

SAFETY DATA SHEET
MACADAMIA PHARMA BASE
PRODUCT # B-MACAPH1/5

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier: Macadamia Pharma Base

Identified Uses: For preparation of extemporaneous creams

Distributor Name: Bella Corp Trading Pty Ltd
Address: 6/34 Dominions Road Ashmore QLD 4214, Australia
Telephone: 07 5597 4169
Fax: 07 5597 4264
Email: bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au

Emergency telephone number:
NSW Poisons Information Centre 131 126 (24 hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated

3. COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Water		>85%	
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	<5%	-
Macadamia Oil	438545-25-6	5%	-
Polysorbate 20	9005-64-5	<2%	-
Phenoxyethanol	122-99-6	<0.8%	Irritant
Cosmetic surfactants		<5%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:	Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin Contact:	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, give a glass of water to drink. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek medical advice.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. Following cases of gross overexposure, investigation of liver, kidney and eye function may be advisable. Records of such incidents should be maintained for future reference. No known specific antidote.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Water jet
Specific Hazards Arising from the substance:	Combustible liquid
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Keep containers cool with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions: Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section X. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Avoid temperatures >40°C. Protect from moisture. Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100m³ or higher). Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Propane-1,2-diol (propylene glycol) (total: vapour & particulates): 8hr TWA= 474 mg/m³ (150 ppm);
(particulates only): 8hr TWA= 10 mg/m³

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight- hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards.

Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Semi solid cream
Colour:	white
Odour:	Odourless
Solubility:	Miscible with water.
Specific Gravity:	0.98 @ 20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	2.62
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	20 Pa @ 25°C
Flash Point (°C):	
Flammability Limits (%):	
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	100
pH:	6.0
Viscosity:	120000 mPa.s @ 25°C

Freezing Point/Range (°C): 0.0

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Non reactive
Chemical Stability: Stable if stored and handled under recommended conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid exposure to heat. Avoid temperatures above 40 °C.
Incompatible Materials: Incompatible with strong oxidising agents, strong acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon. Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers. Organic acids.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion: No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.
Eye Contact: May be an eye irritant.
Skin Contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation.
Inhalation: Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation.
Acute toxicity: Oral LD50 (rat): >20,000 mg/kg. Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg
Chronic effects: Non-carcinogenic based on animal studies. Non-mutagenic. No reproductive or developmental effects. Cats given high doses of MPG in diet showed a decrease in red blood cell survival.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Avoid contaminating waterways.
Persistence/degradability: The material is readily biodegradable.
96hr LC50 (rainbow trout): Not known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road & Rail Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Marine Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Air Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to

Safe Work Australia; NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

History:

Date of Issue mm/yyyy: 06/2015

Version: 1

Reason for issue: Primary SDS

Notice to reader:

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since we cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.