

Goanna Heat Cream

Generic Health

Chemwatch: 4846-40

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 19/05/2017

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Goanna Heat Cream
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Analgesic cream for relief of pain.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Generic Health
Address	Level 1, 1102 Toorak Rd Camberwell VIC 3124 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9809 7900
Fax	+61 3 9809 0911
Website	Not Available
Email	regulatory@generichealth.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126 Toll Free 24 hours
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.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

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Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
119-36-8	20	<u>methyl salicylate</u>
92502-70-0	<10	<u>Goanna Eucalyptus Oil</u>
76-22-2	<10	<u>camphor</u>
8002-09-3	0-1	<u>pine oil</u>
Not Available	0-1	turpentine oil, as
9005-90-7	0-1	<u>gum turpentine</u>
Not Available	>60	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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ 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>Discontinue use if irritation occurs.</p>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for salicylate intoxication:

- ▶ Pending gastric lavage, use emetics such as syrup of Ipecac or delay gastric emptying and absorption by swallowing a slurry of activated charcoal. **Do not give ipecac after charcoal.**
- ▶ Gastric lavage with water or perhaps sodium bicarbonate solution (3%-5%). Mild alkali delays salicylate absorption from the stomach and perhaps slightly from the duodenum.
- ▶ Saline catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15-30 gm in water).
- ▶ Take an immediate blood sample for an appraisal of the patient's acid-base status. A pH determination on an anaerobic sample of arterial blood is best. An analysis of the plasma salicylate concentration should be made at the same time. Laboratory controls are almost essential for the proper management of severe salicylism.
- ▶ In the presence of an established acidosis, alkali therapy is essential, but at least in an adult, alkali should be withheld until its need is demonstrated by chemical analysis. The intensity of treatment depends on the intensity of acidosis. In the presence of vomiting, intravenous sodium bicarbonate is the most satisfactory of all alkali therapy.
- ▶ Correct dehydration and hypoglycaemia (if present) by the intravenous administration of glucose in water or in isotonic saline. The administration of glucose may also serve to remedy ketosis which is often seen in poisoned children.
- ▶ Even in patients without hypoglycaemia, infusions of glucose adequate to produce distinct hyperglycaemia are recommended to prevent glucose depletion in the brain. This recommendation is based on impressive experimental data in animals.
- ▶ Renal function should be supported by correcting dehydration and incipient shock. Overhydration is not justified. An alkaline urine should be maintained by the administration of alkali if necessary with care to prevent a severe systemic alkalosis. As long as urine remains alkaline (pH above 7.5), administration of an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol or perhaps THAM is useful, but one must be careful to avoid hypokalaemia. Supplements of potassium chloride should be included in parenteral fluids.
- ▶ Small doses of barbiturates, diazepam, paraldehyde, or perhaps other sedatives (but probably not morphine) may be required to suppress extreme restlessness and convulsions.
- ▶ For hyperpyrexia, use sponge baths.

The presence of petechiae or other signs of haemorrhagic tendency calls for a large Vitamin K dose and perhaps ascorbic acid. Minor transfusions may be necessary since bleeding in salicylism is not always due to a prothrombin effect.

- ▶ Haemodialysis and haemoperfusion have proved useful in salicylate poisoning, as have peritoneal dialysis and exchange transfusions, but alkaline diuretic therapy is probably sufficient except in fulminating cases.

[GOSSELIN, et.al.: *Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products*]

The mechanism of the toxic effect involves metabolic acidosis, respiratory alkalosis, hypoglycaemia, and potassium depletion. Salicylate poisoning is characterised by extreme acid-base disturbances, electrolyte disturbances and decreased levels of consciousness. There are differences between acute and chronic toxicity and a varying clinical picture which is dependent on the age of the patient and their kidney function. The major feature of poisoning is metabolic acidosis due to "uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation" which produces an increased metabolic rate, increased oxygen consumption, increased formation of carbon dioxide, increased heat production and increased utilisation of glucose. Direct stimulation of the respiratory centre leads to hyperventilation and respiratory alkalosis. This leads to compensatory increased renal excretion of bicarbonate which contributes to the metabolic acidosis which may coexist or develop subsequently. Hypoglycaemia may occur as a result of increased glucose demand, increased rates of tissue glycolysis, and impaired rate of glucose synthesis. **NOTE:** Tissue glucose levels may be lower than plasma levels. Hyperglycaemia may occur due to increased glycogenolysis. Potassium depletion occurs as a result of increased renal excretion as well as intracellular movement of potassium.

Salicylates competitively inhibit vitamin K dependent synthesis of factors II, VII, IX, X and in addition, may produce a mild dose dependent hepatitis. Salicylates are bound to albumin. The extent of protein binding is concentration dependent (and falls with higher blood levels). This, and the effects of acidosis, decreasing ionisation, means that the volume of distribution increases markedly in overdose as does CNS penetration. The extent of protein binding (50-80%) and the rate of metabolism are concentration dependent. Hepatic clearance has zero order kinetics and thus the therapeutic half-life of

2-4.5 hours but the half-life in overdose is 18-36 hours. Renal excretion is the most important route in overdose. Thus when the salicylate concentrations are in the toxic range there is increased tissue distribution and impaired clearance of the drug.

HyperTox 3.0 <https://www.ozemail.com.au/-ouad/SALI0001.HTA>

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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
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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. ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Other combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ’, carbon dioxide (CO₂) ’, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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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"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Laminated foil tube.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	camphor	Camphor, synthetic	12 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	19 mg/m3 / 3 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	gum turpentine	Turpentine (wood)	557 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sen

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl salicylate	Methyl salicylate	2.3 ppm	25 ppm	150 ppm
gum turpentine	Turpentine, (Alpha and beta pinene, 80-56-8)	60 ppm	120 ppm	1,500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl salicylate	Not Available	Not Available
Goanna Eucalyptus Oil	Not Available	Not Available
camphor	200 mg/m3	200 [Unch] mg/m3
pine oil	Not Available	Not Available
turpentine oil, as	Not Available	Not Available
gum turpentine	1,500 ppm	800 ppm
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area
Personal protection	

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Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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

^ - 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White cream with wintergreen odour; does not mix with water. .		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	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 Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	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"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
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 respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>High oral doses of salicylates, such as aspirin, may cause a mild burning pain in the throat and stomach, causing vomiting. This is followed (within hours) by deep, rapid breathing, tiredness, nausea and further vomiting, thirst and diarrhoea.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Methyl salicylate can cause systemic poisoning by penetrating uninjured skin. There have been a number of deaths and non-fatal poisonings due to skin contact after using methyl salicylate to treat skin disorders, mostly in children. Death of skin and muscle tissue, inflammation of the kidneys, liver damage and acid-base disturbances can occur. Methyl salicylate can cause an itchy rash and allergic or irritating skin reactions. Severe reactions have occurred in people who were previously allergic to aspirin.</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> <p>Not considered an irritant through normal use.</p>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to salicylates produce problems with metabolism, central nervous system disturbances, or kidney damage. Those with pre-existing damage to the eye, skin or kidney are especially at risk.</p>

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Goanna Heat Cream	Not Available	Not Available
methyl salicylate	dermal (rat) LD50: >=2500 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 887 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h - mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h - moderate
Goanna Eucalyptus Oil	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2480 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 2480 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod
camphor	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg* ^[2]	Not Available

pine oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
gum turpentine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5760 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 175 ppm
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	

METHYL SALICYLATE	<p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a particular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prehapten or a prohaptent, or both.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to as prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptent being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures.</p> <p>For certain benzyl derivatives: The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products. However, no adverse effects have been reported even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were observed on reproduction, foetal development and tumour potential. A member or analogue of a group of hydroxy and alkoxy-substituted benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxification, and excretion in humans and other animals, their low level of flavour use, the wide margin of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from chronic and subchronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential. This evidence of safety is supported by the fact that the intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is greater than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.</p> <p>All members of this group are aromatic primary alcohols, aldehydes, carboxylic acids or their corresponding esters or acetals. The structural features common to all members of the group is a primary oxygenated functional group bonded directly to a benzene ring. The ring also contains hydroxy or alkoxy substituents.</p> <p>The salicylates are well absorbed by mouth, and oral bioavailability is assumed to be total. In humans, absorption through skin is more limited. The salicylates are expected to be broken down to salicylic acid, mostly in the liver, and then conjugated with glycine or glucuronide and excreted in the urine. The expected metabolism of the salicylates do not present toxicological concerns. Animal testing shows that acute toxicity by skin contact is very low, while acute toxicity by mouth is moderate. Salicylates do not possess genetic toxicity, and generally do not have the potential to cause cancer.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Not irritating to human skin at concentrations of 8% in mineral oil* Not sensitising to human skin at concentrations of 8% in mineral oil* Not sensitising to guinea pig (Magnusson and Kligman method) * Not irritating to rabbits on ocular application * Ames test: negative * Rhodia MSDS</p>
CAMPHOR	<p>A member or analogue of a group of aliphatic and alicyclic terpenoid tertiary alcohols and structurally related substances generally regarded as safe.</p> <p>Most alicyclic substances used as flavour ingredients are mono- and bicyclic terpenes which occur naturally in a wide variety of foods.</p> <p>With the exception of pulegone, alicyclic substances show very low oral acute toxicity. In most subchronic studies performed on animals, no adverse effects were observed at any dose level.</p> <p>for (+/-) -camphor: [CAS No. 21368-68-3] Nil reported</p>
PINE OIL	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters: These substances are metabolised in the liver and excreted primarily in the urine and faeces. A portion is also excreted unchanged. They have low short term toxicity when ingested or applied on the skin. However, repeated and long term use may cause dose dependent harm to both the foetus and mother.</p> <p>55rad</p>
METHYL SALICYLATE & GOANNA EUCALYPTUS OIL & CAMPHOR	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.</p>

METHYL SALICYLATE & GOANNA EUCALYPTUS OIL & CAMPHOR & PINE OIL & GUM TURPENTINE	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 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.
METHYL SALICYLATE & GOANNA EUCALYPTUS OIL & CAMPHOR & PINE OIL & GUM TURPENTINE	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 connubial 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. 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.
METHYL SALICYLATE & PINE OIL	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
GOANNA EUCALYPTUS OIL & PINE OIL	The terpenoid hydrocarbons are found in needle trees and deciduous plants. This category of chemicals shows very low acute toxicity. They are excreted in the urine. They are unlikely to cause genetic damage, but animal testing shows that they do cause increased rates of kidney cancer. They have low potential to cause reproductive and developmental toxicity.
GOANNA EUCALYPTUS OIL & CAMPHOR & PINE OIL & GUM TURPENTINE	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. 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. Prehapten: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure.
CAMPHOR & PINE OIL	Camphor appears to have moderate acute oral toxicity, and a higher toxicity when inhaled. Long term inhalation may cause emphysema. There is no observed tumour potential. Reproductive toxicity studies were not available for camphor, however, in developmental toxicity studies, it demonstrated no foetal toxicity.
CAMPHOR & GUM TURPENTINE	Bicyclic terpenes are very low in acute toxicity. However, repeated dosing may have deleterious effects on the liver and kidney. Members of this category show no significant reproductive or developmental toxicity and may have a little, if any, potential to alter genetic material.
PINE OIL & GUM TURPENTINE	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. 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.

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

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Goanna Heat Cream	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Goanna Heat Cream

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
methyl salicylate	LC50	96	Fish	9.543mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	28mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.895mg/L	3
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.79mg/L	2
Goanna Eucalyptus Oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.307mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>74mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Fish	0.179mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.247mg/L	2	
camphor	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.501mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.081mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.106mg/L	3
	LC50	96	Fish	4.501mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.081mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.106mg/L	3
	LC50	96	Fish	4.501mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.081mg/L	3
EC50	384	Crustacea	1.106mg/L	3	
pine oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18.35mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	24.5mg/L	4	
gum turpentine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=0.01mg/L	1
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 discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl salicylate	LOW	LOW
camphor	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl salicylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.55)
camphor	LOW (LogKOW = 2.74)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl salicylate	LOW (KOC = 128.2)
camphor	LOW (KOC = 106)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

METHYL SALICYLATE(119-36-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GOANNA EUCALYPTUS OIL(92502-70-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CAMPHOR(76-22-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

PINE OIL(8002-09-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GUM TURPENTINE(9005-90-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (gum turpentine; methyl salicylate; Goanna Eucalyptus Oil; pine oil)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (pine oil)
Japan - ENCS	N (gum turpentine; methyl salicylate; Goanna Eucalyptus Oil; camphor; pine oil)
Korea - KECL	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<p>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
methyl salicylate	119-36-8, 8024-54-2, 9041-28-5
Goanna Eucalyptus Oil	92502-70-0, 84625-32-1, 8000-48-4, 91771-68-5, 85203-56-1
camphor	76-22-2, 21368-68-3, 464-49-3, 464-48-2
gum turpentine	9005-90-7, 8006-64-2, 8052-14-0

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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