SDS Service Summary

No.: EECSSDS2609281001_01 Date: 08 Oct 2026 Page 1 of 1

SGS Job No.	:	SHP26-039268
Product Name	:	VINGA Nordic essence car perfume, brown
Applicant	:	XD Connects B.V.
Model No	:	V2620709
Product Composition/Raw Materials (Provided by Applicant)	:	See section 3 Composition/information on ingredients on the SDS
Date of Receipt	:	28 Sep 2026
SDS Preparation Period	:	28 Sep 2026-08 Oct 2026
Service Requested	:	Preparation of Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product with submitted information, with calculation of the classification and labeling requirement according to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878.
Summary	:	As per request, the contents and formats of the SDS are prepared in accordance with Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878.

THIS REPORT IS TO SUPERSEDE TEST REPORT NO. EECSSDS2609281001, DATE: 30 Sep 2026.

Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is provided to the applicant to comply with Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878, and to convey hazard information of chemicals through the supply chain to ensure safe use. It is not a test report or certificate to ensure product safety.
SGS has integrated product information based on the documents provided by the applicant (i.e., product name, supplier details, product composition, applicable physical data, etc.), and SGS has not conducted independent verification and makes no express or implied warranty regarding the correctness of the information provided.

Bella yao

Bella Yao
Project Engineer

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VINGA Nordic essence car perfume, brown

XD Connects B.V.

Version No: **2.0**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Initial Date: **29/09/2026**
Revision Date: **08/10/2026**
Print Date: **08/10/2026**
S.REACH.GEN-EU.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	VINGA Nordic essence car perfume, brown
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	UFI: XH80-9ESK-3FKR-SD15

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

Manufacturer/Supplier	XD Connects B.V.
Address	Lange Kleiweg 6-28, 2288 GK Rijswijk, The Netherlands
Telephone	1234567890
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	kevin.zsz@xdconnects.com.cn

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	XD Connects B.V.
Emergency telephone number(s)	0987654321
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 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H410 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by SGS; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

2.2. Label elements

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Member of the SGS Group (SGS SA)

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH001	Explosive when dry.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and 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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

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 alkanes, C13-16-iso-; phenethyl alcohol; bergamot oil; ginger oil.

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

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).

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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

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. 8007-75-8 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	6	bergamot oil	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H226, H304, H315, H317, H319, H412 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 8007-08-7 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	3.5	ginger oil	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H304, H317, H411, EUH019 [3]	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	2.9	geraniol	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H317 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 60-12-8 2.200-456-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	9.1	phenethyl alcohol	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H302, H304, H319 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 128087-96-7 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	17.3	hedione	Non hazardous [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 54464-57-2 2.259-174-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	18.5	2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene	Non hazardous [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not	Not Available

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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
				Applicable	
1. 39388-01-7 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	8.2	metaupon	Non hazardous [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1222-05-5 2.214-946-9 3.603-212-00-7 4.Not Available	9.8	galaxolide	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H400, H410 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 100	Not Available
1. 68551-20-2 2.271-370-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	24.7	alkanes, C13-16-iso-	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend:	*1. Classified by SGS; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties*

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ‣ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ‣ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ‣ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	‣ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	‣ Immediately give a glass of water. ‣ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.

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

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.

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- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

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

ADVANCED TREATMENT

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

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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

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

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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	‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ carbon dioxide (CO_2) ‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Avoid contact with moisture. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	Consider storage under inert gas.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ‣ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	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. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment 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. Autoxidation is any oxidation that occurs in open air or in presence of oxygen (and sometimes UV radiation) and forms peroxides and hydroperoxides. Though autoxidation has been particularly investigated in the field of fatty oils, it also plays a most crucial part for terpenoid deterioration. Although virtually all types of organic materials can undergo air oxidation, certain types are particularly prone to autoxidation, including unsaturated compounds that have allylic or benzylic hydrogen atoms (C6H5CH2-); these materials are converted to hydroperoxides by autoxidation. Promoted by heat, catalytic quantities of redox-reactive metals, and exposure to light, autoxidation may result in the formation of explosive peroxides which may become explosive upon concentration. As a rule, however, primary autoxidation products such as hydroperoxides eventually break down during advanced stages of oxidation depending on their individual stability. Thereby they give rise to a range of stable oxidised secondary products such as mono- to polyvalent alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, epoxides, peroxides, or acids as well as highly viscous, often oxygen-bearing polymers. Light, heat, or increasing acidity often promote this breakdown. Compounds rich in allylic hydrogen atoms (2HC=CHCH2-R), found in most terpenoids, make up the most probable targets for autoxidation. Several terpenoids (typically oxygen containing derivatives) are saturated and do not react in a similar fashion to their unsaturated congeners. Thermolabile terpenoids, especially mere terpenes and aldehydes, are susceptible to rearrangement processes at elevated temperatures. Terpenic conversion reactions, upon heating, have been reported both for isolated compounds as well as for essential oils.(which tend to be rich in mono-, and sesqui-terpenes. Mono-, bi-, or tricyclic mono- terpenoids (those containing two isoprene units, dienes) and sesquiterpenoids (with three isoprene units, trienes) of different chemical classes, such as hydrocarbons, ketones, alcohols, oxides, aldehydes, phenols, or esters, make up the major part in essential oils. Electron-donating groups and increasing alkyl substitution contribute to a stronger carbon-peroxide bond through a hyperconjugative effect, thus leading to more stable and subsequently built-up hydroperoxides. Some oxygen-bearing terpenoids such as menthol, eucalyptol (1,8-cineol), and menthone do not form hydroperoxides upon oxidation but are directly converted into ketones, acids, and aldehydes.None of these are unsaturated compounds. Due to their low volatility, diterpenes (with four isoprenes, tetraenes) are barely encountered in genuine essential oils obtained by distillation, while tri- and higher terpenoids such as sterols or carotenoids are only present in the nonvolatile fractions such as plant resins or gums and will remain in the residue Aging processes generally come along with a more or less pronounced quality loss In addition to the frequent development of unpleasant and often pungent flavours, shifting colors such as the formation of a yellow staining or changes in consistency up to resinification have been reported both upon degradation of single terpenoids as well as of essential oils. · 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. · Exposure to air must be kept to a minimum so as to limit the build-up of peroxides which will concentrate in bottoms if the product is distilled. The product must not be distilled to dryness if the peroxide concentration is substantially above 10 ppm (as active oxygen) since explosive decomposition may occur. Distillate must be immediately inhibited to prevent peroxide formation. The effectiveness of the antioxidant is limited once the peroxide levels exceed 10 ppm as active oxygen. Addition of more inhibitor at this point is generally ineffective. Prior to distillation it is recommended that the product should be washed with aqueous ferrous ammonium sulfate to destroy peroxides; the washed product should be immediately re-inhibited. · A range of exothermic decomposition energies for double bonds is given as 40-90 kJ/mol. The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g. BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition

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	· The reaction of ozone with alkenes is believed to proceed *via* the formation of a vibrationally excited Primary Ozonide (POZ) which falls apart to give a vibrationally excited Criegee Intermediate (CI) The CI can decompose to give OH radicals, or be stabilised. This may be of relevance in atmospheric chemistry. · Violent explosions at low temperatures in ammonia synthesis gas units have been traced to the addition products of dienes and nitrogen dioxide
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
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)
phenethyl alcohol	Dermal 21.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 59.9 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 12.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 17.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 5.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 5.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) **	0.215 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.15 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.021 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.454 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.145 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.164 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
galaxolide	Dermal 36.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 13.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 22 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 2.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.0068 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.00044 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.394 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1 mg/L (STP) 20.4 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	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

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	Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

- 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	transparent

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Characteristic	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available

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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 (mm2/s)**	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 Applicable	**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. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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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 classified as causing respiratory irritation under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be implemented 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.
Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not expected to result in harmful health effects and the material is not classified as hazardous by the dermal route under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. However, the material may cause harm following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. 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.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
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. There is no cure for perfume allergy. One sensitized, exposure to even extremely small amounts of the perfume gives rise to eruptions and eczema. These symptoms may be treated with steroid creams, although frequent use of steroids produces unwanted side effects. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation. Fragrance terpenes are easily oxidized in air. Non-oxidised forms are very weak sensitizers; however, after oxidation, the hyproperoxides are strong sensitisers which may cause allergic reactions. Autooxidation of fragrance terpenes contributes greatly to fragrance allergy. There is the need to test for compounds the patients are actually exposed to, not only the ingredients originally applied in commercial formulations. 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. This is because peroxides may have sensitizing properties. 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. Perfumes can induce overactivity of the airways without producing allergy or apparent airway obstruction. Carbon filter masks may not afford protection. Cases of workplace asthma induced by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below workplace exposure limits. In animal testing, inhalation intolerance has occurred, with irritation of the lungs, reduced lung function and toxicity of the nervous system.

VINGA Nordic essence car perfume, brown	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bergamot oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 11520 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild

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ginger oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	
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]
phenethyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 790 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 12gm/10M - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.63 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1603.3 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100% - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
hedione	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	
metaupon	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
galaxolide	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 (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
alkanes, C13-16-iso-	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 4.951 mg/L4h[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2]	

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*

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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

VINGA Nordic essence car perfume, brown

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

bergamot oil

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

ginger oil

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

geraniol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13.1mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	10.8mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.3-3mg/l	4

phenethyl alcohol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	490mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	287.17mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	100mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>215<464mg/l	2

hedione

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

2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.6mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.38mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.028mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.3mg/l	2

metaupon

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

galaxolide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.678-0.778mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.194mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	3h	Crustacea	<=0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.464-0.512mg/L	4

alkanes, C13-16-iso-

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1000-10000mg/l	Not Available
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3193mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	1.028-87.56mg/l	Not Available
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1000-10000mg/l	Not Available

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 8. User defined data*

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
geraniol	LOW	LOW
phenethyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
galaxolide	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bergamot oil	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.93)
ginger oil	LOW (LogKOW = 2.72)
geraniol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.47)
phenethyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.36)
2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18)
galaxolide	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.9)
alkanes, C13-16-iso-	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.67)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
geraniol	LOW (Log KOC = 70.79)
phenethyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 28.89)
galaxolide	LOW (Log KOC = 10380)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
VINGA Nordic essence car perfume, brown	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
bergamot oil	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No

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	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
ginger oil	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
phenethyl alcohol	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
hedione	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
metaupon	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
galaxolide	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
alkanes, C13-16-iso-	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	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

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. Otherwise: ‣ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ‣ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ‣ Reduction ‣ Reuse ‣ Recycling ‣ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ‣ **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. ‣ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ‣ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ‣ Recycle wherever possible. ‣ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ‣ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ‣ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Transport Category: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable

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14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Not Applicable | Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

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
bergamot oil	Not Applicable
ginger oil	Not Applicable
geraniol	Not Applicable
phenethyl alcohol	Not Applicable
hedione	Not Applicable
2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene	Not Applicable
metaupon	Not Applicable
galaxolide	Not Applicable
alkanes, C13-16-iso-	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bergamot oil	Not Applicable
ginger oil	Not Applicable
geraniol	Not Applicable
phenethyl alcohol	Not Applicable

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Product name	Ship Type
hedione	Not Applicable
2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene	Not Applicable
metaupon	Not Applicable
galaxolide	Not Applicable
alkanes, C13-16-iso-	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bergamot 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

ginger oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS

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 (ATP22)

phenethyl alcohol 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)

hedione is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene 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)

metaupon is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

galaxolide is found on the following regulatory lists

EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex III - List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down
EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI (ATP22)

alkanes, C13-16-iso- is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	E1

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (hedione; metaupon)
Canada - DSL	No (hedione; metaupon)
Canada - NDSL	No (bergamot oil; ginger oil; geraniol; phenethyl alcohol; hedione; 2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene; metaupon; galaxolide; alkanes, C13-16-iso-)
China - IECSC	No (phenethyl alcohol; hedione; metaupon)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bergamot oil; ginger oil; hedione; metaupon)
Japan - ENCS	No (bergamot oil; ginger oil; hedione; metaupon)
Korea - KECI	No (hedione; metaupon)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (hedione; metaupon)
Philippines - PICCS	No (hedione; metaupon)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (bergamot oil; ginger oil; geraniol; phenethyl alcohol; 2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene; galaxolide; alkanes, C13-16-iso-); No (hedione; metaupon)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (hedione; metaupon)
Mexico - INSQ	No (bergamot oil; ginger oil; hedione; metaupon; alkanes, C13-16-iso-)
Vietnam - NCI	No (hedione; metaupon)
Russia - FBEPH	No (bergamot oil; ginger oil; hedione; metaupon; alkanes, C13-16-iso-)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (bergamot oil; ginger oil; phenethyl alcohol; hedione; 2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,6,7,8-octahydrotetramethylnaphthalene; metaupon; galaxolide; alkanes, C13-16-iso-)
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	08/10/2026
Initial Date	29/09/2026

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH019	May form explosive peroxides.

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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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.
For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- 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 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term	Calculation method

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Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Hazard Category 1, H410	
, EUH001	Calculation method

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