

BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY

Bondi Sands Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5694-17

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 06/08/2024

Print Date: 07/08/2024

S.REACH.GB-NIR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Sunscreen in aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Bondi Sands Australia Pty Ltd
Address	Suite 204, 120 Bay Street Port Melbourne VIC 3207 Australia
Telephone	1300 961 385
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+44 20 3901 3542
Other emergency telephone numbers	+44 808 164 9592

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1]	H222+H229 - Aerosols Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Supplementary statement(s)

EUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
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Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains 2-ethylhexyl salicylate.

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

Possible skin sensitizer*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

May possibly be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

dimethyl ether	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 115-10-6 2.204-065-8 3.603-019-00-8 4.01-2119472128-37-XXXX	20-50	dimethyl ether *	Flammable Gases Category 1, Gases Under Pressure; H220, H280 [2]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 6197-30-4 2. 228-250-8 3. Not Available 4. 01-2119457637-27-XXXX	1-5	<u>octocrylene</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H315, H319, H411 ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 10	Not Available
1. 68411-27-8 2. 270-112-4 3. Not Available 4. 01-2119825559-27-XXXX	1-5	<u>benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters</u>	Not Classified ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 100	Not Available
1. 105-99-7 2. 203-350-4 3. Not Available 4. 01-2119970709-22-XXXX	1-5	<u>dibutyl adipate</u>	Not Classified ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
1. 118-60-5 2. 204-263-4 3. Not Available 4. 01-2119978235-29-XXXX	1-5	<u>2-ethylhexyl salicylate</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H410 ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 10	Not Available
1. 8012-89-3 2. 232-383-7 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>beeswax</u>	Not Classified ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
1. 70356-09-1 2. 274-581-6 3. Not Available 4. 01-2119967408-25-XXXX	1-5	<u>butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane</u>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H413 ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 10	Not Available
1. 191044-49-2 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>cetyl dimethicone</u>	Not Classified ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
1. 302776-68-7 2. 443-860-6 3. Not Available 4. 01-0000018706-64-XXXX	1-5	<u>diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate</u>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H413 ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 7732-18-5 2. 231-791-2 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	20-50	<u>water</u>	Not Classified ^[1]	Not Available Acute M factor: Not Available Chronic M factor: Not Available	Not Available

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	▶ Concentrate and diluted solution is readily removed with water. ▶ Abraded or broken skin should be washed carefully and thoroughly. ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ 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. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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	Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

5.2. 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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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. ▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. ▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Continued...

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See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. ▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. ▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C. ▶ Store in an upright position. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P3b: Flammable Aerosols, E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P3b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 (net) / 50 000 (net) E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

Continued...

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SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
dimethyl ether	Inhalation 1894 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.471 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.155 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.549 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.016 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.681 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.069 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.045 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 160 mg/L (STP)
octocrylene	Dermal 765 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 382.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0013 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.266 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.04 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.027 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.302 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.25 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
dibutyl adipate	Not Available	0.032 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.016 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.003 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP)
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	Dermal 158 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 9.03 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 79.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.00225 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 2.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.168 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.017 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.218 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.022 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.004 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	Dermal 2900 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)	0.536 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 53.6 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 10 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	400 ppm / 766 mg/m3	958 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dimethyl ether	3,000 ppm	3800* ppm	7200* ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
octocrylene	Not Available	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyl adipate	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	Not Available	Not Available
beeswax	Not Available	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available	Not Available
cetyl dimethicone	Not Available	Not Available
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octocrylene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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.

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8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.										
	General exhaust is adequate under normal 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.										
	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:									
	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s									
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)									
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:										
	<table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><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></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										
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	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. None required when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:										
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment											
Eye and face protection	▶ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.										
Body protection	See Other protection below										
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.										

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

Respiratory protection

Type AX-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 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - Full-face

Continued...

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Pale yellow, smooth, glossy liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	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 Available
pH (as supplied)	6.5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

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	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. Spray mist may produce discomfort Not considered an irritant through normal use. 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. Discontinue use if irritation occurs
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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	Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >20000 ppm4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
octocrylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye : Not irritating
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin : Not irritating
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.22 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin(rabbit):irritation index: 0.08 [Finetex]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
dibutyl adipate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg (open)
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.7 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 12900 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
beeswax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
cetyl dimethicone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye : Not irritating *
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY

water		Skin : Not irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	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

OCTOCRYLENE	No mutagenic and teratogenic properties * Esperis MSDS Octocrylene's safety profile is generally quite good, though a review study in Contact Dermatitis reports an "increasing number of patients with photo contact allergy to octocrylene." mainly adults with ketoprofen-sensitivity and children with sensitive skin are affected, 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. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
DIBUTYL ADIPATE	Foototoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities recorded. Group B substances are derived from linear diacids and mono functional alcohols. They have widespread applications as lubricants, solvents, and plasticisers. They are easily metabolised and excreted via the urine. They have low toxicity. They may cause liver enlargement in experimental animals but do not cause reproductive, developmental or genetic effects except at high levels that are toxic to the mother. Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic. The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg. Higher levels of use (up to 3000 mg/kg) are permitted in food categories such as chewing gum and hard candy. In Europe the upper use levels for these flavouring substances are generally 1 to 30 mg/kg foods and in special food categories like candy and alcoholic beverages up to 300 mg/kg foods International Program on Chemical Safety: the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Esters of Aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols with aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.; 1998 for dibutyl adipate Repeat dose toxicity: Dibutyl adipate was studied for oral toxicity in rats according to the 28-day repeated dose toxicity test [Japanese TG]. As the study was well controlled and conducted under GLP, it is regarded as a key study. Male and female SD rats were orally administered (gavage) at doses of 0, 20, 140 and 1,000 mg/kg/day. No test substance-related changes were noted in clinical observations, body weight gains, food consumption, and the findings obtained from haematology testing, blood chemical examination, urinalysis, and pathological examination. The NOAELs were considered to be 1,000 mg/kg/day in both sexes. Reproductive and developmental; toxicity: In a combined repeat dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test, salivation was observed in both sexes given 1,000 mg/kg/day. No test substance-related changes were noted in body weight gains, food consumption, findings obtained from haematology testing, blood chemical examination, urinalysis and pathological examination. For reproductive/developmental end-points, there were no adverse effects of this chemical on copulation, fertility, maintenance of pregnancy, parturition and lactation. In the 1,000 mg/kg group, pup weight on day 0 and 4 of lactation was slightly lower and viability on day 4 of lactation was decreased compared to those of the control group. However, there were no malformations which were considered to be induced by this chemical. Therefore, the NOEL was 300 mg/kg/day for repeated dose toxicity as well as 300 mg/kg/day for reproductive toxicity Genotoxicity: Although dibutyl adipate showed positive result in chromosomal aberration test in vitro with metabolic activation, no genotoxic effects were observed in bacteria and no chromosomal aberration were observed in vitro without metabolic activation. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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.
2-ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	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. 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. The hydroxy- and alkoxy- substituted benzyl derivatives are readily absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised in the liver to yield benzoic acid derivatives and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or conjugated. It is expected that aromatic esters and acetals will be hydrolysed in vivo through the catalytic activity of carboxylesterases, (A-esterases), Acetals hydrolyse uncatalysed in gastric juices and intestinal fluids to yield acetaldehydes. Substituted benzyl esters and benzaldehyde acetals are hydrolysed to the corresponding alcoholic alcohols and carboxylic acid. In general hydroxy- and alkoxy- derivatives of benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol are oxidised to the corresponding benzoic acid derivatives and, to a lesser extent reduced to corresponding benzyl alcohol derivatives. Following conjugation these are excreted in the urine. Benzyl alcohol derivatives may also be reduced in gut microflora to toluene derivatives. Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (FEMA) 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

Continued...

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	toxicity, and generally do not have the potential to cause cancer. The reproductive and developmental toxicity data on methyl salicylate shows that high doses which are toxic to the mother may cause toxicity to the embryo and birth defects. At concentrations likely to be encountered through their use as fragrance ingredients, salicylates are considered to be non-irritating to the skin. The salicylates in general have no, or very limited, potential to sensitise skin. They do not possess light-mediated toxicity and do not cause light-mediated irritation or allergies.
BEESWAX	Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics.
BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	Not phototoxic; penetrates the skin at a low rate Non-sensitising; non-photoallergenic Subchronic toxicity - NOAEL 230 mg/kg/d (dermal, rat; 28 d) - NOAEL 450 mg/kg (oral, rat; 13 weeks) - NOEL 1000 mg/kg (oral, rat; 6 weeks) Mutagenicity - not mutagenic (various in vivo and in vitro test systems) - not photomutagenic (various in vitro test systems) Reproduction toxicity - not teratogenic, not embryotoxic (several species) Note - no toxic effects have been observed during occupational handling * DSM MSDS
CETYL DIMETHICONE	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.
DIETHYLAMINO HYDROXYBENZOYL HEXYL BENZOATE	Primary irritations of the mucous membrane rabbit: non-irritant (OECD Guideline 405) * Sensitization Assessment of sensitization: Skin sensitizing effects were not observed in animal studies. Guinea pig maximization test guinea pig: Non-sensitizing. (OECD Guideline 406) Repeated dose toxicity Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: No adverse effects were observed after repeated exposure in animal studies. Genetic toxicity Assessment of mutagenicity: No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with bacteria and mammalian cell culture. The substance was not mutagenic in a test with mammals. Carcinogenicity Assessment of carcinogenicity: The chemical structure does not suggest a specific alert for such an effect. Reproductive toxicity Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect Developmental toxicity Assessment of teratogenicity: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies. * BASF SDS Uvinul A The Scientific Committee for Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products (SCCNFP) is of the opinion that the use of the substance- up to 10% in sunscreen products, alone or in combination with other UV absorbers - is safe The substance has low acute oral toxicity; more than 2000 mg/kg bw in the rat. A NOEL, derived from an oral 90-day study in rats was about 250 mg/kg bw/d. In a prenatal development toxicity study, the NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 200 mg/kg bw/d and 1000 mg/kg bw for prenatal developmental toxicity. The substance is not irritating to the skin of guinea pigs for treatments up to 14 days. It caused transient irritation to the rabbit eye. A study of skin sensitisation in guinea pigs cannot be evaluated. The percutaneous absorption was 0.100 +/- 0.115 ug/cm2 or 0.042 +/- 0.050% (Maximum value: 0.310 ug/cm2 or 0.149%). The substance did not induce mutations in a bacteria test or chromosome aberration in V79 cells in the dark or under irradiation with artificial sunlight. It is neither phototoxic nor photosensitising
OCTOCRYLENE & BEESWAX & CETYL DIMETHICONE & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
BENZOIC ACID C12-15 ALKYL ESTERS & 2-ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	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.

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4400mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>4000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1783.04mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/l	2
octocrylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.023mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.003mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2

Continued...

BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY

benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.077mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.001mg/L	2
dibutyl adipate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.39-3.9mg/L	4
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.011mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	10mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>82mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2
beeswax	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.03mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.03mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.055mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.003mg/L	2
cetyl dimethicone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *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*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW
dibutyl adipate	LOW	LOW
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	LOW	LOW
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)
dibutyl adipate	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.3336)
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.9678)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.5051)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.292)
dibutyl adipate	LOW (Log KOC = 429.1)
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	LOW (Log KOC = 8562)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	LOW (Log KOC = 1705)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	5F
	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	190 327 344 625
	Limited quantity	1 L

BONDI SANDS EVERYDAY AEROSOL MIST SPRAY

	Tunnel Restriction Code	D
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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	5F
	Special provisions	190; 327; 344; 625
	Limited quantity	1 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
dimethyl ether	Not Available
octocrylene	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available
dibutyl adipate	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	Not Available

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Product name	Group
beeswax	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available
cetyl dimethicone	Not Available
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethyl ether	Not Available
octocrylene	Not Available
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters	Not Available
dibutyl adipate	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	Not Available
beeswax	Not Available
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	Not Available
cetyl dimethicone	Not Available
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

dimethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
octocrylene is found on the following regulatory lists EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters is found on the following regulatory lists Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
dibutyl adipate is found on the following regulatory lists Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
2-ethylhexyl salicylate is found on the following regulatory lists EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
beeswax is found on the following regulatory lists Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane is found on the following regulatory lists EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances Europe EC Inventory European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
cetyl dimethicone is found on the following regulatory lists Not Applicable
diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate is found on the following regulatory lists Europe EC Inventory
water is found on the following regulatory lists Europe EC Inventory

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P3b, E2
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethyl ether; octocrylene; benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; dibutyl adipate; 2-ethylhexyl salicylate; beeswax; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; cetyl dimethicone; diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (cetyl dimethicone)
Japan - ENCS	No (benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate)
Korea - KECI	No (2-ethylhexyl salicylate; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dibutyl adipate; beeswax; cetyl dimethicone; diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (benzoic acid C12-15 alkyl esters; butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; cetyl dimethicone; diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory 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	06/08/2024
Initial Date	06/08/2024

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Other information

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

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

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

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC— TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC— STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- AIIC: 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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Aerosols Category 1, H222+H229	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method
, EUH044	On basis of test data

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