

**Respiratory protection**

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity, (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red/ yellow/ blue coloured liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6-7	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<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>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, it requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating data.
Skin Contact	<p>The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause irritation, characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.	
Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
cocodimethylamine oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
benzalkonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 0.05 mg SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50: 240 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin (human): 0.15 mg/72h mild
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15800 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: =39 mg/l4hrs <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50: >7692 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data are Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
COCODIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Amine oxides are readily metabolised and excreted after oral intake. They produced no mortality or skin sensitization on exposure but caused reversible irritation. They may also cause cataracts. Repeat dosing showed no abnormal changes except for diarrhoea and weight loss. They are not noted to cause cancer, reproductive defects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves an immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the reaction is determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance 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 which produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the substance often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis involves allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset after exposure. Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion harmful to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing allergic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality. For acid mists, aerosols, vapours 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 exposed to the material. 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 secretions).	
COCODIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE & ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, and severe irritation.	
COCODIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE & BENZALKONIUM 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 airway disease (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airway disease in the individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis include a positive 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	

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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.

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

Marine Pollutant	NO
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HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
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Toxicity

Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cocodimethylamine oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	-0.85-1.21mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Fish	0.5-mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	42-mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2-mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	-8.358-26.503mg/L	4
	EC10	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.91-mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375-mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<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>
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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

Continued...

**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
cocodimethylamine oxide	Not Available
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
cocodimethylamine oxide	Not Available
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**benzalkonium chloride 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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**ethanol 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 / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (cocodimethylamine oxide; benzalkonium chloride; ethanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (benzalkonium chloride)
Japan - ENCS	No (benzalkonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (benzalkonium chloride)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (cocodimethylamine oxide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (cocodimethylamine oxide)
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

Revision Date	03/09/2020
Initial Date	06/01/2017

Continued...

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
7.1.1.1	03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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**Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners**

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Version No: 7.1.1.1

Print Date: 05/02/2025

**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.

## Neon - Tri Colour Conditioners

end of SDS