TEST REPORT

Test Report No. GGN/H(SDS)/25/002380 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 2025.11.22
Article / Sample Description	:	Californian White sage
SKU No.	:	46501, 40523, 37623
Country of Destination	:	EU
Model	:	-
Fiber Content	:	-
PO No.	:	-
Supplier's Code	:	-
Brand	:	-
Department Code / Buyer Name	:	-

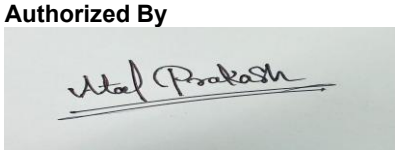
Note:
1.The submitted sample(s) is / are Not Drawn by the Laboratory
2.Unless otherwise agreed upon, PASS or FAIL verdicts are given based on the measured values without any considerations of measurement uncertainties. Every test method has a measurement uncertainty which has been evaluated by the laboratory 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Report Amendment Remarks: The report no GGN/H(SDS)/25/002380 Amd1 dated 2025-11-22 has been superseded. The test report is amended in terms of updating EU Represantive details in Sec 1.3.

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

Californian White sage

Stamford London Limited

Version No: **1.4**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Initial Date: **27/09/2025**
Revision Date: **12/11/2025**
Print Date: **12/01/2026**
S.REACH.GB-NIR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Californian White sage
Synonyms	SKU-46501, 40523, 37623
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	UFI: GMXE-R0QV-800G-9ACU

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 1A, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

2.2. Label elements

Page 1 continued...

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH019	May form explosive peroxides.

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 ylang ylang oil, patchouli oil, linalool, beta-citronellol.

2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage*.

May produce skin discomfort*.

Eye contact may produce serious damage*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

HARMFUL: may cause lung damage if swallowed

**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

Continued...

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 121-33-5 2.204-465-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1-<0.5	vanillin	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 127-41-3 2.204-841-6 3.Not Available 4.None	1-<5	alpha-ionone	EUH019 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 39872-57-6 2.254-663-8 3.Not Available 4.None	0.1-<0.6	rose ketones	EUH019 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 8006-81-3 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-<5	ylang ylang oil	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H304, H315, H317, H412, EUH019 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 8014-09-3 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-<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. 28219-61-6 2.248-908-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-<5	2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H319, H410 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 24851-98-7 2.246-495-9 3.Not Available 4.None	2-<5	methyl dihydrojasmonate	EUH001, EUH019 [3]	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. 78-70-6 2.201-134-4 3.603-235-00-2 4.Not Available	1-<5	linalool	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; H317 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 106-22-9 2.203-375-0 3.Not Available 4.None	2-<5	beta-citronellol	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sens. 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H317, H319, EUH019 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 31906-04-4 2.250-863-4 3.605-040-00-8 4.Not Available	0.5-<4	lyral	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; H317 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 106-24-1 2.203-377-1 3.603-241-00-5 4.Not Available	1-<5	geraniol	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H317 [2]	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	78-<82	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: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ 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.

Continued...

Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.

- Polyethylene glycols are generally poorly absorbed orally and are mostly unchanged by the kidney.
- Dermal absorption can occur across damaged skin (e.g. through burns) leading to increased osmolality, anion gap metabolic acidosis, elevated calcium, low ionised calcium, CNS depression and renal failure.

Treatment consists of supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

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) acrolein • 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. 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	▸ 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. ▸ Store in original containers.

Continued...

	▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Dipropylene glycol: ▸ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, perchloric acid, isocyanates and strong oxidisers. ▸ 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. 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. · 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. 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.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500

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
vanillin	Not Available	0.118 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.012 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 58.22 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 5.822 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 11.54 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)
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)

Continued...

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
geraniol	Dermal 4.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 11.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 11.8 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) *Dermal 2.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 1.18 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) **	0.011 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.108 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.001 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.011 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.017 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.7 mg/L (STP)
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	Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation. HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs: Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**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. 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. ▸ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. ▸ Neoprene gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. ▸ For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended.

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
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

Continued...

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.
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

Continued...

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. 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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.
Ingestion	If swallowed, the toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols) are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. 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. 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Certain substances, commonly found in perfumes or perfumed products, produce hypersensitivity. Contact allergy to perfumes occurs with a relatively high incidence, only exceeded by nickel allergy. A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation. 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. Intolerance to perfumes, by inhalation, may occur if the perfume contains a sensitizing principal. Symptoms may vary from general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath on exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever and other respiratory diseases, including asthma. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

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Californian White sage	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

vanillin	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.042 mg/L4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Guinea) LD50; 1400 mg/kg[2]	

alpha-ionone	

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

rose ketones	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1821 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

ylang ylang oil	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

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]

2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *[2]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg *[2]	

methyl dihydrojasmonate	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.93 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
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...

beta-citronellol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2650 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.42% - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: 3450 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human - man): 16mg/48H - Moderate
	Skin (Human): 2%/2D
	Skin (Human): 32%/48H
	Skin (Human): 5%
	Skin (Human): 5%
	Skin (Mammal - pig): 100%/48H
	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100%/48H
	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100mg/24H - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.42%/4H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL/4H - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Severe
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

lyral

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: 11187 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human): 0.005%/2W (intermittent)
	Skin (Human): 2%/2D
	Skin (Human): 2.5%
	Skin (Human): 5%/24H
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/4H - Mild

geraniol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 3600 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human - man): 16mg/24H - Severe
	Skin (Human): 0.2mL/4H
	Skin (Human): 1%
	Skin (Human): 2%/2D
	Skin (Human): 32%/48H - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100mg/24H - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 30% - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL/4H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Severe
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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*

VANILLIN

Miosis, somnolence, muscle weakness, coma, respiratory stimulation, maternal effects involving ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix and vagina recorded.
For vanillin:
Vanillin generally does not cause irritation or sensitisation of the skin but sometimes does cause inflammation. It causes positive reactions to people already sensitised to Balsam of Peru, and is considered a secondary allergen.
A member or analogue of a group of hydroxy and alkoxy-substituted benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption. metabolic detoxification,

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	and excretion in humans and other animals, their low level of flavour use, the wide margin of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from chronic and subchronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential.
ROSE KETONES	A member or analogue of EFSA Chemical Group 10 secondary aliphatic saturated or unsaturated alcohols, ketones, ketals and esters with a secondary or tertiary oxygenated functional group used as flavourings No safety concern would arise for the consumer from the use of these compounds up to the highest proposed level in feeds. Hazards for skin and eye contact and respiratory exposure are recognised for the majority of the compounds under application. Most are classified as irritating to the respiratory system. Aliphatic acyclic and alicyclic alpha-diketones and alpha-hydroxyketones are generally used as flavouring agents up to average maximum levels of 200 ppm. In rats and mice, orally administered aliphatic alpha-diketones are rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. These should not be used as fragrance ingredients at concentrations more than 0.02%, individually or in combination with other isomers of damascone. This is based on data showing potential for sensitisation and evidence of cross-reactivity.
ylang ylang oil	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.
PATCHOULI 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.
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals.Test substance 5% In a GLP acute oral toxicity study (limit test) performed according to OECD guideline 401, no mortality and no clinical signs related to treatment were observed, therefore LD50 was higher than 2000 mg/kg bw. In an older study, also performed according to OECD guideline 401, the test item tested at 5000 mg/kg bw led to the following clinical signs without death: pilo-erection, abnormal body carriage (hunched posture), abnormal gait (waddling), diarrhea and increased salivation. LD50 was higher than 5000 mg/kg bw. n a Magnusson & Kligman maximisation study performed according to OECD guideline 406 and in compliance with GLP, groups of 20 female guinea pigs were induced intradermally at10% w/v and then topically with undiluted material. When challenged at 75 % v/v, no positive response was observed in induced animals. In an acute dermal toxicity study (limit test), no mortality was observed in rats exposed to 5 mL/kg bw (corresponding to 4.6 g/kg bw). In an oral repeated dose toxicity range-finding experiment, male and female rats exposed for 14 days showed increased liver weight in both sexes and a slight increase in kidney weight in females. These effects show clear signs of oral bioavailability of the test material. In a 28-day repeated dose toxicity study conducted according to OECD guideline 422, biochemical changes in females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day, such as increased alanine aminophosphatase, alanine aminotransferase, cholesterol and bilirubin levels also confirmed that the metabolic function of the liver was affected by administration of (2E)-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl) but-2-en-1-ol. Also, in a 13-week repeated dose toxicity study conducted acording to OECD guideline 408, males and/or females exposed by diet to the substance showed slight non-adverse and reversible changes in haematological parameters (erythrocyte and haemoglobin concentrations, prothrombin time and haematocrit), biochemical parameters (urea, blood urea nitrogen and creatinine concentrations, glucose, alkaline phosphatase, albumin concentrations and albumin/globulin ratio), associated with increases in liver and/or kidney weights. These observations are thought to be indicative of adaptations of metabolism/excretion in the liver and kidneys, with absence of degenerative or functional change in liver or kidneys. Taken together, these observations clearly show absorption, systemic exposure and metabolism/excretion by liver and kidneys via oral route. As the test item is negative in two Ames tests, in a chromosome aberration test in CHO cells and in a gene mutation test (HPRT) in MLA L5178Y tk+/- cells, it is not classified according to Directive 67/548/EEC and CLP Regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008. rIn epeated dose toxicity studies (OECD guideline 422 and 408 studies), only slight adaptative and reversible systemic toxicity changes were observed in males and females rats exposed to the registered substance up to the highest dose tested. Furthermore, no effects on fertility, on or via lactation or on reproduction parameters were reported in the combined repeated dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test and no effects on reproductive organs were detected in the 90-day repeated dose toxicity study. The only adverse effects were observed in gestating females at 750 mg/kg bw/day in a OECD guideline 414 study and at 1000 mg/kg bw/day in an OECD guideline 422 study, therefore the NOAEL for maternal toxicity was set at 300 mg/kg bw/day
METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Current opinion holds that there are no safety concerns for the cyclopentanones and cyclopentenones at reported levels of use and exposure as fragrance ingredients. The cyclopentanones and cyclopentenones have low levels of toxicity and no significant toxicity in repeat dose studies. Minimal evidence of skin irritation in humans is associated with current levels of use.
LINALOOL	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.
BETA-CITRONELLOL	The mechanisms associated with common adverse reactions to certain cytokine-chemokine inhibitors include dose-related toxicity that occurs in a certain proportion of patients. When a critical plasma concentration or total dose is exceeded, toxicity that is unpredictable and mediated through allergic or idiosyncratic mechanisms.

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LYRAL	Lachrymation, somnolence, tremor recorded. 'The available data clearly demonstrate that 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1 carboxaldehyde is an important contact allergen. In large European surveys, it has been shown that in patients with eczema 1.9 ? 2.7% react to 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1 carboxaldehyde 5% in petrolatum on routine testing. The frequency of contact allergy in the general population is unknown. The proportion of individuals with eczema who are evaluated by diagnostic patch testing will depend on the accessibility of appropriate facilities within their geographical location in Europe. Additionally, although the presence of it in a finished cosmetic product will be identified on ingredient labels if present at 10ppm (0.001%) in leave on products or 100ppm (0.01%) in rinse off cosmetic products, only that unknown proportion of individuals who have been clinically tested will be able to avoid cosmetics that are potentially harmful to them. Industry has recommended that 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde should not be used at a level greater than 1.5% in a finished cosmetic product. This recommended level far exceeds levels known to be a risk to the consumer. For lyral (HMPCC) Acute Toxicity: The acute toxicity of HMPCC was reported to be low, with oral LC50s of 3,000 to greater than 5.000 mg/kg bw in rats and dermal LC50s of greater than 5000 mg/kg bw in rabbits. Similar results were reported with the structurally related hydroxycitronellal. Exposure to statistically generated saturated vapor of HMPCC for 6 hours, resulted in no deaths, no toxicity or no remarkable gross pathological lesions in exposed male or female rats Groups of? rats were exposed in a dynamic system to up lo 558 ppm of structurally related 4,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde vapour for 4 hours and observed for 14 days. Similarly groups of rats were exposed to up to 402 ppm 4,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde vapour for 1 hour in a static system and observed for 14 days. Repeat Dose Toxicity: Repeat-dose inhalation and oral studies have been conducted for structural relatives of HMPCC, including 7-hydroxycitronellal, dimethyl-3-cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde, and perilla aldehyde (4-isopropenyl-1-cyclohexenecarboxyaldehyde) derivatives. Numerous animal studies have shown high dietary levels of perilla aldehyde its corresponding alcohol and acid may be protective against known animal carcinogens. Genotoxicity: The genotoxicity database on HMPCC and 7-hydroxycitronellal shows no mutagenic potential in the Ames assay. In a mammalian assay. genotoxicity results for HMPCC, 7-hydroxycitronellol, and 7-hydroxycitronellal showed no evidence of an induction of bone marrow micronuclei in mice. In Drosophila, 7-hydroxycitronellol or 7-hydroxycitronellal did not induce an increase in the number of sex-linked recessive lethal mutations. The structurally related substances 7-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyloctanal (i.e.. 7-hydroxycitronellal) and 4- isopropenyl- 1-cyclohexenecarboxyaldehyde (i.e., perilla aldehyde) participate in the same pathways of metabolism in rabbits, dogs, rats and humans. The predominant metabolic pathways involve either reduction of the aldehyde to yield the corresponding alcohol or oxidation of the aldehyde to yield the corresponding carboxylic acid. Based on pharmacokinetic and metabolic studies in rabbit, rats, dogs, and humans with and perilla aldehyde derivatives, it is anticipated that lyral will be rapidly absorbed via the oral route of exposure and primarily metabolized to the corresponding carboxylic acid and, to a lesser extent, the corresponding alcohol. Both metabolites are excreted primarily in the urine. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
GERANIOL	Geraniol does have sensitising properties, but the response it exhibits tends to be weak and variable. Animal testing revealed an oral semi-lethal dose of more than 3.6 g/kg in rats and an acute semi-lethal dose via skin absorption of over 5.0 g/kg.
Californian White sage & ALPHA-IONONE & GERANIOL	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
Californian White sage & VANILLIN & ALPHA-IONONE & ROSE KETONES & ylang ylang oil & PATCHOULI OIL & METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE & LINALOOL & BETA-CITRONELLOL & LYRAL & GERANIOL	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.
Californian White sage & ALPHA-IONONE & ROSE KETONES & METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE & BETA-CITRONELLOL & GERANIOL	Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway for alkenes. The allylic epoxides formed were found to be sensitizing.
Californian White sage & VANILLIN & ROSE KETONES & ylang ylang oil & PATCHOULI OIL & METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE & LINALOOL & BETA-CITRONELLOL & LYRAL & GERANIOL	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.
Californian White sage & ROSE KETONES & BETA-CITRONELLOL	Inhibition of NF-kB in vivo can be detrimental. NF-kB controls multiple functions in homeostasis including a functional immune response, cell cycle, and cell death.
Californian White sage & METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE	For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy).There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain

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	length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating. A high consumption of oxidised polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), which are found in most types of vegetable oil, may increase the likelihood that postmenopausal women will develop breast cancer. Similar effect was observed on prostate cancer, but the study was performed on mice Another 'analysis suggested an inverse association between total polyunsaturated fatty acids and breast cancer risk, but individual polyunsaturated fatty acids behaved differently [from each other]. Free radicals can readily react and damage cell membranes and genetic materials, sulphur containing amino acids, complex sugars and glycogen. It may induce allergic reaction and even cell death. ferroptosis, a non apoptotic form of cell death characterized by iron accumulation and uncontrolled lipid peroxidation, holds promise as a therapeutic approach in cancer treatment, alongside established modalities, such as chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and radiotherapy. However, research has raised concerns about its side effects, including damage to immune cells, hematopoietic stem cells, liver, and kidneys, the development of cachexia, and the risk of secondary tumor formation.
Californian White sage & BETA-CITRONELLOL	In vitro studies suggested that TNF inhibitors selectively decrease pro-inflammatory cytokines while preserving both the humoral and cell-mediated arms of the immune response. However, a number of relevant safety issues regarding the use of TNF inhibitors have emerged in post-marketing pharmacovigilance assessments. tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) have gained prominence as the most effective pathway-directed anti-cancer agents. TKIs have shown significant utility in the treatment of multiple hematological malignancies and solid tumors, including chronic myelogenous leukemia, non-small cell lung cancers, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, and HER2-positive breast cancers.
Californian White sage & 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.
Californian White sage & ALPHA-IONONE & BETA-CITRONELLOL	For G-protein inhibitors:/ antagonists/ modulators. G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) are essential cell membrane signaling molecules and represent the most important class of drug targets. Some signaling pathways downstream of a GPCR may be responsible for drug adverse effects, while others mediate therapeutic efficacy.
Californian White sage & ylang ylang oil & PATCHOULI OIL & LINALOOL & GERANIOL	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.
VANILLIN & ROSE KETONES & METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE & BETA-CITRONELLOL & LYRAL	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.
VANILLIN & ylang ylang oil	For certain benzyl derivatives: The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products.
ALPHA-IONONE & ylang ylang oil & BETA-CITRONELLOL & GERANIOL	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.
ALPHA-IONONE & ROSE KETONES	A member or analogue of a group of aliphatic and alicyclic terpenoid tertiary alcohols and structurally related substances generally regarded as safe. Most alicyclic substances used as flavour ingredients are mono- and bicyclic terpenes which occur naturally in a wide variety of foods. For ionones and rose ketones, when used as fragrance ingredients: Ionones have low to moderate toxicity if swallowed. Acute toxicity by skin contact is low. Beta-ionone is absorbed after oral exposure. Metabolism takes place mainly in the liver, and beta-ionone is excreted via urine.
ylang ylang oil & PATCHOULI OIL	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ylang ylang oil & LINALOOL	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.
LINALOOL & GERANIOL	The terpenoid hydrocarbons are found in needle trees and deciduous plants. This category of chemicals shows very low acute toxicity. 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.
LINALOOL & BETA-CITRONELLOL & GERANIOL	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

Continued...

	- 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.
LINALOOL & BETA-CITRONELLOL	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.
BETA-CITRONELLOL & GERANIOL	Citronellol, geraniol, nerol, and geranyl acetate are currently generally regarded as safe by the US FDA for their intended use as flavouring substances. They are ubiquitous in the plant kingdom.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Californian White sage

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

vanillin

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	120mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10<100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	53-61.3mg/L	4

alpha-ionone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	22.2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.65mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.376mg/l	2

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rose ketones

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.8mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.8mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	9.5mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.3mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.3mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	9mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.09mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	2.37mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.37mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.09mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.45mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.32mg/l	2
EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.14mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.47mg/l	2
EC10(ECx)	768h	Fish	0.074mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.97mg/l	2

ylang ylang oil

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

patchouli oil

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

2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.34mg/l	Not Available
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1.34mg/l	Not Available
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	1.1mg/l	Not Available

methyl dihydrojasmonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.732mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	8.25mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	19mg/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

beta-citronellol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	17.48mg/l	2
EC20(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	14.66mg/l	2

lyral

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

Continued...

geraniol

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
LC50	96h	Fish	2.3-3mg/l	4

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*

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 aliphatic fatty acids and alcohols:
Environmental fate:
Saturated fatty acids are very stable in air, whereas unsaturated (C=C bonds) fatty acids are susceptible to oxidation.
Unsaturation increases the rate of metabolism although the degree of unsaturation and positioning of double bonds is not highly significant.
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 alkenes (olefins)
Environmental fate:
The potential for exposure of aquatic organisms to members of the higher olefins will be influenced by their physico-chemical properties. The predicted or measured water solubilities of these olefins range from 50 mg/L at 20 C for hexene to 0.00015 mg/L at 25 C for 1-octadecene, and to 6.33 [E-23] mg/L at 25 C for C54 alpha olefin, which suggests there is a lower potential for the larger olefins to be bioavailable to aquatic organisms due to their low solubilities.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
vanillin	LOW	LOW
alpha-ionone	HIGH	HIGH
rose ketones	HIGH	HIGH
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	HIGH	HIGH
methyl dihydrojasmonate	LOW	LOW
linalool	HIGH	HIGH
beta-citronellol	LOW	LOW
lyral	HIGH	HIGH
geraniol	LOW	LOW
dipropylene glycol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vanillin	LOW (LogKOW = 1.21)
alpha-ionone	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.85)
rose ketones	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.4235)
ylang ylang oil	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.98)
patchouli oil	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.98)
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.1374)
methyl dihydrojasmonate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.975)

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
linalool	LOW (LogKOW = 2.97)
beta-citronellol	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.91)
lyral	LOW (LogKOW = 3.32)
geraniol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.47)
dipropylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 4.6)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
vanillin	LOW (Log KOC = 38.45)
alpha-ionone	LOW (Log KOC = 625.2)
rose ketones	LOW (Log KOC = 668.6)
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	LOW (Log KOC = 685.5)
methyl dihydrojasmonate	LOW (Log KOC = 142.3)
linalool	LOW (Log KOC = 56.32)
beta-citronellol	LOW (Log KOC = 70.79)
lyral	LOW (Log KOC = 42.82)
geraniol	LOW (Log KOC = 70.79)
dipropylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
Californian White sage	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
vanillin	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
alpha-ionone	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
rose ketones	✔	✘	✘	No	✔	✘	No
ylang ylang oil	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
patchouli oil	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
methyl dihydrojasmonate	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
beta-citronellol	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
lyral	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
geraniol	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

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Continued...

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
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

Continued...

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 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
vanillin	Not Applicable
alpha-ionone	Not Applicable
rose ketones	Not Applicable
ylang ylang oil	Not Applicable
patchouli oil	Not Applicable
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	Not Applicable
methyl dihydrojasmonate	Not Applicable
linalool	Not Applicable
beta-citronellol	Not Applicable
lyral	Not Applicable
geraniol	Not Applicable
dipropylene glycol	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
vanillin	Not Applicable
alpha-ionone	Not Applicable
rose ketones	Not Applicable
ylang ylang oil	Not Applicable
patchouli oil	Not Applicable
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	Not Applicable
methyl dihydrojasmonate	Not Applicable
linalool	Not Applicable
beta-citronellol	Not Applicable
lyral	Not Applicable
geraniol	Not Applicable
dipropylene glycol	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

alpha-ionone 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)

rose ketones 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)

ylang ylang 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

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

2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol 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 dihydrojasmonate 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

Continued...

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

beta-citronellol 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)

lyral 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 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

geraniol 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
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

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	E2

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
vanillin	121-33-5	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	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	GHS05; Dgr; GHS09; GHS08	H319; H317; H302; H315; H332; H335; H412; H400; H341; H361

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

Continued...

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
alpha-ionone	127-41-3	Not Available	None

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	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1	GHS09; GHS08; Dgr	H411; H334; H317

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
rose ketones	39872-57-6	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; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H315; H317; H411
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Flammable Liquids Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; GHS02; Dgr	H315; H317; H411; H225; H302
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H317
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H315; H317; H411
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H315; H317; H411
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H315; H317; H411
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H317; H411
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H315; H317; H411
1	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H302; H317
2	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; Wng; GHS09	H302; H317; H411
1	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H302; H317; H411
2	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H302; H317; H411; H315; H318
1	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H317
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; Wng; GHS09	H317; H315; H411
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H317
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B	GHS07; Wng	H317
1	Non Hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H315; H411
1	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H302; H317
2	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; Wng; GHS09	H302; H317; H411
1	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; 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	H302; H315; H317; H410

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)
2	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H302; H315; H317; H410; H400; H319
1	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H302; H315; H317; H410
2	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H302; H315; H317; H400; H410

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
ylang ylang oil	8006-81-3	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; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3	GHS08; Dgr	H304; H315; H317; H412
2	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS08; Dgr; GHS09	H304; H315; H317; H319; H361; H301; H411

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
2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	28219-61-6	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 Long-Term Hazard Category 1	GHS07; GHS09; Wng	H319; H410
2	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; GHS09; Dgr	H319; H410; H315; H400

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
methyl dihydrojasmonate	24851-98-7	Not Available	None

Continued...

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

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 4; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Aspiration Hazard Category 1; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2	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.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
beta-citronellol	106-22-9	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; 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; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1B; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1	GHS09; GHS06; GHS08; Dgr; GHS05	H315; H317; H410; H335; H318
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H315; H317
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; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H315; H317
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H317; H319; H411
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H315; H317; H318; H411
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2	GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H315; H317; H318; H411
1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	GHS07; Wng	H315; H317
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

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

Continued...

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
lyral	31906-04-4	605-040-00-8	Not Available

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 Long-Term Hazard Category 3	GHS07; Wng	H317; H412
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A	GHS07; Wng	H317; H412
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A	GHS07; Wng	H317
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	GHS07; Wng	H317; H412; H319
1	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3	GHS07; Wng	H317; H412
2	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A	GHS07; Wng	H317; H412

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
geraniol	106-24-1	603-241-00-5	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; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1	GHS05; Dgr	H315; H317; H318
2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3	GHS05; Dgr; GHS09	H315; H317; H318; H335; H410

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	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (vanillin; alpha-ionone; ylang ylang oil; patchouli oil; 2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol; methyl dihydrojasmonate; linalool; beta-citronellol; lyral; geraniol; dipropylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (ylang ylang oil)
Japan - ENCS	No (ylang ylang oil; patchouli oil)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (ylang ylang oil; patchouli oil; lyral)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (ylang ylang oil)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (vanillin; alpha-ionone; rose ketones; ylang ylang oil; patchouli oil; 2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol; methyl dihydrojasmonate; linalool; beta-citronellol; lyral; 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	12/11/2025
Initial Date	27/09/2025

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
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.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or 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.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.4	12/11/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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

Continued...

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- 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 1A, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method
, EUH019	Calculation method

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