

# HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

## Amcos Pty Ltd

Version No: 3.1

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

Issue Date: **04/08/2023**

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable                        |
| 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 | Pet Care<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. |
|--------------------------|---|

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

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Amcos Pty Ltd   |
| Address                 | Building 3, 129 Long Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9725 4220   |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9725 5904   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://wamol.com.au/">http://wamol.com.au/</a>   |
| Email                   | Margaret@wamol.com.au                                     |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Amcos Pty Ltd                     | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 02 97254220 Mon-Fri 7-30am to 4pm | +61 1800 951 288                    |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available                     | +61 3 9573 3188                     |

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


### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable   |
| Classification [1] | Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI             |

#### Label elements

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word         | <b>Warning</b>  |

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction.               |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                     |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

## HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.  |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of 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.  |

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

| CAS No   | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|--|-----------|--|
| 2235-54-3  | 1-10      | <u>ammonium lauryl sulfate</u>             |
| 68603-42-9   | <5        | <u>cocamide diethanolamide</u>             |
| Not Available  | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| <b>Legend:</b> 1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available |           |  |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact  | <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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concentrate and diluted solution is readily removed with water.</li> <li>Abraded or broken skin should be washed carefully and thoroughly.</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul> <p>Discontinue use if irritation occurs</p>   |
| Inhalation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| Ingestion    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>  |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## 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.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|----------------------|-------------|

## Advice for firefighters

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul> |
|---------------|---|

Continued...

HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <div><div><div>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</div><div>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</div><div>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</div><div>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</div></div><div>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO2)<br/>nitrogen oxides (NOx)<br/>sulfur oxides (SOx)<br/>metal oxides<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br/>May emit poisonous fumes.<br/>May emit corrosive fumes.</div></div> |
| 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 | <div><div><div>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</div><div>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</div><div>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</div><div>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</div></div></div> |
| Major Spills | <div>Moderate hazard.<div><div><div>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</div><div>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</div><div>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</div></div></div></div>   |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Safe handling     | <div><div><div>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</div><div>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</div><div>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</div><div>▶ When handling <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</div></div></div> |
| Other information | <div><div><div>▶ Store in original containers.</div><div>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</div><div>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</div><div>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</div></div></div>    |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Suitable container      | <div>HDPE<div><div><div>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</div><div>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</div><div>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</div></div></div></div> |
| Storage incompatibility | None known  |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient                               | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| HEINIGER PROGROOM<br>TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient               | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ammonium lauryl sulfate  | Not Available | Not Available |
| cocamide diethanolamide. | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|


Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

| Ingredient   | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ammonium lauryl sulfate  | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| cocamide diethanolamide.   | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |
| <b>Notes:</b><br><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>                                      | None required when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b><br>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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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. |
| <b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b> |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>   | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>   | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.   |
| <b>Body protection</b>   | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>  | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>   |

## Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10                           | 1000   | AK-AUS / Class1 P2   | -                    |
| up to 50                           | 1000   | -                    | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2  |
| up to 50                           | 5000   | Airline *            | -                    |
| up to 100                          | 5000   | -                    | AK-2 P2              |
| up to 100                          | 10000  | -                    | AK-3 P2              |
| 100+                               |  |                      | Airline**            |

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

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|  |               |  |               |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                          | Shampoo       |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b>                      | Liquid        | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available |
| <b>Odour</b>                               | Not Available | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                     | Not Available | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                    | 6.5-7.5       | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b> | Not Available | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available |

Continued...

## HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

|  |               |                                  |                |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 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, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.<br>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product                                    |
| 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 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.<br>Not considered an irritant through normal use.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>Discontinue use if irritation occurs |
| Eye          | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).  |
| Chronic      | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.   |

|  |   |                          |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| HEINIGER PROGROOM<br>TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION               |
|  | Not Available   | Not Available            |
| ammonium lauryl sulfate                  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION               |
|  | Not Available   | Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h |
| cocamide diethanolamide.                 | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION               |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Not Available            |
| 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 |                          |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| AMMONIUM LAURYL<br>SULFATE  | Alkyl sulfates are irritating to the skin, harmful if swallowed and at risk of causing serious damage to the eyes. They are metabolised by the liver and excreted via urine. They produce dose-dependent toxicity depending on their structure. They do not cause cancer, reproductive or genetic defects.<br>For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates<br>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.<br>Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver.<br>In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. |
| COCAMIDE<br>DIETHANOLAMIDE. | *Stephan SDS Ninol 49-CE<br>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>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,   |

HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common.

Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids.

The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.

Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B)

In a study of the dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males. The incidence of renal tubule adenoma and carcinoma combined was also increased in males. In a study of dermal application in rats, no increase in tumour incidence was observed.

Tumours of the kidney and hepatoblastoma are rare spontaneous neoplasms in experimental animals.

The amide linkage between diethanolamine and of the fatty acid moiety is resistant to metabolic hydrolysis. The carcinogenic effects of the coconut diethanolamine condensate used in the cancer bioassay may be due to the levels of diethanolamine (18.2%) in the solutions tested.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

DEA has low acute toxicity if ingested orally or applied on the skin. It can cause moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. It may affect sperm production, cause anaemia and damage the liver and kidney. It has not been shown to cause cancer in humans; though there is evidence that it may cause cancer in mice, and damage to the foetus at levels toxic to the mother.

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.

**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✗ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✗ | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| HEINIGER PROGROOM<br>TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| ammonium lauryl sulfate                  | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|  | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| cocamide diethanolamide.                 | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|  | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | ~3.2mg/l      | 2             |
|  | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | ~2.4mg/l      | 2             |
|  | NOEC(ECx)  | 504h               | Crustacea                     | ~0.1mg/l      | 2             |
|  | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~2.1mg/l      | 2             |
| <b>Legend:</b>                           | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |                    |                               |               |               |

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                      |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <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"><li>▸ Reduction</li><li>▸ Reuse</li><li>▸ Recycling</li><li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li></ul> <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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li><li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li></ul> |
|------------------------------|---|

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

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

| Product name             | Group         |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| ammonium lauryl sulfate  | Not Available |
| cocamide diethanolamide. | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name             | Ship Type     |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| ammonium lauryl sulfate  | Not Available |
| cocamide diethanolamide. | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

|  |   |
|--|---|
| ammonium lauryl sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists           |   |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)   |
| cocamide diethanolamide. is found on the following regulatory lists          |   |
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)                          | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs   |
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List                  | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans |

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status   |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes  |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes  |
| Canada - NDSDL                                  | No (ammonium lauryl sulfate; cocamide diethanolamide.) |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes  |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | Yes  |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes  |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes  |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes  |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes  |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | No (ammonium lauryl sulfate)                           |

## HEINIGER PROGROOM TANGLE FREE SHAMPOO

| National Inventory  | Status |
|---|--------|
| Vietnam - NCI   | Yes    |
| Russia - FBEPH  | Yes    |
| <b>Legend:</b><br>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |        |

## SECTION 16 Other information

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 04/08/2023 |
| Initial Date  | 03/08/2023 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 3.1     | 04/08/2023     | Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement) |

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

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

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances