TEST REPORT

Test Report No. GGN/H(SDS)/25/002402 A2

Dated. 2026.01.24

Applicant / Company Name	:	Stamford London Limited
Address	:	27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3AX United Kingdom
Attention / Contact Person	:	Deepesh Tanna
Date of Sample Receipt	:	Received on 2025.08.02 at 12:09 P.M.
Test Period	:	2025.08.02 To 2025.11.15
Article / Sample Description	:	Relaxing
SKU No.	:	37664, 40565, 46565
Country of Destination	:	EU
Model	:	-
Fiber Content	:	-
PO No.	:	-
Supplier's Code	:	-
Brand	:	-
Department Code / Buyer Name	:	-

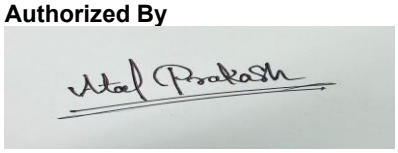
Note:
1.The submitted sample(s) is / are Not Drawn by the Laboratory
2.Unless otherwise agreed upon, PASS or FAIL verdicts are given based on the measured values without any considerations of measurement uncertainties. Every test method has a measurement uncertainty which has been evaluated by the laboratory and are available on request. By taking measurement uncertainties into account, it might happen that measured values can neither be assessed as PASS nor as FAIL"
3.The testing conditions are followed as per the reported test standard. For additional test conditions, apart from the reported test conditions, the laboratory can be contacted for details.
4.The laboratory will retain the sample(s) for 45 days except for the mandatory retention period specified by the Regulatory Bodies and unless otherwise specified by the client.

Remarks:

1. Sample(s) is / are tested as on-received basis.
2. Test(s) performed as requested by applicant.
3. SDS generation has been done at TUV SUD South Asia Pvt. Ltd. Ranipet, India.

Report Amendment Remarks: The report no GGN/H(SDS)/25/002402 Amd1 dated 2025-11-19 has been superseded. The test report is amended in terms of updating EU Rep details.

Authorized By



Atal Anand
(Authorised Signatory)

Please Contact:

For any technical issues: Anuradha Dhamija at :Anuradha.Dhamija@tuvsud.com
For any complaint: Ashima Sapra at: Ashima.Sapra@tuvsud.com

Relaxing

Stamford London Limited

Version No: **2.5**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Initial Date: **11/09/2025**
Revision Date: **19/01/2026**
Print Date: **19/01/2026**
S.REACH.GB-NIR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Relaxing
Synonyms	SKU-37664, 40565, 46565
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	UFI: SCXE-70NP-C000-A9MN

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Importer/Supplier	**Stamford London Limited**
Address	27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3AX United Kingdom
Telephone	442088960500
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.StamfordLondon.com
Email	Compliance@StamfordLondon.com
EU Representative	**Authorised Rep Compliance Ltd**
Address	71 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, D02 P593, Ireland IA
Telephone	+44 (0)1524 805288
Website	www.arccompliance.com
Email	info@arccompliance.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone number(s)	National Poisons Information Service (NPIS) Tel. 0344 892 0111 (UK)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H410 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
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	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH001	Explosive when dry.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Material contains linalool, cedryl methyl ether, methyl cedryl ketone, cardamom oil.

2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

**LIMITED EVIDENCE*

dipropylene glycol	The material within this SDS meets the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with Annex XIII.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

Continued...

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. 77-54-3 2.201-036-1 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	16-<18	(+)-cedryl acetate	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H411 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 32388-55-9 2.251-020-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	4-<6	methyl cedryl ketone	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H317, H400, H410 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 28219-60-5 2.248-907-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	17-<19	2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H319, H400, H410 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 8014-09-3 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	3-<5	patchouli oil	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304, EUH019, EUH205 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 67874-81-1 2.243-384-7 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	9-<11	cedryl methyl ether	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H317, H400, H410 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 8000-66-6 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	4-<6	cardamom oil	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H226, H315, H317, H318, H335, H336, H361fd, H400, EUH019 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 78-70-6 2.201-134-4 3.603-235-00-2 4.Not Available	13-<16	linalool	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; H317 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Continued...

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. 115-95-7 2.204-116-4 3.Not Available 4.None	7-<10	linalyl acetate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319, EUH001, EUH019 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 25265-71-8 2.246-770-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	17-<19	dipropylene glycol	Not Classified [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	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 this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ 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.
Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Continued...

- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.
Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

In acute poisonings by essential oils the stomach should be emptied by aspiration and lavage. Give a saline purgative such as sodium sulfate (30 g in 250 ml water) unless catharsis is already present. Demulcent drinks may also be given. Large volumes of fluid should be given provided renal function is adequate. [MARTINDALE: The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th Ed.]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: ▸ carbon dioxide (CO_2) ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **CARE**: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. **CARE**: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite. Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water. Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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	The 38th Amendment to the IFRA Standard (Nov 2003) states that 'linalool and natural products known to be rich in linalool should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practical value. It is recommended to add antioxidants at the time of production of the raw material. ▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	Consider storage under inert gas. Essential oil oxidation accelerates with the concentration of dissolved oxygen, which in turn depends largely on oxygen partial pressure in the head-space as well as ambient temperature. Depending on the particular essential oil and the ambient temperature, oxidation will not necessarily be prevented by avoidance of container head-space. ▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	d-Limonene: ▸ forms unstable peroxides in storage, unless inhibited; may polymerise ▸ reacts with strong oxidisers and may explode or combust ▸ is incompatible with strong acids, including acidic clays, peroxides, halogens, vinyl chloride and iodine pentafluoride ▸ flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity Dipropylene glycol: ▸ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, perchloric acid, isocyanates and strong oxidisers.

Continued...

	▸ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water. Due to their structural relationship within the same chemical group, essential oil components are known to easily convert into each other by oxidation, isomerisation, cyclisation, or dehydrogenation reactions, triggered either enzymatically or chemically. Temperature, light, and oxygen availability are recognised to have a crucial impact on essential oil integrity. Terpenoids and terpenes, are generally unsaturated, are thermolabile, are often volatile and may be easily oxidised or hydrolysed depending on their respective structure. Terpenoids are subject to autoxidation. Unsaturated mono- and sesquiterpenes, typically found in essential oils such as those from pine and turpentine, are readily altered upon storage Moreover, electron-donating groups and increasing alkyl substitution contribute to a stronger carbon-peroxide bond through a hyperconjugative effect, thus leading to more stable and subsequently built-up hydroperoxides **HAZARD**: ▸ Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air. ▸ Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. ▸ The various oxides of nitrogen and peroxyacids may be dangerously reactive in the presence of alkenes. BRETHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards Avoid reaction with strong Lewis or mineral acids. Alcohols ▸ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. ▸ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen ▸ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ▸ should not be heated above 49 deg. ▸ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▸ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. · The interaction of alkenes and alkynes with nitrogen oxides and oxygen may produce explosive addition products; these may form at very low temperatures and explode on heating to higher temperatures (the addition products from 1,3-butadiene and cyclopentadiene form rapidly at -150 C and ignite or explode on warming to -35 to -15 C). These derivatives ('pseudo- nitrosites') were formerly used to characterise terpene hydrocarbons.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
(+)-cedryl acetate	Dermal 0.181 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.639 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 0.091 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.158 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.091 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.011 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.001 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.009 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.003 mg/L (STP)
methyl cedryl ketone	Dermal 0.333 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.17 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 0.167 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.29 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.167 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.00174 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.0086 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.000174 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 24.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.44 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 4.87 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
patchouli oil	Dermal 5.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 20 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 2.03 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 3.52 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 2.03 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.001 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.005 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.43 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.043 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.085 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP) 18.5 mg/kg food (Oral)

Continued...

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
linalool	Dermal 3.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 24.58 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 3 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Dermal 3 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) *Dermal 1.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 4.33 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 2.49 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 1.5 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) ** *Dermal 1000 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) **	0.2 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.02 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2.22 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.222 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.327 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP) 7.8 mg/kg food (Oral)
dipropylene glycol	Dermal 84 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 238 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 51 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 70 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 24 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.01 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.238 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.024 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.025 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP) 313 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	**Care**: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry. Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. For esters: ▸ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2

Continued...

up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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	Not Available

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)	Not Available	**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 Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**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	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	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	- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. - Product is considered stable.

Continued...

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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
c) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. Inhalation of essential oil volatiles may cause dizziness, rapid, shallow breathing, increased heart rate, respiratory irritation, loss of consciousness or convulsions. Urination may stop, and there may be swelling and inflammation of the lungs.
Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. 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. Essential oils cause mild irritation of the mouth if taken orally, causing more saliva to be produced and a warm feeling. Large amounts affect the digestive system causing nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Terpenes and their oxygen-containing counterparts, the terpenoids, produce a variety of effects. Pine oil monoterpenes, for example, produce stomach inflammation with bleeding, characterised by stomach pain and vomiting. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. 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. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. Essential oils irritate the skin and redden it, causing at first warmth and smarting, followed by some local loss of sensation. They have been used to treat chronic inflammatory conditions and to relieve neuralgia and rheumatic pain.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation. Some oxidized terpenoids and some aged essential oils, have skin-sensitising abilities, leading to a hypersensitivity reaction similar to allergic contact dermatitis. This is mostly due to the properties of their auto-oxidation products.

Continued...

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Peroxidisable terpenes and terpenoids should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. This should be less than 10 millimoles of peroxide per litre. d-Limonene may cause damage to and growths in the kidney. These growths can progress to cancer.
Linalool (a terpinoid) is an unsaturated tertiary alcohol. It is a naturally occurring component together with linalyl esters in a variety of fruits, fruit peels, fruit juices, vegetables and spices, for example, laurel, coriander seeds and clary sage.

Relaxing

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

(+)-cedryl acetate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 44750 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

methyl cedryl ketone

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 4500 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

patchouli oil

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

cedryl methyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	

cardamom oil

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

linalool

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: 5610 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL/1H - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: 2790 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human - man): 16mg/48H - Mild
	Skin (Human): 10%/2D
	Skin (Human): 32%/72H - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Continued...

linalyl acetate	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] / Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100mg/24H - Moderate Oral (Mouse) LD50; 12000 mg/kg[2] / Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Severe
dipropylene glycol	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5010 mg/kg[1] / Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.34 mg/l4h[1] / Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1] / Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Moderate – / Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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*

Relaxing	Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway for alkenes. The allylic epoxides formed were found to be sensitizing. 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.
(+)-CEDRYL ACETATE	Somnolence recorded.
METHYL CEDRYL KETONE	for Vertofix coeur CAS No: 80449-58-7 RTECS no.: AO6270000 Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. The alkyl cyclic ketone (ACK) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of structures with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. ACK fragrance materials have low acute toxicity.
2-METHYL-4-(2,2,3-TRIMETHYL-3-CYCLOPENTENYL)-2-BUTENOL	* Chemtex International SDS Indial Sandal Core
LINALOOL	The terpenoid hydrocarbons are found in needle trees and deciduous plants. This category of chemicals shows very low acute toxicity. With few exceptions* (see below), there are no safety concerns regarding certain cyclic and non-cyclic terpene alcohols **, as fragrance ingredients, under present declared levels of use and exposure, because - They have low acute toxicity - No significant toxicity was observed in repeat dose toxicity tests - They were not found to cause mutations or genetic toxicity - Substances in this group are processed similarly in the body - There is no indication of persistent breakdown products causing severe toxicity - They practically do not irritate the skin - They have a generally low potential for sensitization - The margin of safety is more than 100 times the maximum daily exposure. *Safety concerns exist for the following substances for the following reasons: - 6,7-dihydrogeraniol, hydroabietyl alcohol and 2-isopropyl-2-decahydronapthalenol are potent skin sensitisers. - Farnesol is a weak sensitizer. - Scalerol and linalool may contain impurities and/or oxidation products that are strong sensitisers. - No sensitization test results were available for 2(10)-pinen-3-ol, 2,6-dimethyloct-3,5-dien-2-ol, and 3,7-dimethyl-4,6-octadien-3-ol. These materials should be regarded as potential sensitizers until tested. ** The common characteristic structural element of acyclic -noncyclic- and cyclic terpene alcohols is the typically branched isoprene unit 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene Current opinion holds that there are no safety concerns regarding the branched chain unsaturated non-cyclic alcohols, as fragrance ingredients, at current declared levels of use and exposure; however, use of these materials at higher maximum levels of skin or whole-body exposure requires re-evaluation. At current declared levels of use, there was no evidence or only minimal evidence of skin irritation in humans. Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	For dipropylene glycol (DPG) and its isomers: Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows dipropylene glycol is not acutely toxic by mouth, skin contact or inhalation. DPG is slightly irritating to the skin and eyes of rabbits.
Relaxing & (+)-CEDRYL ACETATE & METHYL CEDRYL KETONE & 2-METHYL-4-(2,2,3-TRIMETHYL-3-CYCLOPENTENYL)-2-BUTENOL & PATCHOULI	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.

Continued...

OIL & CARDAMOM OIL & LINALOOL & LINALYL ACETATE	
Relaxing & LINALOOL & LINALYL ACETATE	Inhalational exposure of mice and man to linalool caused slight sedative effects but a dose dependent response characteristic could not be determined. It may irritate the digestive tract, skin, nose and the eyes but is not considered to be a sensitiser. For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters: These substances are metabolised in the liver and excreted primarily in the urine and faeces. A portion is also excreted unchanged.
Relaxing & METHYL CEDRYL KETONE & PATCHOULI OIL & CARDAMOM OIL & LINALOOL & LINALYL ACETATE	Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs.
Relaxing & PATCHOULI OIL & CARDAMOM OIL & LINALOOL & LINALYL ACETATE	Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation.
Relaxing & LINALYL ACETATE	Cross-reactivity is also expected between ester derivatives and their parent alcohols, as the esters will be broken down by esterases in the skin. Esters of important contact allergens that can be activated by hydrolysis in the skin are isoeugenol acetate, eugenyl acetate and geranyl acetate all of which are known to be used as fragrance ingredients.
Relaxing & CARDAMOM OIL	d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to the lower than by inhalation.
(+)-CEDRYL ACETATE & cedryl methyl ether & LINALYL ACETATE	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.
(+)-CEDRYL ACETATE & PATCHOULI OIL & CARDAMOM OIL	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.
PATCHOULI OIL & cedryl methyl ether & CARDAMOM OIL	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
LINALOOL & LINALYL ACETATE	Opinion holds that there are no safety concerns for linalool and the linalyl esters, as fragrance ingredients, under the present declared levels of use and exposure for the following reasons: · Linalool and the linalyl esters have a low order of acute toxicity. · No significant toxicity was observed in subchronic tests; it is concluded that these materials have dermal and oral NOAELS of 50 mg/kg/day or greater. · Based on a critical review of all available mutagenicity and genotoxicity studies,it has been determined that these materials are negative in short-term tests and therefore would have no significant potential to produce genotoxic effects. · The metabolic fate of linalool and the linalyl esters is either known or assumed from analogies with structurally related substances that indicate no production of toxic or persistent metabolites and the structural analogies indicate no concern. · Human dermatological studies show that these materials are not irritating, phototoxic or sensitizing. · These materials are used at low levels of exposure relative to doses that elicit adverse effects. The estimate for maximum systemic exposure by humans using cosmetic products is 0.3 mg/kg/ day for linalool and linalyl acetate and 0.1 mg/ kg/day or lower for the other linalyl esters. A member or analogue of a group of aliphatic and alicyclic terpenoid tertiary alcohols and structurally related substances generally regarded as safe. Animal testing suggests that the acute toxicity of tertiary alcohols and related esters is extremely low. Genetic toxicity: Tests on bacterial and animal cells showed no evidence of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

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

Continued...

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Relaxing

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

(+)-cedryl acetate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.31mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.33mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.31mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	~15.61mg/l	2

methyl cedryl ketone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.86mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.087mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.3mg/l	2

2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.702mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.036mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.036mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.995mg/l	2

patchouli oil

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

cedryl methyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.48mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.43mg/l	2

cardamom oil

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.59mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.307mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>74mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.179mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.28mg/L	2

linalool

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	20mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	88.3mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<3.5mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	<19.9mg/l	1

Continued...

linalyl acetate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13.1mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	10.8mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	11mg/l	2

dipropylene glycol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	968mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data*

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
For Terpenes such as Limonene and Isoprene:
Atmospheric Fate: Contribute to aerosol and photochemical smog formation. When terpenes are introduced to the atmosphere, may either decrease ozone concentrations when oxides of nitrogen are low or, if emissions take place in polluted air (i.e. containing high concentrations of nitrogen oxides), leads to an increase in ozone concentrations.
Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below).
For Limonenes:
Atmospheric Fate: Due to the high volatility of limonene, the atmosphere is expected to be the major environmental sink for this chemical. The oxidation of limonene may contribute to aerosol and photochemical smog formation.
For Linalool: Vapor Pressure: ~0.2 hPa (at 23.5 C); Water Solubility: 1589 mg/L. (at 25 C); Log Kow: 2.97 (at 23.5 C).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
(+)-cedryl acetate	HIGH	HIGH
linalool	HIGH	HIGH
linalyl acetate	HIGH	HIGH
dipropylene glycol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
(+)-cedryl acetate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.33)
methyl cedryl ketone	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.02)
patchouli oil	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.98)
cedryl methyl ether	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.03)
cardamom oil	LOW (LogKOW = 2.74)
linalool	LOW (LogKOW = 2.97)
linalyl acetate	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.93)
dipropylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 4.6)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
(+)-cedryl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 9704)
linalool	LOW (Log KOC = 56.32)
linalyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 517.9)
dipropylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Continued...

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
Relaxing	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
(+)-cedryl acetate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
methyl cedryl ketone	✗	✓	✗	No	✗	✗	No
2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol	✗	✓	✓	No	✗	✗	No
patchouli oil	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
cedryl methyl ether	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
cardamom oil	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
linalool	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
linalyl acetate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
dipropylene glycol	✓	✓	✓	Yes	✗	✗	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

One or more ingredients within this SDS has the potential of causing ozone depletion and/or photochemical ozone creation.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	●3Z

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 9 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable

Continued...

14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): 90 Classification code: M6 Hazard Label: 9 Special provisions: 274 335 375 601 650 Limited quantity: 5 L Transport Category: 3 Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 9L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A97 A158 A197 A215 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-A, S-F Special provisions: 274 335 375 969 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	9 | Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: M6 Special provisions: 274; 335; 375; 601 Limited quantity: 5 L

Continued...

Equipment required	PP
Fire cones number	0

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
(+)-cedryl acetate	Not Applicable
methyl cedryl ketone	Not Applicable
2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol	Not Applicable
patchouli oil	Not Applicable
cedryl methyl ether	Not Applicable
cardamom oil	Not Applicable
linalool	Not Applicable
linalyl acetate	Not Applicable
dipropylene glycol	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
(+)-cedryl acetate	Not Applicable
methyl cedryl ketone	Not Applicable
2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol	Not Applicable
patchouli oil	Not Applicable
cedryl methyl ether	Not Applicable
cardamom oil	Not Applicable
linalool	Not Applicable
linalyl acetate	Not Applicable
dipropylene glycol	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

(+)-cedryl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

methyl cedryl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex III - List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down
EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

patchouli oil is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex III - List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down
Europe EC Inventory

Continued...

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

cedryl methyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

cardamom oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

linalool is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex III - List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down
EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex II - List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
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 (ATP21)

linalyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex III - List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down
EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex II - List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

dipropylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
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	E1

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
(+)-cedryl acetate	77-54-3	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS09	H411
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Aspiration Hazard Category 1	GHS09; GHS08; Dgr	H317; H400; H410; H315; H304

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
methyl cedryl ketone	32388-55-9	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H317; H400; H410
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Dgr	H317; H410; H400

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol	28219-60-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H319; H410
2	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H319; H400; H410; H315

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
patchouli oil	8014-09-3	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aspiration Hazard Category 1	GHS08; Dgr	H304
2	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS08; Dgr; GHS09	H304; H411
1	Aspiration Hazard Category 1	GHS08; Dgr	H304
2	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B	GHS08; Dgr; GHS09	H304; H411; H315; H319; H317

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
linalool	78-70-6	603-235-00-2	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H317
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B	GHS07; Wng	H317
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3	GHS05; Dgr	H314; H317; H318; H335
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H317; H319
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category	GHS09; GHS02; GHS08; Dgr	H315; H317; H319; H335; H332; H302; H411; H304

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Continued...

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
	4; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Aspiration Hazard Category 1; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2		

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
linalyl acetate	115-95-7	Not Available	None

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; Wng; GHS09	H315; H317; H319; H335; H411
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dipropylene glycol	25265-71-8	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335
1	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3	Wng; GHS08	H315; H319; H371; H373; H335
1	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol)
Canada - NDSL	No ((+)-cedryl acetate; methyl cedryl ketone; patchouli oil; cedryl methyl ether; cardamom oil; linalool; dipropylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (patchouli oil; cardamom oil)
Korea - KECI	No (cedryl methyl ether)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (cedryl methyl ether)
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory ‘Active'

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol; patchouli oil; cardamom oil)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol; cedryl methyl ether; cardamom oil)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No ((+)-cedryl acetate; methyl cedryl ketone; 2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-2-butenol; patchouli oil; cedryl methyl ether; cardamom oil; linalool; linalyl acetate; dipropylene glycol)
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	19/01/2026
Initial Date	11/09/2025

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.5	26/11/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

Other information

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.
Disclaimer: “The information in SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.”
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

Continued...

- 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
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H400	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, H410	Calculation method
, EUH001	Calculation method

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