

## Amidepropylbetaine

The document of the safety summary provides usage of chemical substances and safety information to the general public. The safety summary is NOT intended to be an alternative document of Safety Data Sheet which is described from the recommendable detailed safety measures for each use. The safety summary is NOT intended to be an alternate document of the instructions for use nor the warning of consumer products including this substance. The contents of this summary are based on the laws, documents, information, and data available at present, without any warranty.

### 1. Chemical Identity

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Category Name  | Amidepropylbetaine  |
| Substance Name | N-alkanoyl (or alkenoyl, C8 to C18) aminopropyl-N, N-dimethylammonio acetate  |
| CAS Number     | 1337-30-0, 1338-39-2, 5959-89-7, 26266-57-9, 5050-91-9, 54392-26-6, 71902-01-7, 71812-38-9, 68238-87-9, 54392-27-7, |

### 2. Product Uses and Benefits

Amidepropylbetaine are nonionic surfactants. Amidepropylbetaine is an amphoteric surfactant that has foaming and detergency properties, as well as mild and softening properties. It is widely used in products, such as facial and body care products, hair wash products, dentifrices, and household detergents. As a laundry detergent, it also has an effect as an anti-fading agent. For industrial use, Amidepropylbetaine are used as cleaning agents.

### 3. Physical/Chemical Properties

As the representative structure of Amidepropylbetaine, the physicochemical properties of Cocamidepropyl betaine (C8-C18) and Lauroylpropyl betaine (C12) were calculated using computer software EPI suite 4.11 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or measured values are shown below.

## Physicochemical properties of Amidepropylbetaine

| Property                                      | Representative structure |                         |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Cocamidopropyl betaine   | Lauramidopropyl betaine |
| Molecular weight                              | –                        | 342.524                 |
| Boiling point (°C)                            | 600 ~ 730                | 650                     |
| Melting point (°C)                            | 260 ~ 320                | 283                     |
| Vapor pressure (Pa) 25°C                      | $<2 \times 10^{-13}$     | $6.4 \times 10^{-15}$   |
| Water solubility (mg/L)                       | 1.62 ~ 8769 mg/L         | 1755 mg/L               |
| Octanol/water partition coefficient (Log Kow) | -1.28 ~ 3.63             | 0.69                    |
| Soil adsorption coefficient (Log Koc)         | 264.7~120600             | 3063                    |

### 4. Human Health Safety Assessment

Consumer: The exposure to Amidepropylbetaine is at safe levels.

Worker: The repeated exposure of Amidepropylbetaine does not cause any toxic effects

| Effect Assessment                | Result  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity oral/ dermal      | No acute toxicity after oral/ dermal exposure in practical use<br>The substance does not cause damage to any organs following single exposure |
| Irritation skin/ eye             | Undiluted substance causes skin irritation<br>Causes serious eye damage   |
| Sensitization                    | Based on the available data, unlikely to cause allergic skin reaction   |
| Toxicity after repeated exposure | Unlikely to cause any toxic effects through prolonged or repeated oral exposure in practical use  |
| Genotoxicity                     | Based on the available data, unlikely to cause genetic defects  |
| Carcinogenicity                  | Based on the available data, unlikely to cause cancer   |
| Toxicity for reproduction        | Based on the available data, unlikely to be damaging to fertility or the unborn child   |

### 5. Environmental Safety Assessment

The test results with fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae suggest that Amidepropylbetaine could cause toxicity for aquatic organism and a long-term harmful effect to aquatic organisms.

However, Amidepropyl betaine is unlikely to persist in the environment because of the readily biodegradation. Amidepropylbetaine does not bioaccumulate in the food chain.

| Effect Assessment    | Result   |
|----------------------|--|
| Aquatic Toxicity     | Suggests to cause toxicity for aquatic organism and toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects                            |
| Biodegradation       | Readily biodegradable  |
| PBT/ vPvB conclusion | Not persistent in the environment, not bioaccumulating in organisms and not toxic nor very persistent and very bioaccumulating |

## 6. Exposure

- **Consumer**

The consumer can come into contact with the substance in use of the detergents etc., but the concentration of Amidepropyl betaine in use is below the level which would give rise harmful effects of concern. When it's used as the recommended use, consumer should always read product information before use and follow the label/ use instructions.

- **Worker**

The exposure can occur either in Amidepropylbetaine manufacturing facilities or in the various industrial facilities when Amidepropylbetaine are used. Those workers in industrial operations during maintenance, sampling, testing, or other procedures could be exposed with Amidepropylbetaine. Only qualified and trained workers handle the undiluted substance. The manufacturing facilities offer thorough training program for employees and appropriate work processes, as well as safety equipment (goggles and gloves) in place to prevent an unnecessary exposure. Safety showers and eye-wash stations are accessible nearby. Workers are required to be trained in accordance with the safety measures in the Safety Data Sheet.

- **Environment**

Since this substance is used extensively, it is discharged to waste water treatment plants from industrial sites such as manufacturing, preparation, handling, storage and use of the substance as well as from consumer households. However, the substance is readily biodegradable, so that it is removed efficiently in waste water treatment plants. The substance is biologically degraded in the surface water and is rapidly removed even if it is remained slightly in the waste water. Hence, the chronic exposure to aquatic organisms of the substance is unlikely to occur. Furthermore, the substance does not accumulate in the food chain, so that there is no concern of human exposure through environmental pathway.

## 7. Risk management recommendations for industrial use

When you use the substance, make sure to be measured the adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate chemical-resistant gloves to protect your hands and skin and always wear eye protection equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke where the substance is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands and skin after contact with the substance. When the

substance attaches to skin (or hair), take off the contaminated clothes. Wash with a large amount of water and soap. When it causes your skin irritation, consult doctor (medical diagnosis/therapy). If the substance gets into your eyes, rinse your eyes thoroughly for several minutes. If you wear contact lens, and you can take it off easily, take it off and continue to rinse your eyes. Contact to a doctor immediately.

Waste water containing the substance must be passed the waste water treatment plants in order to remove the substance. No specific measures are needed, because it is not expected to be released into the air.

## 8. Regulatory Information/Classification and Labelling

Under GHS classification chemical substances are classified in hazards for physical properties, human health and environment. The hazard information for industrial products are transmitted via specific labels and Safety Data Sheet. GHS offers the standardization for hazard communication. The subjects who could be assumed to be exposed to the substance, workers, consumers, transport workers, and emergency responders, can better understand the hazards of the chemicals in use through the transmission.

### Labelling according to UN GHS

UN GHS is the basis for country specific GHS labelling.

Amidepropylbetaine is assigned to GHS classification.



### Classification and labelling information

Eye Dam. 1

Aquatic Acute 2

Aquatic Chronic 3

### Hazard Statements:

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H401: Toxic to aquatic life

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Signal Word

Danger

The laws of manufacturing, sale, transport, use and disposal are different among countries or areas. Details are referred to Safety Data Sheet provided by the supplier.

## 9. Conclusion

Though Amidepropylbetaine is suggested to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms, the risk to environment organisms is negligible due to the rapid degradation of Amidepropylbetaine. In

the PBT/vPvB assessments for Amidepropylbetaine, the substance is not applicable to PBT/vPvB. Contact with the undiluted Amidepropylbetaine may cause serious damage to the eyes. When handling the substance, workers should follow the standard safety measures and refer to the Safety Data Sheet. Consumers will usually not come into contact with the substance bulk and the substance is used diluted in consumer products, therefore, it is considered that Amidepropylbetaine give rise no hazardous effects to human health.

## 10. Contact

For further information on this substance or Safety Summaries in general, please contact us.

|      |   |
|------|---|
| Name | Kao Corporation   |
| URL  | <a href="https://chemical.kao.com/global/">https://chemical.kao.com/global/</a> |

## 11. Glossary

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Acute Toxicity                                     | Adverse effects that result from a single exposure                                   |
| Sensitization                                      | Inducibility of allergy  |
| Genotoxicity                                       | Effects to induce gene mutations   |
| Carcinogenicity                                    | Action influence to cause a cancer   |
| Toxicity for Reproduction                          | Adverse effects for teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, and reproductivity               |
| Biodegradation                                     | Biological degradation of a substance in environments                                |
| PBT<br>(Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic)     | Substances that are environmentally persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic           |
| vPvB<br>(Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative) | Substances with high persistence in the environment and high accumulation in ecology |
| GHS  | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals              |

## 12. Date of Issue

October 8, 2021