

P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response Code

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Disposal Code

P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...
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Phrase
Phrase
DSD / DPD label elements


Xi

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger:	CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS MIXTURE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.	
Safety advice:	S22	• Do not breathe dust.
	S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
	S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
	S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

2.3. Other hazards

No data available

PBT/vPvB criteria

No data available

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 Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]		Classification according to (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1. 25265-71-8 2. 246-770-3, 203-821-4, 203-416-2, 203-599-9 3. No data available 4. No data available	7.0	dipropylene glycol			According to CLP no hazard category has been assigned
1. 5989-27-5 2. 227-813-5 3. 601-029-00-7 4. No data available	2.0	d-limonene	Xi N	R38 R50/53 R10 R43 R65	Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 CLP classification according to Annex VI of CLP (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)
1. 78-70-6 2. 201-134-4 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.5	linalool	Xi	R38	• Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
1. 112-31-2 2. 203-957-4 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.2	decyl aldehyde	Xn N	R65 R50/53 R36/37/38	• Aspiration Hazard Category 1 • Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 • Eye Irritation Category 2A • Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 • STOT - SE Category 3
1. 8000-48-4 2. 296-357-7, 283-406-2, 294-962-0, 286-249-8 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.2	eucalyptus oil	O Xi	F8 R41 R10 R19 R37/38 R43 R67	• Flammable Liquid Category 3 • Oxidizing Liquid Category 3 • Serious Eye Damage Category 1 • Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 • Skin Sensitizer Category 1 • STOT - SE Category 3 • STOT - SE Category 3

1. 93-92-5 2. 202-288-5 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.2	styrallyl acetate	Xi	R36/37/38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye Irritation Category 2A Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 STOT - SE Category 3
1. 124-13-0 2. 204-683-8 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.2	octyl aldehyde	Xn N	R65 R51/53 R10 R36/38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspiration Hazard Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2A Flammable Liquid Category 3 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
1. 106-24-1 2. 203-377-1 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.2	geraniol	Xi	R38 R41 R43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious Eye Damage Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 Skin Sensitizer Category 1
1. 68647-72-3 2. No data available 3. No data available 4. No data available	0.5	orange oil	O Xn N	R8 R65 R50/53 R01 R10 R19 R38 R43 R67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspiration Hazard Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 Flammable Liquid Category 3 Oxidizing Liquid Category 3 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 Skin Sensitizer Category 1 STOT - SE Category 3
1. 69-72-7 2. 200-712-3 3. No data available 4. No data available	0.05	salicylic acid	Xn	R22 R41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Toxicity Category 4 Serious Eye Damage Category 1
1. 5392-40-5 2. 226-394-6 3. 605-019-00-3 4. No data available	1.5	citral	Xi	R38 R43	Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 CLP classification according to Annex VI of CLP (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)
1. 68917-33-9 2. No data available 3. No data available 4. No data available	1.5	lemon oil terpenes			According to CLP no hazard category has been assigned

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General: No data available

Ingestion:

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

Eye Contact: If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, 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.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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.

Ingestion:

- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Skin Contact:

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Eye:

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic: Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

In the presence of air, a number of common flavour and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast. Antioxidants can in most cases minimise the oxidation.

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Peroxisable 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. Such products should have a peroxide value of less than 10 millimoles peroxide per liter.

Aliphatic aldehydes may be dermal sensitizers.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)

Combustion products include:
carbon monoxide (CO)
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material
May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Protective Equipment:

Gas tight chemical resistant suit. Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Major Spills:

Moderate hazard.

- **CAUTION** Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Not applicable

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Not applicable

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Not applicable

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

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.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Package Material Incompatibilities:

No data available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Exposure Pattern	Workers	General Population	Exposure Pattern	Workers	General Population
Long term - dermal, systemic effects	No data available	No data available	Short term - dermal, systemic effects	No data available	No data available
Long term - inhalation, systemic effects	No data available	No data available	Short term - inhalation, systemic effects	No data available	No data available
Long term - oral, systemic effects	No data available	No data available	Short term - oral, systemic effects	No data available	No data available
Long term - dermal, local effects	No data available	No data available	Short term - dermal, local effects	No data available	No data available
Long term - inhalation, local effects	No data available	No data available	Short term - inhalation, local effects	No data available	No data available

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- dipropylene glycol: CAS:25265-71-8 CAS:110-98-5 CAS:106-62-7 CAS:108-61-2
- d-limonene: CAS:5989-27-5
- linalool: CAS:78-70-6
- decyl aldehyde: CAS:112-31-2
- eucalyptus oil: CAS:92502-70-0 CAS:84625-32-1 CAS:8000-48-4 CAS:91771-68-5 CAS:85203-56-1
- styrallyl acetate: CAS:93-92-5
- octyl aldehyde: CAS:124-13-0
- geraniol: CAS:106-24-1
- orange oil: CAS:8008-57-9 CAS:68647-72-3
- salicylic acid: CAS:69-72-7
- citral: CAS:5392-40-5

Not applicable

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.

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

8.2.2. Personal protection

No data available

Eye and face protection:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection: See Hand protection: below**Hand 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of the 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc

Body protection: See Other protection: below**Other protection:**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream
- Skin cleansing cream

Respiratory protection: •Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)**Thermal hazards:** No data available**Recommended material(s):** Not applicable**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	Brown Colour
Odour	Special odour
Odour threshold	No data available
Taste	No data available
pH (1% solution)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available
Flammability	No data available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Vapour density	Not Available
Relative Density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Critical Temperature	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available
Physical State	Solid
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Surface Tension	No data available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Gas group	No data available

Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available
IUCID Remarks	No data available

9.2. Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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 toxicological effects

Mutagenicity:	No data available
Reproductive Toxicity:	No data available
Carcinogenicity:	No data available
STOT - single exposure:	No data available

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
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.
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

For n-alkyl aldehydes:

Acute toxicity hazard of the n-alkyl aldehyde cluster members is moderate via inhalation and low via oral and dermal routes of exposure. Cluster members have been shown to be eye and skin irritants, but not skin sensitisers.

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Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
for dipropylene glycol and its isomers:

Acute toxicity: Dipropylene glycol (DPG) is not acutely toxic by oral (LD 50 >13 g/kg bw/day from 7 rat studies and 17.6 g/kg bw/day from a guinea pig study), dermal (LD50 > 5 g/kg bw/day in 2 rabbit studies) or inhalation (no deaths observed in rats and guinea pigs at 6 to 8 g/m³) routes of exposure. DPG is slightly irritating to the skin and eyes of rabbits.

Repeat dose toxicity: Repeated exposures of rats to DPG did not result in adverse effects at levels up to 5% (estimated NOAEL is about 6.2 g/kg bw/day) in drinking water.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

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The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and ingestion. Dermal absorption is reported to be lower than by the inhalation route.

Limonene exhibits low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals.

For monoterpenes:

The chemical category designated terpenoid hydrocarbons includes three simple C10 isomeric monocyclic terpene hydrocarbons (*α*-limonene, *dl*-limonene, and terpinolene) two simple C10 acyclic terpene hydrocarbons (*β*-myrcene and dihydromyrcene) and mixtures composed primarily of *α*-limonene, *dl*-limonene (dipentene), terpinolene, myrcene, and *α*/*β* and *β*/*α*-pinene

Monoterpene hydrocarbons are mainly released by coniferous woodland such as pine trees, cedars, redwood and firs. To a lesser extent, they are also produced and released by deciduous plants.

Members of this chemical category are of very low acute toxicity

Studies of terpene hydrocarbons indicate that they are rapidly absorbed, distributed, metabolised and excreted.

SKIN

dipropylene glycol

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

D1: skin irritation/corrosion

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Fish:	No data available
Daphnia Magna:	No data available
Algae:	No data available
Toxic to aquatic micro-organisms:	No data available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below).

Source of unsaturated substances	Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)	Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.
Occupants (exhaled breath, ski oils, personal care products)	Isoprene, nitric oxide, squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids, unsaturated oxidation products	Methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, GMHQ, geranyl acetone, 4CPA, formaldehyde, nonanol, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid.
Soft woods, wood flooring, including cypress, cedar and silver fir boards, houseplants	Isoprene, limonene, alpha-pinene, other terpenes and sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
	1-Phenylcyclohexene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, styrene, 2-	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal

Carpets and carpet backing	4-phenylcyclohexenes, 4-vinylcyclohexenes, styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, unsaturated fatty acids and esters	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, nonanal, 2-nonenal
Linoleum and paints/polishes containing linseed oil	Linoleic acid, linolenic acid	Propanal, hexanal, nonanal, 2-heptenal, 2-nonenal, 2-decenal, 1-pentene-3-one, propionic acid, n-butyric acid
Latex paint	Residual monomers	Formaldehyde
Certain cleaning products, polishes, waxes, air fresheners	Limonene, alpha-pinene, terpinolene, alpha-terpineol, linalool, linalyl acetate and other terpenoids, longifolene and other sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, glycoaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen and organic peroxides, acetone, benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-ol, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, 4-AMC, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Natural rubber adhesive	Isoprene, terpenes	Formaldehyde, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone
Photocopier toner, printed paper, styrene polymers	Styrene	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde
Environmental tobacco smoke	Styrene, acrolein, nicotine	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, glyoxal, N-methylformamide, nicotinaldehyde, cotinine
Soiled clothing, fabrics, bedding	Squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other saturated fatty acids	Acetone, geranyl acetone, 6MHO, 40PA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid
Soiled particle filters	Unsaturated fatty acids from plant waxes, leaf litter, and other vegetative debris; soot; diesel particles	Formaldehyde, nonanal, and other aldehydes; azelaic acid; nonanoic acid; 9-oxo-nonanoic acid and other oxo-acids; compounds with mixed functional groups (=O, -OH, and -COOH)
Ventilation ducts and duct liners	Unsaturated fatty acids and esters, unsaturated oils, neoprene	C5 to C10 aldehydes
"Urban grime"	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Oxidized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Perfumes, colognes, essential oils (e.g. lavender, eucalyptus, tea tree)	Limonene, alpha-pinene, linalool, linalyl acetate, terpinene-4-ol, gamma-terpinene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, acetone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-ol, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Overall home emissions	Limonene, alpha-pinene, styrene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinonaldehyde, acetone, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, benzaldehyde, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Terpenes such as limonene and isoprene contribute to aerosol and photochemical smog formation. Emissions of biogenic hydrocarbons, such as the terpenes, 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.

Complex chlorinated terpenes such as toxaphene (a persistent, mobile and toxic insecticide) and its degradation products, were produced by photoinitiated reactions in an aqueous system, initially containing limonene and other monoterpenes, simulating pulp bleach conditions

The reactions of ozone with larger unsaturated compounds, such as the terpenes can give rise to oxygenated species with low vapour pressures that subsequently condense to form secondary organic aerosol.

For n-alkyl aldehydes:

The n-alkyl aldehyde cluster consists of a homologous series of ten linear alkyl aldehydes having carbon numbers ranging from three (C-3) to twelve (C-12).

Members of this cluster are liquids under standard temperature and pressure conditions with the exception of dodecanal, which is a solid.

for dipropylene glycol:

Commercial dipropylene glycol (CAS # 25265-71-8; (CH₃-CHOH-CH₂O-CH₂-CHOH-CH₃) is composed of 3 isomers (2,2'-dihydroxydiisopropylether (syn: 2,2'-oxydipropanol, CAS-No.: 108-61-2); 2,2'-dihydroxydipropylether (syn: 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol, CAS-No.: 110-98-5); 2-hydroxypropyl-2'-hydroxyisopropyl-ether (syn: 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol, CAS-No.: 106-62-7) and is typically 98% pure.

Environmental fate:

Based on the available data, dipropylene glycol is expected to present a low hazard to the environment.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Air Refreshers Lemon Tin Can	No Data Available	No Data Available
dipropylene glycol	HIGH	No Data Available
d-limonene	HIGH	No Data Available
linalool	HIGH	No Data Available
decyl aldehyde	LOW	No Data Available
eucalyptus oil	No Data Available	No Data Available
styrallyl acetate	LOW	No Data Available
octyl aldehyde	LOW	No Data Available
geraniol	LOW	No Data Available
orange oil	No Data Available	No Data Available
salicylic acid	LOW	No Data Available
citral	LOW	No Data Available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol	LOW
d-limonene	LOW
linalool	LOW
decyl aldehyde	LOW
styrallyl acetate	LOW
octyl aldehyde	LOW
geraniol	LOW
salicylic acid	LOW
citral	LOW

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol	HIGH (ESTIMATED)

d-limonene	MED(ESTIMATED)
linalool	HIGH(ESTIMATED)
decyl aldehyde	MED(ESTIMATED)
styryllyl acetate	MED(ESTIMATED)
octyl aldehyde	HIGH(ESTIMATED)
geraniol	HIGH(ESTIMATED)
salicylic acid	HIGH(ESTIMATED)
citral	MED(ESTIMATED)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	No data available	No data available	No data available
PBT and vPvB Criteria fulfilled?	No data available	No data available	No data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Waste treatment options: No data available

Sewage disposal options: No relevant data

Other disposal recommendations: No data available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Labels Required: No data available

Land transport (ADR/ RID/ GGVSE)

No data available

14.1. UN number	No data available	14.4. Packing group	No data available										
14.2. UN proper shipping name	No data available	14.5. Environmental hazard	No relevant data										
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	No data available	14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification Code</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add limited quantity</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	No data available	Classification Code	No data available	Hazard Label	No data available	Special provisions	No data available	Add limited quantity	No data available
Hazard identification (Kemler)	No data available												
Classification Code	No data available												
Hazard Label	No data available												
Special provisions	No data available												
Add limited quantity	No data available												

No data available

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

No data available

14.1. UN number	No data available	14.4. Packing group	No data available																				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	No data available	14.5. Environmental hazard	No relevant data																				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class:</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Subrisk:</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class:	No data available	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	No data available	ERG Code	No data available	14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	No data available	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	No data available	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	No data available	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	No data available	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	No data available	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	No data available	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	No data available
ICAO/IATA Class:	No data available																						
ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	No data available																						
ERG Code	No data available																						
Special provisions	No data available																						
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	No data available																						
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	No data available																						
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	No data available																						
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	No data available																						
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	No data available																						
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	No data available																						

No data available

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

No data available

14.1. UN number	No data available	14.4. Packing group	No data available
14.2. UN proper shipping name	No data available	14.5. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	No data available	14.6. Special precautions for user	EVS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities
	IMDG Subrisk		No data available No data available No data available

No data available

Inland waterways transport (ADNR/ River Rhine)

No data available

14.1. UN number	No data available	14.4. Packing group	No data available
14.2. UN proper shipping name	No data available	14.5. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	No data available	14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code Limited quantity Equipment required Fire cones number
	ADNR Label		No data available No data available No data available No data available

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

No data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Regulations for ingredients****dipropylene glycol (CAS: 25265-71-8, 110-98-5, 106-62-7, 108-61-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Europe Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food - Annex I: Substances", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "Europe Substances Listed in EU Directives on Plastics in Contact with Food", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, Annex III", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UK The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 - Release into Land Prescribed Substances"

d-limonene (CAS: 5989-27-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "Europe Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys - Allergenic Fragrances that shall be listed on Toys if exceeding 100 mg/kg", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP 31", "European Union (EU) Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, Annex III", "European Union (EU) Directive 2012/18/EU of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Specification", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UK The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 - Release into Land Prescribed Substances"

linalool (CAS: 78-70-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "Europe Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys - Allergenic Fragrances that shall be listed on Toys if exceeding 100 mg/kg", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe ECHA Registry of current Harmonised Classification and Labelling intentions", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Specification", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

decyl aldehyde (CAS: 112-31-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Europe ECHA Substances identified by industry to be registered by 31 May 2013", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Food Additives Survey - Flavouring agents considered for specifications only"

eucalyptus oil (CAS: 92502-70-0, 84625-32-1, 8000-48-4, 91771-68-5, 85203-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "Europe Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food - Annex I: Substances", "Europe ECHA Substances identified by industry to be registered by 31 May 2013", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and

Aromatic Raw Materials", "Europe Substances Listed in EU Directives on Plastics in Contact with Food", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Directive 2012/18/EU of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UK The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 - Release into Land Prescribed Substances"

styralyl acetate (CAS: 93-92-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Europe ECHA Substances identified by industry to be registered by 31 May 2013", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

octyl aldehyde (CAS: 124-13-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DFD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe ECHA Substances identified by industry to be registered by 31 May 2013", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, Annex III", "European Union (EU) Directive 2012/18/EU of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UK The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 - Release into Land Prescribed Substances", "WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents considered for specifications only"

geraniol (CAS: 106-24-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "Europe Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys - Allergenic Fragrances Toys shall not contain", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DFD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Restricted", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Fragrance Association IFRA Standards Annex I", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UK The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 - Release into Land Prescribed Substances", "WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents evaluated by the Procedure for the Safety Evaluation of Flavouring Agents"

orange oil (CAS: 8008-57-9, 68647-72-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "Europe Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food - Annex I: Substances", "Europe Substances Listed in EU Directives on Plastics in Contact with Food", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Union (EU) Directive 2012/18/EU of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

salicylic acid (CAS: 69-72-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex VI Part 1 List of Preservatives Allowed (English)", "EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex VI Part 1 List of Preservatives Allowed (German)", "Europe Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food - Annex I: Substances", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DFD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe Substances Listed in EU Directives on Plastics in Contact with Food", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP-BHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Scotland Pollution Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

citral (CAS: 5392-40-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex III Part 1: List of Substances which Cosmetic Products must not contain except subject to the restrictions and conditions laid down (English)", "Europe Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys - Allergenic Fragrances Toys shall not contain", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DFD", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010", "Europe European Commission Database of flavouring substances", "Europe SCOPFP First Update of the Inventory of Ingredients Employed in Cosmetic Products - Section II: Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)", "European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP 31", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Fragrance Ingredients (Perfume and Aromatic Raw Materials)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI", "FEVA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavouring Substances 24 - Updated average use levels for flavoring substances previously recognized as FEVA GRAS", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Restricted", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Fragrance Association IFRA Standards Annex I", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents evaluated by the Procedure for the Safety Evaluation of Flavouring Agents"

No data for Air Refreshers Lemon Tin Can (CW: 9-47401)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations – as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EEC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Regulation (EU) No 453/2010, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and their amendments as well as the following British legislation:

- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002
- COSHH Essentials
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

ANNEX 1

d-limonene	601-029-00-7
citral	605-019-00-3

Annex VI

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION 16: Other information**ANNEX 2: Indications of Danger**

N	Dangerous for the environment
O	Oxidizing
Xi	Irritant
Xn	Harmful

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
decyl aldehyde	112-31-2	N,R51/53

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
dipropylene glycol	25265-71-8, 110-98-5, 106-62-7, 108-61-2
eucalyptus oil	92502-70-0, 84625-32-1, 8000-48-4, 91771-68-5, 85203-56-1
orange oil	8008-57-9, 68647-72-3

OTHER

• Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

• The (M)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.

• For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
 EN 16 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