



MUC-OFF WOMEN'S CHAMOIS CREAM

Muc Off Limited

Version No: 4.10

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 01/01/2022

Print Date: 01/01/2022

S.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	MUC-OFF WOMEN'S CHAMOIS CREAM
Synonyms	364, 366 ,363
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Product Category Chemical	PC39 Cosmetics, personal care products
Product Category Consumer	PC39 Cosmetics, personal care products
Sectors of Use	SU21 Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Muc Off Limited
Address	Branksome Business Park, Unit 23, Bourne Valley Rd, Poole BH12 1DW, EU- Muc-Off Ltd, Unit 3D North Point House, North Point Business Park, New Mallow Road, Cork, Ireland, T23 AT2P
Telephone	+44 (0) 1202 307790
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.muc-off.com
Email	info@muc-off.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION


2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations
DPD classification [1]	R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H412 - Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH208	Contains d-limonene. May produce an allergic reaction.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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2.3. Other hazards

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

Possible skin sensitizer*.

RECh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.5989-27-5 2.227-813-5 3.601-029-00-7 4.01-2119529223-47-XXXX	0.688464	<u>d-limonene</u>	R10, R38, R43, R50/53 ^[2]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1; H226, H315, H317, H410 ^[3]
1.122-99-6* 2.204-589-7 3.603-098-00-9 4.01-2119488943-21-XXXX	0.8	<u>ethylene glycol phenyl ether</u>	R22, R41 ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1; H302, H318 ^[1]
1.9003-05-8 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.56	<u>acrylamide homopolymer</u>	Not Applicable ^[4]	Not Classified ^[4]
1.70445-33-9* 2.408-080-2 3.603-168-00-9 4.01-0000015745-65-XXXX	0.4	<u>ethylhexylglycerin</u>	R20, R41, R52/53 ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3; H332, H318, H412 ^[1]
1.89-78-1* 2.201-939-0 3.Not Available 4.01-2119456815-30-XXXX	0.2	<u>menthol</u>	R36/38 ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319 ^[1]
1.128-37-0* 2.204-881-4 3.Not Available 4.01-2119480433-40-XXXX	0.15	<u>2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol</u>	R53 ^[1]	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; H413 ^[1]

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Legenda: 1. Classification drawn from Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/549/EEC - Annex 1; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 127/2/2006 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the-counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
d-limonene	Limonene, d-	15 ppm	67 ppm	170 ppm
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Phenoxyethanol, 2-; (Phenyl cellosolve)	1.5 ppm	16 ppm	97 ppm
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methylphenol, 2,6-; (BHT (food grade)); 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)	6 mg/m3	29 mg/m3	180 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
d-limonene	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
acrylamide homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
ethylhexylglycerin	Not Available	Not Available
menthol	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <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 moisturizer is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white smooth cream		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.975
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1040000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
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 (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. 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, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

CHAMOIS CREAM FOR WOMEN	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
d-limonene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24h - SEVERE
	dermal (rat) LD50: 14422 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 6 mg - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
acrylamide homopolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7125 mg/l/30M ^[2]	Eye: slight
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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ethylhexylglycerin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	>2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: 5% solution in water (?)
	>2000 mg/kg ^[2]	non-irritant

menthol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 16 mg/m ³ /4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg - SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Cat) LD50: 800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: slight *
	Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 4000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: irritant *
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD: 1800 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 6600 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 700 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Cat) LD: 34 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Cat) LD: 37 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Cat) LD50: 34 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Cat) LD: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Cat) LD50: 800 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Cat) LD50: 900 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2750 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 3400 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3180 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg ^[2]	
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 5500 mg/kg ^[2]		
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg ^[2]		

2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^{-[2]}	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^{-[2]}	Skin (human): 500 mg/48h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 890 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/48h-moderate
Oral (woman) TDLo: 80 mg/kg ^[2]		

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

D-LIMONENE
<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>d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to be lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primarily through the urine.</p> <p>Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans. Limited data is available on the potential to cause eye and airway irritation. Autooxidised products of d-limonene have the potential to sensitise the skin.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and conjugal contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p> <p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme.</p> <p>For prehapten, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitizers.</p>

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	<p>Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products that are formed, the oxidized products will have differing levels of sensitization potential.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product: Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG); MMT (2-EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCl] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour. Thus, MMTC is the appropriate surrogate for mammalian toxicology studies via the oral route. TERP is a reaction product of MMTC and dimethyltin dichloride (DMTC), Na₂S, and tall oil fatty acid [a mixture of carboxylic acids, predominantly C-18]. The reaction product is a mixture of carboxylic esters and includes short oligomers of mono/dimethyltins bridged by sulfide groups. Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria</p>
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ACRYLAMIDE HOMOPOLYMER	Sensitisation (guinea pig): 0% (0/20) OECD 406
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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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

CHAMOIS CREAM FOR WOMEN	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

d-limonene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.702mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.421mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.8mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.62mg/L	2

ethylene glycol phenyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	154mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	9.43mg/L	2

acrylamide homopolymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethylhexylglycerin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

menthol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	26.6mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	16.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2

2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>=0.57mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.48mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.4mg/L	2
	EC0	48	Crustacea	>=0.31mg/L	1

Continued...

	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.15mg/L	2
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Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite 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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW	LOW
acrylamide homopolymer	LOW	LOW
menthol	HIGH	HIGH
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
acrylamide homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = -0.8074)
menthol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.3812)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH (BCF = 2500)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
d-limonene	LOW (KOC = 1324)
ethylene glycol phenyl ether	LOW (KOC = 12.12)
acrylamide homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 10.46)
menthol	LOW (KOC = 66.19)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	LOW (KOC = 23030)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
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MUC-OFF WOMEN'S CHAMOIS CREAM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable										
14.2.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable										
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Class	Not Applicable										
Subrisk	Not Applicable										
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable										
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable										
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable										
Classification code	Not Applicable										
Hazard Label	Not Applicable										
Special provisions	Not Applicable										
Limited quantity	Not Applicable										

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	Not Applicable								
ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	Not Applicable														
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
Special provisions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	Not Applicable	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
IMDG Class	Not Applicable				
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				

MUC-OFF WOMEN'S CHAMOIS CREAM

14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

D-LIMONENE(5989-27-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER(122-99-6*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

ACRYLAMIDE HOMOPOLYMER(9003-05-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN(70445-33-9*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

MENTHOL(89-78-1*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL(128-37-0*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y

Continued...

MUC-OFF WOMEN'S CHAMOIS CREAM

Canada - NDSL	N (menthol; ethylhexylglycerin; 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol; ethylene glycol phenyl ether; d-limonene; acrylamide homopolymer)
China - IECSC	N (acrylamide homopolymer)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (acrylamide homopolymer)
Japan - ENCS	N (ethylhexylglycerin)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (ethylhexylglycerin)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	20/04/2018
Initial Date	21/04/2018

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
R10	Flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R53	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Other information

DSD / DPD label elements

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable
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SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
d-limonene	5989-27-5, 138-86-3

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

Continued...

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index