



## Soothe

### SDI Limited

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **18/03/2016**

Print Date: **31/03/2016**

Initial Date: **Not Available**

L.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Product name                  | Soothe        |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | For the desensitising of sensitive teeth. |
|--------------------------|---|

### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| Registered company name | SDI Limited                                       | SDI Brazil Industria E Comercio Ltda                                   | SDI Germany GmbH                        |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Address                 | 3-15 Brunsdon Street VIC Bayswater 3153 Australia | Rua Dr. Virgilio de Carvalho Pinto, 612 São Paulo CEP 05415-020 Brazil | Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germany |
| Telephone               | +61 3 8727 7111 (Business Hours)                  | +55 11 3092 7100   | +49 0 2203 9255 0                       |
| Fax                     | +61 3 8727 7222                                   | +55 11 3092 7101   | +49 0 2203 9255 200                     |
| Website                 | www.sdi.com.au                                    | www.sdi.com.au   | www.sdi.com.au                          |
| Email                   | info@sdi.com.au                                   | brasil@sdi.com.au  | germany@sdi.com.au                      |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | SDI (North America) Inc.                            |
| Address                 | 1279 Hamilton Parkway IL Itasca 60143 United States |
| Telephone               | +1 630 361 9200 (Business hours)                    |
| Fax                     | Not Available                                       |
| Website                 | Not Available                                       |
| Email                   | USA.Canada@sdi.com.au                               |

### Emergency phone number

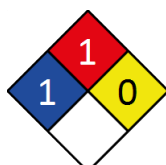
|                                   |                       |               |               |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | SDI Limited           | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 3 8727 7111       | Not Available | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | ray.cahill@sdi.com.au | Not Available | Not Available |

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available   |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 3 8727 7111 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available   |

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Classification | Not Applicable |
|----------------|----------------|

### Label elements

Continued...

## Soothe

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| <b>GHS label elements</b> | Not Applicable |
|---------------------------|----------------|

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>SIGNAL WORD</b> | <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Hazard(s) not otherwise specified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | 100       | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <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>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Seek medical attention.   |

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b> | <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> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|---|

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|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> Decomposes on heating and produces; carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>▶ Flush spill area with water.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | Store between 10 and 25 deg. C.<br>Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight.<br><b>Do not</b> store in direct sunlight.  |

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | ▶ <b>DO NOT repack.</b> Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid strong bases.   |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Soothe     | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient                                 | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | Not Available |


## MATERIAL DATA

## Exposure controls

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering</b> | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly |
|--------------------------------|---|

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| <b>controls</b>   | <p>effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</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> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|
|   | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  | Type of Contaminant:        | Air Speed:  | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)                               | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)       | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)                 | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
|   | Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:                  |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
|   | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)   | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)   | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  | Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range      | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents   | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use  | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only   |                              |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only   | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood - local control only  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> |   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Personal protection</b>  |    |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Skin protection</b>  | See Hand protection below   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Rubber Gloves</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Other protection</b>   | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>  |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>  | Not Available   |                             |   |   |   |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|                         |   |  |               |
|-------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>       | Clear gel with spearmint odour, mixes with water. |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b>   | Gel   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.0           |
| <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> | 7.0   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available |

## Soothe

|  |               |                                  |                |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt)                  | Not Available  |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol)         | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C)                             | Not Available | Taste                            | Not Available  |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Available | Explosive properties             | Not Available  |
| Flammability                                 | Not Available | Oxidising properties             | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol)        | Not Available  |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | Not Available | Gas group                        | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water (g/L)                    | 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                 | Product is considered stable and 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 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 <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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.  |
| Eye          | Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.  |
| Chronic      | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.   |
| Soothe       | <b>TOXICITY</b>  |
|              | Not Available  |
| Soothe       | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|              | 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

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 required to make classification available  
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Ingredient    | Endpoint       | Test Duration (hr) | Species        | Value          | Source         |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Not Available | Not Applicable | Not Applicable     | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

## Soothe

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

**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 |

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

| Product / Packaging disposal |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.<br>Bury residue in an authorised landfill. |

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

| Marine Pollutant |    |
|------------------|----|
|                  | NO |

**Land transport (DOT): 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**

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | NO |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | NO |
| Fire hazard                     | NO |
| Pressure hazard                 | NO |
| Reactivity hazard               | NO |

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

| National Inventory            | Status |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Australia - AICS              | Y      |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y      |
| Canada - NDSL                 | Y      |
| China - IECSC                 | Y      |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y      |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Y      |

Continued...

## Soothe

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Korea - KECI        | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y  |
| USA - TSCA          | Y  |
| <b>Legend:</b>      | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>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****Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by SDI Limited 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

The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

**Other information:**

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