

Group Data Sheets for cosmetic products (individual compilation)

Group Data Sheets for Cosmetic Products

– Individual compilation
of selected group data sheets –



Published by:

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Updated versions of this compilation or individual Group Data Sheets are possibly available online on:

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About this brochure

Cosmetic products are governed throughout the European Union by the requirements of the EC Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC and, from July 2013¹, of the EC Cosmetics Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009]. The transposition of the Directive, which is still applicable up to July 2013, into national law is based in Germany essentially on the Food, Commodities and Feed Code (LFGB) and the Cosmetics Ordinance (KVO). In accordance with the definition in the EC Cosmetics Directive, cosmetic products are defined as substances or mixtures intended to be placed in contact with various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly

- to cleaning them,
- perfuming them,
- changing their appearance and/or
- correcting body odours and/or
- protecting them or
- keeping them in good condition.

The manufacturers of cosmetic products are obliged to place only products on the market which are safe in terms of health for the consumer (§ 26 LFGB). This must be proven by an individual safety assessment for every cosmetic product placed on the market. The safety assessment must be documented by the manufacturer or the party responsible for the placing on the market with registered office in the EU within the framework of the statutory product information (§ 5b KVO) and kept available for supervisory authorities. Furthermore, the possibly claimed efficacy of the product must be evidenced and documented within the framework of the product information.

Many substances and/or substance classes are generally banned from use in cosmetic products (§ 1 and Annex 1 KVO). For other substances uses are restricted to specific applications or subject to certain maximum concentrations or other conditions (§ 2 and Annex 2 KVO). The use of colorants, preservatives and UV filters is governed by positive lists (§ 3 and Annex 3, 6 and 7 KVO – only substances mentioned therein are permitted for the respectively intended use). All substances which are not expressly governed by cosmetics law are essentially subject to the requirements of § 26 LFGB according to which the health of consumers may not be damaged. Corresponding evidence must be documented in the safety assessment on the respective product.

The declaration of the ingredients of cosmetic products is based on the internationally uniform INCI nomenclature (INCI = International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients) and is basically made on the packaging, on the container (if there is no packaging) or in a package insert of the product (§§ 5 and 5a KVO). Source of the INCI designations is the “CosIng” database of the European Commission.

¹The Regulation [EC] No. 1223/2009 will be fully applicable by 11 July 2013. Up to that time, several transition periods apply which partly end already before this date.

In Austria the statutory provisions on cosmetic products are governed by the Food, Safety and Consumer Protection Act (LMSVG) and the associated ordinances (in particular the Cosmetics Ordinance) as well as the Cosmetics Labelling Ordinance based on the Federal Unfair Competition Act (UWG).

In Switzerland cosmetic products are covered by Article 5 Letter b of the Federal Act on Foods and Commodities (LMG). The definition as well as the general conditions to be met by cosmetic products are contained in Article 35 of the Food and Commodities Ordinance (LGV). The implementation provisions are included in the Ordinance of the Swiss Ministry of the Interior on Cosmetic Products (VKos). These provisions are largely identical to the EC Cosmetics Directive. The manufacturing, importing and dispensing of cosmetic products to end-consumers does not require permission by the Federal Health Agency if the products are in conformity with the legislation. Article 23 LMG applies (self-control).

According to German and European law, cosmetic products² are exempted from the obligations of labelling under the chemicals legislation and from the submission of safety data sheets (SDS, MSDS). In the German Announcement on hazardous substances No. 220 "Safety Data Sheet" it is expressly pointed out that no safety data sheets have to be supplied for cosmetic products. On the European level – as already in earlier chemicals legislation – cosmetic products are exempted from the provisions of safety data sheets in accordance with Article 2.6.b of the REACH Regulation.

In accordance with Section 3 of the Hazardous Substances Ordinance (§§ 6 f.) an employer in whose enterprise cosmetic products are handled must carry out a risk assessment for his employees. The manufacturers of cosmetic products are obliged to make available upon request sufficient information on the safe handling of their products in the professional area. The Group Data Sheets include – in addition to the instructions for use supplied with the products – all necessary additional information for a safe handling of cosmetic products in a professional environment (e.g. storage by the retail trade, in a hairdresser salon, beauty salon or nail studio). They are an important tool for the employer in order to meet his duty of assessment in the field of occupational safety in accordance with § 6 Hazardous Substances Ordinance (GefahrstoffVO) and possibly instruct his employees. They should, therefore, be available in every enterprise in which these products are handled. In the event of accidents (e.g. during storage) or inadvertent misuse of a product they can help to take the necessary measures in order to ward off damage from employees and/or customers.

In Austria cosmetic products are likewise exempted from the labelling obligations under chemicals law; the same uniform EU-wide cosmetics regulations apply. Here, too, these Group Data Sheets are an appropriate tool for the employer in order to meet his obligations in accordance with the Employee Protection Act vis à vis the employees in terms of safety, health and risk prevention. Although Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU, it has nonetheless comparable statutory provisions governing this area.

²In this regard, cosmetic products are defined as products which correspond to the definition mentioned in LFGB and/or in the EC Cosmetics Directive and which are available in a form which is dispensed to end-consumers. Cosmetic raw materials, raw material mixtures and bulk ware are hence not covered by this exemption.

The data sheets include

- a product description (1),
- information on possible hazards (2),
- information on the composition of the products (3),
- information on first-aid measures in the event of misuse (4),
- information on measures in the event of fire (5),
- information on measures in the event of accidental release and on disposal (6),
- information on handling and storage (7),
- and possibly further safety-relevant information (8).

They are broken down into product categories and – if available – in terms of their composition based on the framework formulations for the Poison Control Centres (see IKW brochure “Notification procedures for cosmetic framework formulations”). The data sheets have been prepared according to the current state of knowledge taking into account the products currently on the German, Austrian and Swiss markets. The content of this online edition was compiled with the greatest care. IKW, FCIO and SKW cannot, however, take over any liability for the accuracy and completeness of content.

The measures described in the section “First-aid measures” (4) are to be understood as proposals for first-aid measures. They cannot replace emergency medicine in the event of serious health damage, i.e. in the event of misuse or accident. Depending on information on the specific Group Data Sheet for the product, it is necessary in these cases to consult a doctor or the competent Poison Control Centre – see list at the end of this brochure. When contacting the Poison Control Centre or consulting a doctor, the product and/or the packaging or label as well as possible relevant package inserts should be kept available or brought along.

The manufacturers of cosmetic products provide on the packaging and possibly also in package inserts information on the proper and safe use of their products. Many years of experience and careful monitoring of the market show that cosmetic products are safe. The safe application of the products presupposes full compliance with the instructions for use. Serious health issues occur only in extremely rare cases and mostly in conjunction with accidents or misuse. In the event of an inadvertent spillage or leakage of the product (6), not only the necessary measure to protect employees but also the possible risks for the environment need to be considered. It is in particular necessary to ensure an environmentally sound disposal of the absorbed product.

If there are any queries, concerning e.g. a lack of clarity in respect of the classification of a concrete product under a Group Data Sheet, the manufacturers of the cosmetic products whose address is specified on the packaging can be contacted. Many manufacturers mention, in addition, toll-free service numbers on the packaging which can be called if there are any questions on the product. EU cosmetics legislation prescribes that a manufacturer or importer with registered office in a Member State of the EU must be specified on the packaging.

Please note:

In particular for nail modelling agents (nail studios) and hairdresser cosmetics (hairdresser salons) IKW has published special editions of the Group Data Sheets. These brochures include only the respective Group Data Sheets for products which are usually applied in these two sectors, including Group Data Sheets for products which are exclusively used professionally in these areas. In the Foreword of these brochures there are more detailed specific explanations on the safe handling of cosmetic products in the respective field. For that reason the respective specific brochures should be used preferentially in these two sectors. Information on transport provisions and dangerous goods labelling can be found in the following section.

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Swiss Cosmetic and Detergent Association

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Information on transport provisions

Cosmetic products, which due to their properties (e.g. flammable liquids) or presentation (aerosol cans), are considered as dangerous goods within the meaning of transport law, are also subject to the provisions on dangerous goods. By way of facilitation for the shipment of these products the so-called “small quantity exceptions” can be applied. These permit for a simplified packaging, labelling and documentation. For the logistic handling the parties involved in transport require the UN number, the respective hazard class and the degree of hazardousness and/or the packing group. These data are made available if necessary by the individual manufacturers for the products concerned. Here, too, no safety data sheets have to be submitted, which would not have any legal basis in dangerous goods law anyway.

For the transport of “dangerous goods” with the different transport modes, provisions apply not only in Europe; some cover also cosmetic products which meet the criteria mentioned below. The corresponding recommendations by the United Nations (UN) have been implemented for instance for the transport by road in the German Dangerous Goods Ordinance Road/Rail/Internal Waterways (GGVSEB), for the transport by sea in the German Dangerous Goods Ordinance Sea (GGVSee), and for air transport in the application of the dangerous goods provisions of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The national implementation is based on the international rules/conventions for the respective transport mode (Road: ADR, Rail: RID, Sea: IMDG Code, Air: ICAO-TI). The most important provisions can be called up on the website of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS):

http://www.bmvbs.de/DE/VerkehrUndMobilitaet/Verkehrspolitik/GueterverkehrUndLogistik/Gefahrgut/gefahrgut_node.html

(The English online versions of ADR 2011 have been posted on the UNECE website:

<http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2011/11contentse.html>)

1. Dangerous goods classes

The United Nations subdivide dangerous goods into 13 different hazard classes and describe in the so-called “Manual of tests and criteria” the test procedures and criteria to determine whether a good to be transported is subject to the regulations. The dangerous goods have to be assigned a registration number (= UN number). All cosmetic products which do not present any properties of such a dangerous goods class are not subject to the provisions on dangerous goods during transport.

- According to the provisions of the United Nations aerosol packages are considered, regardless of the respective propellant, as dangerous goods of Class 2 “Gases”. Due to the classifications in terms of flammability in accordance with Section 31 “Manual of tests and criteria” of the United Nations, they have to be classified in sub-class 2.1 “Flammable gases” or 2.2 “Non-flammable, non-toxic gases”.
- All liquid products whose fillings have a flash point of $\leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (e.g. deodorant atomisers with 45% ethanol) are dangerous goods of Class 3 “Flammable liquids”. However, if the measured flash point exceeds 35°C and the product does not sustain combustion (test method: see 32.5.2 “Manual of tests and criteria”), the product does not have to be classified as dangerous good.
- Solids which contain flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 60°C (e.g. refreshment towels) are classified in Class 4.1 “Flammable solids”. If these towels are, however, packed in sachets which contain in each case less than 10 ml of the flammable liquid and the liquid is fully absorbed, they are exempted from the dangerous goods provisions of all transport modes.
- Hair care/colouring products can meet, depending on their composition, the criteria of Classes 5.1 “Oxidising substances” or 8 “Corrosive substances” (because of the corrosive effect on aluminium!).

- Ingredients of cosmetic products can be classified as “dangerous for the environment”. If quantitative thresholds are exceeded in the preparations, this classification can also apply to products. Products which meet the criteria for the hazard symbol N (dangerous for the environment) would then have to be automatically classified as dangerous goods of Class 9.

2. Exemption for consumers

Cosmetic products which are governed by dangerous goods provisions may be transported by end-consumers after purchasing without application of the provisions. However, taking them along in carry-on luggage is not possible or only possible to a certain extent.

3. Facilitations through limited quantities

Almost all cosmetic products can be transported by the transport modes road/rail/sea in small shipment units of up to 30 kg (or trays of up to 20 kg) based on so-called limited quantity exceptions (Chapter 3.4 ADR/RID/IMDG Code). The advantage is the use of packaging not especially type-approved for dangerous goods shipment and a simplified dangerous goods labelling with a black square on a point, upper and lower corners filled black. Squares on a point with the UN number can be used, according to ADR, until 30.06.2015 at the latest for road transport.

The restriction refers to an admissible size of the respective inner packaging (aerosol packaging e.g. maximum of 1 litre) and the restriction of the finished package to a maximum of 30 kg gross weight (or 20 kg gross weight when using trays). However, there is no limitation of the cargo per pallet, container or vehicle. However, containers, railway wagons and road vehicles have to be labelled with the same symbol in a size of 250 x 250 mm if the cargo exceeds 8 tonnes. This labelling provision does already apply for the first box/tray in case of sea containers or vehicles which are loaded on sea ferries. If in both cases other additional labelling provisions for dangerous goods which are subject to full labelling do apply, shipment units must not be labelled according to the provisions applying for “limited quantities”.

4. Consumer commodities in air transport (ID 8000 IATA-DGR)

Cosmetic products which are classified in the above-mentioned Classes 2 (aerosol packages), 3 and 4.1 can be packed and transported in a simplified manner by aircraft under “ID 8000 Consumer Commodities”. In terms of size, the products are considerably restricted. Packaging must not be type-approved but must resist to the expected strains in air transport. A shipment unit is limited to 30 kg gross. All products are assigned for this type of shipment a specific air registration number (ID 8000) and Class 9. Special reference is made here to training obligations of all those involved in air transport (training with certification, certificate validity of 2 years).

5. Excepted Quantities (Chapter 2.7 IATA-DGR for air transport, otherwise Chapter 3.5 ADR/IMDG Code)

Especially small products (such as testers, promotion articles, nail polishes) can be transported in a considerably simplified manner under this Regulation (even by aircraft). Similar to the limited quantities regulations, the inner receptacles and the quantity per shipment item are limited. The limits are, however, considerably lower (example Class 3, flash point < 23°C: 30 ml per inner packaging, 500 ml per shipment unit). There is no need for type-approved packaging. The structure and quality of the packaging are described in the above-mentioned Chapters of the Regulations. Instead of documentation, a simplified sticker with basic information is used. Only in case of sea transport a complete transport documentation has to be provided. Reference is made to the special training obligations of all those involved in air transport (training with certification, certificate validity of 2 years).

6. Simplifications through exemptions in road transport

If due to the classification of the products or shipment units which are too large the simplifications of the limited quantities provisions cannot be used, shipment units can be handled in a simplified manner up to a certain loaded quantity (e.g. 333 kg for flammable aerosol packages). In this case no trained dangerous goods driver, no vehicle labelling with orange warning plates and no full dangerous goods equipment is necessary (Chapter 1.1.3.6 ADR).

7. Appointment of dangerous goods officers

If companies receive only dangerous goods (e.g. ethanol in tank vehicles) and if the manufactured products are only transported in limited quantities or exempted quantities, the company does not have to appoint a dangerous goods officer. However, if dangerous goods are transported in quantities subject to labelling (such as waste in containers or tanks, bulk goods for filling plants), a dangerous goods officer (EU: safety officer) has to be appointed in the company (§ 1 Dangerous Goods Officer Ordinance and Chapter 1.8 ADR/RID).

8. Security obligations in dangerous goods transport

All employees involved in dangerous goods transport must be sensitised in the prescribed training for the topic "Protection against terrorist attacks of dangerous goods transports". In addition, companies which are involved in the transport of certain goods with a high risk potential (e.g. extremely flammable aerosol propellants and flammable liquids (ethanol!) in tanks) must prepare so-called "Security Plans" (Chapter 1.10 ADR).

Quoted and background literature

Status: December 2011. The respectively valid version of the following provisions applies.

European Union/international level:

Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products in the respectively valid version. The consolidated version which is available on the Internet must always be checked in terms of the latest version.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Result.do?T1=V3&T2=1976&T3=768&RechType=RECH_consolidated&Submit=Suche

Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/de/index.htm>).

Council Directive 89/656/EEC of 30 November 1989 on the minimum health and safety requirements for the use by workers of personal protective equipment at the workplace, last amended by Directive 2007/30/EC of the Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/de/index.htm>).

Council Directive 75/324/EEC of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/de/index.htm>).

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/de/index.htm>).

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/de/index.htm>).

Website of the European Commission on cosmetic products:

<http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/sectors/cosmetics/>

CosIng Database of the European Commission (INCI designations of cosmetic ingredients):

<http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/cosmetics/cosing/>

International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, 13th ed. (2010), Personal Care Products Council (previously CTFA), Washington DC, <http://www.personalcarecouncil.org>; to be obtained through Verlag für chemische Industrie, Augsburg, www.sofw.com

Germany:³

Food, Commodities and Feed Code (LFGB) as published on 22 August 2011 (BGBl. I, p. 1770):

<http://bundesrecht.juris.de/lfgb/index.html>

Cosmetics Ordinance: Ordinance on Cosmetic Products as published on 07 October 1997 (BGBl. I, p. 2410):

<http://bundesrecht.juris.de/kosmetikv/index.html>

Chemicals Act: Act on the protection against dangerous substances as published on 02 July 2008 (BGBl. I, p. 1146):

<http://bundesrecht.juris.de/chemg/index.html>

Hazardous Substances Ordinance: Ordinance on protection against hazardous substances of 26.11.2010 (BGBl. I, p. 1643, 1644):

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gefstoffv_2010/index.html

Act for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Adaptation Act) of 20.05.2008 (BGBl. I, p. 922).

Workplace Ordinance of 12.08.2004 (BGBI. I, p. 2179):
http://bundesrecht.juris.de/arbst_ttv_2004/index.html

13th Ordinance on the Product Safety Act (Aerosol Packaging Ordinance) of 27.02.2002 (BGBI. I, p. 3777, 3805):
http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gsgv_13/index.html

Fourth Ordinance on the Implementation of the Federal Immission Protection Act (4th BImSchV) – Ordinance on operations subject to approval as amended on 14.03.1997 (BGBI. I, p. 504):
http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bimschv_4_1985/index.html

Announcement on dangerous substances No. 220 “Safety data sheet”:
http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/Bekanntmachung-220.html_nnn=true

TRGS (Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances) No. 400 “Risk assessment for activities involving hazardous substances”

TRGS 401 “Risks caused by skin contact – determination, assessment, measures (replaces TRGS 531 “Wet work” and others)

TRGS 510 “Storage of hazardous substances in non-stationary containers”

TRGS 530 “Hairdressing”

TRGS 555 “Working instructions and information for employees”

TRGS 600 “Substitution”

All TRGS are available online on:
http://www.baua.de/de/Themen-von-A-Z/Gefahrstoffe/TRGS/TRGS.html_nnn=true
(in many cases as well in English)

DIN EN 374 “Protection gloves against chemicals and micro organisms”, to be procured via www.beuth.de

“Notification procedure for cosmetic framework formulations” and “Cosmetic products – Ingredients – Functions”, brochures, IKW/FCIO/SKW, 2003/2005, www.ikw.org

“Aerosol storage”, specialist information of Industriegemeinschaft Aerosole e. V., 2004, available from: info@igaerosole.de

Hygiene provisions: workplace hygiene is as a rule subject to specific hygiene provisions of the Federal States.

Risk assessment for the hairdresser profession, brochure, Employers Liability Insurance Association for Health Services and Care – BGW, 2011, www.bgw-online.de

Skin protection plan, hand hygiene plan and operating instructions for hairdressers, BGW, www.bgw-online.de

Workplace hygiene in hairdresser salons, brochure, BGW, 2011, www.bgw-online.de

³The German references (legal texts, brochures) cited here are mostly available only in German language, except for some TRGS (see above).

Information on the Austrian cosmetics law:

Food Safety and Consumer Safety Act – LMSVG:

http://www.bmg.gv.at/home/Schwerpunkte/VerbraucherInnenengesundheit/Lebensmittel/Lebensmittelrecht/Rechtsvorschriften_in_Oesterreich/Lebensmittelsicherheits_und_Verbraucherschutzgesetz_LMSVG

Ordinances on cosmetic products:

- Ordinance on cosmetic products (Cosmetics Ordinance);
- Ordinance on colouring agents which may be included in cosmetic products (Cosmetics Colouring Agents Ordinance);
- Ordinance on control measures for cosmetic products;
- Ordinance on the non-entry of one or more ingredients in the list intended for the labelling of cosmetic products;
- Ordinance on analytical methods to control the composition of cosmetic products (Cosmetics Analysis Ordinance);

http://www.bmg.gv.at/home/Schwerpunkte/VerbraucherInnenengesundheit/Kosmetische_Mittel/Rechtliches/

Information on the Swiss cosmetics law:

Federal Act of 9 October 1992 on Foods and Commodities (Foods Act, LMG):

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_0.html

Foods and Commodities Ordinance of 23 November 2005 (LGV):

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_02.html

Ordinance of the Swiss Ministry of the Interior (EDI) of 23 November 2005 about cosmetic products (VKos):

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_023_31.html

Ordinance of EDI of 23 November 2005 about aerosol packages:

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_023_61.html

Hygiene Ordinance of EDI of 23 November 2005 (HyV):

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_024_1.html

Ordinance of EDI of 23 November 2005 about the implementation of food legislation:

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_025_21.html

Ordinance of 12 November 1997 about the levies on volatile organic compounds (VOCV):

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c814_018.html

Links to other relevant legal texts (e.g. trade and transport law) on:

<http://www.skw-cds.ch/Gesetzgebung.45.0.html?&type>

Basic rules for safe working with cosmetic products in hairdresser salons, beauty salons and nail studios

- The instructions for use and possibly warnings of the manufacturer must always be complied with.
- The constant use of specific product groups (e.g. shampoos) can lead, if no protection is afforded, to dryness and soreness of the skin. For that reason suitable protection gloves must be worn and/or skin protection and/or care creams have to be applied.
- A high hygiene standard must be complied with. Workplace hygiene is as a rule subject to specific national hygiene provisions, in Germany to those of the individual Federal States.
- Products whose best before date and/or durability after opening has expired, should no longer be used.
- If not specifically stipulated in the instructions for use, products should never be mixed.
- All containers must immediately be safely resealed after use and unused containers must be stored properly in a sealed condition.
- The proper disposal of unused mixtures and empty containers is to be ensured.
- Spillage/leakage of products must immediately and properly be removed.
- Only emptied aerosol cans should be recycled.
- Do not keep any products in the vicinity of foods or beverages.
- Food or beverage containers may not be used to store cosmetic products.
- Flammable products must not be sprayed on a naked flame or incandescent objects. They are to be kept away from sources of ignition, and smoking is prohibited.
- When handling products which can be inhaled, sufficient ventilation must be ensured.
- Products may only be applied on healthy skin.
- Keep products out of the reach of children.
- Do not wear jewellery. Do not use any utensils which release nickel.
- All escape routes must be kept free.
- In the event of an emergency: call the Poison Control Centre (see list at the end of this brochure) or the emergency number 112 and consult a doctor. Take the packaging, the product and this brochure with you for information for the doctor.

List of Group Data Sheets

**Appendix: Poison Control Centres in Germany, Austria and Switzerland,
in Europe and world-wide**

GROUP DATA SHEET

Baby wipes

Please never pass on this group data sheet alone but always together with the corresponding general information and the attached list of Poison Control Centres.

Last modified: 2011-12-19

Corresponding frame formulation(s): 12.5

1. Identification of the product

Viscose/polyester wipes saturated with an aqueous liquid to cleanse the nappy area.

2. Hazards identification

When used properly, the product is safe and tolerable in accordance with the legal provisions (Article 2 of the EC Cosmetics Directive). The following information applies to inadvertent misuse or accidents as well as possibly to commercial uses.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Maximum 15 % moisturising agents (e.g. propylene glycol), maximum 5 % non-ionic surfactants (e.g. ethoxylated fatty alcohols) or cationic surfactants (e.g. polyethylene glycol 5 stearyl ammonium lactate), maximum 10 % other ingredients (e.g. plant extracts, alpha bisabolol), maximum 1.5 % perfume oils, maximum 2 % preservatives, water ad 100 %.

4. First aid measures

Measures in the event of

? Inadvertent contact with eyes: rinse thoroughly with plenty of lukewarm water immediately; if irritation persists, consult ophthalmologist as a precautionary measure.

? Inadvertent absorption of the impregnation medium of the baby wipes: carefully wipe out the mouth of baby/infant in order to prevent further ingestion; then offer water but do not pour in by force; do not induce vomiting; consult a doctor or a Poison Control Centre as a precautionary measure. In the event of children and adults: do not induce vomiting. Rinse out mouth and drink around one glass of water. Where appropriate, consult competent Poison Control Centre or doctor.

? Inadvertent swallowing of the wipes by babies: always call doctor immediately.

When consulting a doctor or a Poison Control Centre, always have packaging or label and possibly package insert available.

5. Fire fighting measures

All common extinguishing agents are suitable.

6. Accidental release measures; disposal considerations

Unused products must be disposed of separately in accordance with the waste management directives of the municipality.

7. Handling and storage

Must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Observe any warnings on packaging.

Avoid contact with eyes!

To avoid accidents, baby products must always be stored out of the reach of babies/infants.

Store in a cool and dry place (room temperature).

8. Other information

Refer to conditions of use and any warnings on the product or packaging.

For consultation in the event of poisoning, the Poison Control Centres have additional details about the individual products. When consulting a Poison Control Centre always keep packaging or label and possibly package insert available.

For contact data of the Poison Control Centres in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, see Appendix.

Appendix to the IKW Group Data Sheets

Poison Control Centres in Germany, Austria and Switzerland

Last updated: January 2012

Berlin

Giftnotruf Berlin

Berliner Betrieb fuer Zentrale Gesundheitliche Aufgaben (BBGes) – Institut fuer Toxikologie

Oranienburger Str. 285

13437 Berlin

Phone: + 49-30-19240, Fax: + 49-30-30686-799

Email: mail@giftnotruf.de

www: <http://www.giftnotruf.de>

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Goettingen

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Zurich

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Email: info@toxi.ch
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List of European Poison Control Centres (European Association of Poisons Centres and Clinical Toxicologists, EAPCCT):

<http://www.eapcct.org/index.php?page=links>

World directory of poisons centres (World Health Organization, WHO):

http://www.who.int/gho/phe/chemical_safety/poisons_centres/en/