



FWT-BAN N&A Banana Kush Terpenes

Flavor West MFG LLC

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 04/13/2018

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L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Product name | FWT-BAN N&A Banana Kush Terpenes |
| Proper shipping name | Extracts, flavoring, liquid |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Registered company name | Flavor West MFG LLC |
| Address | 29400 Hunco Way, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530 |
| Telephone | (951) 893-5120 |
| Fax | (714) 276-1621 |
| Website | www.flavorwest.com |
| Email | flavor@flavorwest.com |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemwatch |
| Emergency telephone numbers | see below |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | see below |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 877 715 9305 | 877 715 9305 | +612 9186 1132 |

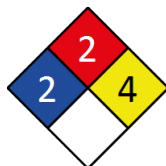
Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Continued...



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Classification | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|----------------------------|--|

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |
| 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. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 64-19-7 | 1-5 | <u>acetic acid glacial</u> |
| 80-56-8 | 10-20 | <u>alpha-pinene</u> |
| 127-91-3* | 10-20 | <u>beta pinene</u> |
| 123-35-3 | 10-20 | <u>myrcene</u> |
| 5989-27-5 | 10-20 | <u>d-limonene</u> |
| 98-55-5 | 1-5 | <u>alpha-terpineol</u> |
| 78-70-6 | 5-10 | <u>linalool</u> |
| 87-44-5 | 10-20 | <u>beta-caryophyllene</u> |
| 4602-84-0 | 10-20 | <u>farnesol</u> |
| 515-69-5 | 10-20 | <u>alpha-bisabolol racemate</u> |
| 495-62-5 | 5-10 | <u>bisabolene</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

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|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

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- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

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

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

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

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 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p> |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <p>CARE: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite.</p> <p>Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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| Safe handling | <p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. <p>The 38th Amendment to the IFRA Standard (Nov 2003) states that "linalool and natural products known to be rich in linalool should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practical value. It is recommended to add antioxidants at the time of production of the raw material. The addition of 0.1% BHT or a-tocopherol has shown great efficiency. The maximum peroxide level for products in use should be 20mmol/l."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. <p>Essential oil oxidation accelerates with the concentration of dissolved oxygen, which in turn depends largely on oxygen partial pressure in the head-space as well as ambient temperature. Depending on the particular essential oil and the ambient temperature, oxidation will not necessarily be prevented by avoidance of container head-space. Instead essential oils should be treated with inert gas such as argon, cautiously flushed through to displace remaining air, to prevent the formation of peroxides efficiently.</p> |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>d-Limonene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ forms unstable peroxides in storage, unless inhibited; may polymerise ▶ reacts with strong oxidisers and may explode or combust ▶ is incompatible with strong acids, including acidic clays, peroxides, halogens, vinyl chloride and iodine pentafluoride ▶ flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity |

Continued...

Due to their structural relationship within the same chemical group, essential oil components are known to easily convert into each other by oxidation, isomerisation, cyclisation, or dehydrogenation reactions, triggered either enzymatically or chemically.

Temperature, light, and oxygen availability are recognised to have a crucial impact on essential oil integrity.

Susceptibility of essential oils to degradation largely depends on compound spectra as components' molecular structures have a substantial effect on the degree of oxidation.

Constituting an array of many lipophilic and highly volatile components derived from a great range of different chemical classes, essential oils are known to be susceptible to conversion and degradation reactions.

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.

Unsaturated mono- and sesquiterpenes, typically found in essential oils such as those from pine and turpentine, are readily altered upon storage. Moreover, electron-donating groups and increasing alkyl substitution contribute to a stronger carbon-peroxide bond through a hyperconjugative effect, thus leading to more stable and subsequently built-up hydroperoxides

- ▶ The various oxides of nitrogen and peroxyacids may be dangerously reactive in the presence of alkenes. BREATHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards
- ▶ Avoid reaction with strong Lewis or mineral acids.
- ▶ Reaction with halogens requires carefully controlled conditions.
- ▶ Free radical initiators should be avoided.

Acetic acid:

- ▶ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.)
- ▶ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide
- ▶ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene
- ▶ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas
- ▶ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings

HAZARD:

- ▶ Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air.
- ▶ Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction
- ▶ Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

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.

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | acetic acid glacial | Acetic acid (aqueous), Ethanoic acid, Glacial acetic acid (pure compound), Methanecarboxylic acid [Note: Can be found in concentrations of 5-8% in vinegar.] | 25 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm | 37 mg/m ³ / 15 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | acetic acid glacial | Acetic acid | 10 ppm | 15 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; pulm func |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | acetic acid glacial | Acetic acid | 25 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | alpha-pinene | Turpentine and selected monoterpenes | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Lung irr |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | beta pinene | Turpentine and selected monoterpenes | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Lung irr |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetic acid glacial | Acetic acid | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| d-limonene | Limonene, d- | 15 ppm | 67 ppm | 170 ppm |
| alpha-terpineol | Alpha,alpha,4-trimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-methanol, (S)-; (alpha-Terpineol) | 59 mg/m3 | 650 mg/m3 | 1,000 mg/m3 |
| farnesol | Farnesol | 18 mg/m3 | 200 mg/m3 | 1,200 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetic acid glacial | 50 ppm | Not Available |
| alpha-pinene | Not Available | Not Available |
| beta pinene | Not Available | Not Available |
| myrcene | Not Available | Not Available |
| d-limonene | Not Available | Not Available |
| alpha-terpineol | Not Available | Not Available |
| linalool | Not Available | Not Available |
| beta-caryophyllene | Not Available | Not Available |
| farnesol | Not Available | Not Available |
| alpha-bisabolol racemate | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisabolene | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

Fragrance substance with is an established contact allergen in humans.

Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety SCCS OPINION on Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products 2012

for d-Limonene:

CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m3 (compare WEEL-TWA*)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:

d-Limonene is not acutely toxic. In its pure form it is not a sensitiser but is irritating to the skin. Although there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, the effect has been attributed to an alpha-2u-globin (a2u-G) renal toxicity which is both species and gender specific. Humans do not synthesise a2u-G, and metabolism studies indicate that 75% to 95% of d-limonene is excreted in 2-3 days with different metabolites identified between humans and rats.

for acetic acid:

NOTE:Detector tubes for acetic acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA and TLV-STEL is thought to protect the worker against conjunctival, nose and respiratory tract irritation.


Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=21 ("ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL")

Exposure controls

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.</p> <p>Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. <p>Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</p> <p>For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.</p> |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| NITRILE | B |
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent

Respiratory protection

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.

basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Appearance | Colourless | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.87 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 50.6 | Taste | Terpenes |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | 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 (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

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| Inhaled | <p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> |
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| | <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of essential oil volatiles may produce dizziness, rapid, shallow breathing, tachycardia, bronchial irritation and unconsciousness or convulsions. Complications include anuria, pulmonary oedema and bronchial pneumonia.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Taken internally the essential oils exert a mild irritant effect on the mucous membranes of the mouth and digestive tract which induces a feeling of warmth and increases salivation.</p> <p>Taken by mouth, many essential oils can be dangerous in high concentrations. Typical effects begin with a burning feeling, followed by salivation. In the stomach, the effect is carminative (relieve flatulence), relaxing the gastric sphincter and encouraging eructation (belching).</p> <p>Terpenes and their oxygen-containing counterparts, the terpenoids, produce a variety of physiological effects. Pine oil monoterpenes, for example, produce a haemorrhagic gastritis characterised by stomach pain and bleeding and vomiting. Systemic effects of pine oils include weakness and central nervous depression, excitement, loss of balance, headache, with hypothermia and respiratory failure.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Many essential oils affect the skin and mucous membranes in ways that are valuable or harmful. When applied to intact skin essential oils have an irritant and rubefacient action (i.e cause redness of the skin by causing dilation of the capillaries and an increase in blood circulation), causing first a sensation of warmth and smarting followed by mild local anesthesia. They have been used as counter-irritants and cutaneous stimulants in the treatment of chronic inflammatory conditions and to relieve neuralgia and rheumatic pain. Care should be taken to avoid blistering.</p> <p>It is likely that older pine oils become irritants from the build up of peroxides of delta- 3-carene and limonene etc.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p> |
| Eye | <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Fragrance terpenes are generally easily oxidised in air. Non-oxidised limonene, linalool and caryophyllene turned out to be very weak sensitizers, however after oxidation limonene hydroperoxide and linalool hydroperoxide are strong sensitizers. Some oxidised terpenoids as well as some aged essential oils have revealed skin-sensitising capacities, leading to a hypersensitivity reaction synonymous to allergic contact dermatitis. The allergenic potency in some flavouring could be mainly attributed to terpenoid hydroperoxides intermediately built-up upon autoxidation, while their non-oxidised counterparts as well as most degradation products were proven to be not or only barely irritating</p> <p>Essential oils and isolates derived from the Pinacea family, including Pinus and Abies genera, 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. Based on the published literature mentioning sensitising properties when containing peroxides (Food and Chemical Toxicology 11,1053(1973); 16,843(1978);</p> |

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16,853(1978).

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.

Hydroperoxides of d-limonene are potent contact allergens when studied in guinea pigs. They may result when d-limonene is unstabilised against oxidation, or upon prolonged standing at room temperature and/ or upon exposure to light, or when stabiliser levels diminish. The two major hydroperoxides in auto-oxidised d-limonene, are cis- and trans- limonene-2-hydroperoxide (2-hydroperoxy-p-mentha-6,8-diene). In photo-oxidised d-limonene, they represent a minor fraction.

Linalool (a terpinoid) is an unsaturated tertiary alcohol. It is a naturally occurring component together with linalyl esters in a variety of fruits, fruit peels, fruit juices, vegetables and spices as for example laurel, coriander seeds and clary sage. The annual worldwide use of linalool and linalyl acetate in fragrances exceeds 1000 metric tons.

For consideration of potential sensitization the exposure is calculated as a percent concentration used on the skin.

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| FWT-BAN N&A Banana Kush Terpenes | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetic acid glacial | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (mammal) LC50: 11.4 mg/l/4H ^[2] | Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE |
| alpha-pinene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (man): 100% - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3700 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod |
| beta pinene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| myrcene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| d-limonene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| alpha-terpineol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5170 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| linalool | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 5610 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (guinea pig):100mg/24h-mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2790 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE |
| | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild | |
| beta-caryophyllene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h |
| farnesol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
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| | Oral (rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): moderate (100%)* |
| | | Skin (human): non-irritating (5%)* |
| | | Skin (rabbit): irritating (100%)* |
| alpha-bisabolol racemate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| bisabolene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | 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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| ACETIC ACID GLACIAL | <p>for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>NOAELs following repeated exposure to acetic acid and its salts range from 210 mg/kg bw/day (2-4 month acetic acid drinking water study; systemic toxicity) to 3600 mg/kg bw/day (acetic acid, sodium salt, 4 week dietary study; no effects reported). Signs of irritation/corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity have been reported. Prolonged inhalation exposure to acetic acid results in muscle imbalance, increase in blood cholinesterase activity, decreases in albumins and decreased growth at concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/m³/day.</p> <p>Groups of 20 mice/sex were given 0.025% sodium acetate in drinking water (about 60 mg/kg bw/day) for 1 week before breeding, during a 9-day breeding period and (females only) throughout pregnancy, lactation and until the offspring were weaned at 3 weeks of age.</p> |
| MYRCENE | <p>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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>NOTE: beta-Myrcene above 0.25 g/kg was found to be detrimental to the fertility and progeny number and development in the rat when given during pregnancy by gavage</p> |
| D-LIMONENE | <p>d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and ingestion. Dermal absorption is reported to be lower than by the inhalation route. d-Limonene is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolised and eliminated primarily through the urine.</p> <p>Limonene exhibits low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria</p> |
| LINALOOL | <p>For linalool:</p> <p>Linalool gradually breaks down when in contact with oxygen, forming an oxidized by-product that may cause allergic reactions such as eczema in susceptible individuals. Between 5 and 7% of patients undergoing patch testing in Sweden were found to be allergic to the oxidized form of linalool.[</p> <p>Linalool has an acute oral mammalian LD50 close to 3,000 mg/kg bw; the acute dermal toxicity is ~ 2,000 mg/kg bw. After inhalation exposure of mice and man, slight sedative effects were observed; however a dose response characteristic could not be determined. Linalool is irritating to the skin, based on animal studies, and is a mild irritant from human experience.</p> <p>Opinion holds that there are no safety concerns for linalool and the linalyl esters, as fragrance ingredients, under the present declared levels of use and exposure for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Linalool and the linalyl esters have a low order of acute toxicity. · No significant toxicity was observed in subchronic tests; it is concluded that these materials have dermal and oral NOAELs of 50 mg/kg/day or greater. · Based on a critical review of all available mutagenicity and genotoxicity studies, it has been determined that these materials are negative in short-term tests and therefore would have no significant potential to produce genotoxic effects. · The metabolic fate of linalool and the linalyl esters is either known or assumed from analogies with |

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| | <p>structurally related substances that indicate no production of toxic or persistent metabolites and the structural analogies indicate no concern.</p> <p>For alkyl alcohols C6-13: This group of products are very similar in terms of physicochemical and toxicological properties. Interpolation of data can be used to assess the alkyl alcohols for which data is not available.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: All of these alcohols have a low order of toxicity in rats via the oral route. The LD50 for C6-branched and linear alcohols were >3700 mg/kg; LD50s for the C6-8, C7-9, C8-10, C9-11 and C11-14 branched alkyl alcohols were all >2000 mg/kg.</p> |
| FARNESOL | <p>For terpenoid primary alcohols and related esters This family includes three terpenoid acyclic aliphatic primary alcohols, citronellol, geraniol, and nerol. The category also includes a mixture of terpenoid esters and alcohols called acetylated myrcene. Geranyl acetate and neryl acetate are the principal products formed when myrcene is acetylated. Thus, the mixture is commonly recognised as acetylated myrcene.</p> <p>Insect ovarian mutagen in vitro Humans: no sensitising effect 5% * Not mutagenic in Ames Test * Symrise SDS</p> |
| BISABOLENE | Irritant effect and eye effects in rabbits at 100% with redness up to 72 h No irritant effects on human skin at 10% * RIFM database |
| ACETIC ACID GLACIAL & ALPHA-PINENE & beta pinene & MYRCENE & ALPHA-TERPINEOL | 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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. |
| ACETIC ACID GLACIAL & ALPHA-PINENE & LINALOOL | <p>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.</p> <p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> |
| ALPHA-PINENE & beta pinene & MYRCENE & D-LIMONENE & ALPHA-TERPINEOL & LINALOOL & BETA-CARYOPHYLLENE & FARNESOL & BISABOLENE | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> |
| ALPHA-PINENE & MYRCENE & D-LIMONENE & ALPHA-TERPINEOL & LINALOOL & BETA-CARYOPHYLLENE & FARNESOL | <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and conjugal contact dermatitis occur.</p> <p>Intolerance to perfumes, by inhalation, may occur if the perfume contains a sensitising principal. Symptoms may vary from general illness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest-tightness, headache, exertional dyspnoea, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, and other respiratory diseases (including asthma).</p> |
| ALPHA-PINENE & MYRCENE & D-LIMONENE & ALPHA-TERPINEOL & LINALOOL & BETA-CARYOPHYLLENE & FARNESOL | <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitising fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself is non- or low-sensitising, but that is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by simple chemical transformation (air oxidation, photoactivation) and without the requirement of specific enzymatic systems.</p> <p>In the case of prehapten, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, e.g. prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants.</p> |
| ALPHA-PINENE & beta pinene | <p>For bicyclic terpenes: Acute toxicity: The literature abounds with clinical reports of accidental and intentional acute poisoning with pinene-based turpentine.</p> <p>Rat oral LD50 values are available for <i>alpha</i>-pinene, <i>beta</i>-pinene, camphene and turpentine oil and indicate these materials to be very low in oral acute toxicity with LD50 values in the range from 3388 mg/kg to greater than 5000 mg/kg. Rabbit dermal LD50 values similarly indicate very low toxicities with values greater than the limit doses of 2000 or 5000 mg/kg. Acute inhalation toxicity has been measure in different animal species.</p> |
| ALPHA-PINENE & MYRCENE & D-LIMONENE & BETA-CARYOPHYLLENE & BISABOLENE | <p>Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product: Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG); MMT (2-EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCl] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour.</p> |

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| MYRCENE & LINALOOL | <p>For monoterpenes: The chemical category designated terpenoid hydrocarbons includes three simple C10 isomeric monocyclic terpene hydrocarbons (<i>d</i>-limonene, <i>d</i>-limonene, and terpinolene) two simple C10 acyclic terpene hydrocarbons (<i>beta</i>-myrcene and dihydromyrcene) and mixtures composed primarily of <i>d</i>-limonene, <i>d</i>-limonene (dipentene), terpinolene, myrcene, and <i>alpha</i> and <i>beta</i>-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. They are common components of traditional foods occurring in essentially all fruits and vegetables. 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.</p> |
| ALPHA-TERPINEOL & LINALOOL & ALPHA-BISABOLOL RACEMATE | <p>For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters: Substances assigned to this category, as part of the HPV Challenge Program, possess close structural relationships, similar physicochemical properties and participate in the same pathways of metabolic detoxification and have similar toxicologic potential. Acute Toxicity: Oral and dermal LD50 values for members of this chemical category indicate a low order of both oral and dermal toxicity. All rabbit dermal, and mouse and rat oral LD50 values exceed 2000 mg/kg with the majority of values greater than 5000 mg/kg Repeat dose toxicity: In a safety evaluation study, a 50/50 mixture of linalool and citronellol was fed to male and female rats (number and strain not specified) in the diet. The daily intake was calculated to be 50 mg/kg bw of each.</p> |
| ALPHA-TERPINEOL & LINALOOL & ALPHA-BISABOLOL RACEMATE | <p>A member or analogue of a group of aliphatic and alicyclic terpenoid tertiary alcohols and structurally related substances generally regarded as safe (GRAS based, in part, on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption, metabolic conversion, and excretion in humans and experimental animals; their low level of flavour use; the wide margins of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels (NOAEL) determined from subchronic and chronic studies and the lack of genotoxic and mutagenic potential. This evidence of safety is supported by the fact that the intake of aliphatic acyclic and alicyclic terpenoid tertiary alcohols and structurally related substances as natural components of traditional foods is greater than their intake as intentionally added flavoring substances. Oral median lethal dose (LD50) values have been reported for 24 of the 43 substances in this group. LD50 values range from 1300 to greater than 36300 mg/kg bw, demonstrating that the oral acute toxicity of tertiary alcohols and related esters is extremely low.</p> |
| ALPHA-TERPINEOL & LINALOOL & FARNESOL & ALPHA-BISABOLOL RACEMATE | <p>With few exceptions * (see below) there are no safety concerns regarding certain cyclic and non-cyclic terpene alcohols **, as fragrance ingredients, under the present declared levels of use and exposure for the following reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The non-cyclic and cyclic terpene alcohols have a low order of acute toxicity No significant toxicity was observed in repeated dose toxicity tests; it is concluded that these materials have dermal and oral NOAELs of 50 mg/kg body weight/day or greater. These materials were inactive in mutagenicity and genotoxicity tests. Based on data on metabolism it is concluded that members of this category exhibit similar chemical and biochemical fate. Although there is some indication for the production of reactive metabolites by some materials, these metabolites appear to be efficiently detoxicated and not expected to result in overt toxicity. |
| LINALOOL & FARNESOL | <p>Current opinion holds that there are no safety concerns regarding the branched chain unsaturated non-cyclic alcohols, as fragrance ingredients, under the present declared levels of use and exposure; use of these materials at higher maximum dermal levels or higher systemic exposure levels requires re-evaluation. This opinion was based on the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence or only minimal evidence of skin irritation in humans was associated with current levels of use at 2–30% for individual compounds considered. Sensitizing hydroperoxides may be formed by contact with air. It should be ensured that oxidation reactions are prevented in the end product. |

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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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| FWT-BAN N&A Banana Kush Terpenes | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetic acid glacial | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 31.3-67.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 18.9mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 29.23mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | 21.5mg/L | 2 |
| alpha-pinene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.28mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 96 | Crustacea | =0.18mg/L | 1 |
| beta pinene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.502mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.248mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 1440 | Fish | 0.058mg/L | 4 |
| myrcene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| d-limonene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.702mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.421mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.8mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.62mg/L | 2 |
| alpha-terpineol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 6.3mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.17mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.3.9mg/L | 2 |
| linalool | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | <19.9mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =20mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =88.3mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 96 | Fish | <3.5mg/L | 1 |
| beta-caryophyllene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| farnesol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1.8mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 2.2mg/L | 4 |
| alpha-bisabolol racemate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisabolene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity

Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product

Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2-EHMA)), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6), CAS RN: 57583-34-3) and methyltin reverse ester tellate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered as a single category of compounds for the purpose of an environmental assessment.

MMT(IOTG), MMT(EHTG), and TERP are sparingly soluble in water (0.6-10.7 mg/L). In water, these monomethyltin compounds undergo rapid degradation by hydrolysis.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions) Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.

For limonenes

Atmospheric fate: Due to the high volatility of limonene the atmosphere is expected to be the major environmental sink for this chemical where it is expected to undergo gas-phase reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals, ozone and nitrate radicals. Calculated lifetimes for the reaction of d-limonene with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals range from 0.3-2 h based on experimentally determined rate constants. The oxidation of limonene may contribute to aerosol and photochemical smog formation.

Calculated lifetimes for the night-time reaction of d-limonene with nitrate radicals range from 0.9 to 9 minutes.

For linalool:

Environmental fate:

Linalool is a liquid with a vapour pressure of approx. 0.2 hPa (at 23.5 degree C), a water solubility of 1589 mg/l (at 25 degree C) and a Log Kow of 2.97 (at 23.5 degree C).

Most linalool, both natural and synthetic, is released to the atmosphere, where it is rapidly degraded abiotically with a typical half-life below 30 minutes. In the aquatic compartment, linalool is readily biodegraded under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions, the same is predicted for soil and sediment.

Acetic acid and its salts (the acetates) can be grouped together because of their close structural relationships, their natural occurrence in plants and animals, and their fundamental role in cell metabolism, particularly in the tricarboxylic acid cycle (also known as the citric acid or Krebs' cycle), which is where humans get their energy.

- Acetic acid is degraded photochemically in the atmosphere to produce hydroxyl radicals (estimated typical half-life of 22 days). Physical removal of acetates on atmospheric particulates may occur via wet or dry deposition.
- Natural water will neutralise dilute solutions of acetic acid.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| acetic acid glacial | LOW | LOW |
| alpha-pinene | HIGH | HIGH |
| beta pinene | HIGH | HIGH |
| myrcene | HIGH | HIGH |
| d-limonene | HIGH | HIGH |
| alpha-terpineol | HIGH | HIGH |
| linalool | HIGH | HIGH |
| beta-caryophyllene | HIGH | HIGH |
| farnesol | HIGH | HIGH |
| alpha-bisabolol racemate | HIGH | HIGH |
| bisabolene | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| acetic acid glacial | LOW (LogKOW = -0.17) |
| alpha-pinene | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.44) |
| beta pinene | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.16) |
| myrcene | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.17) |
| d-limonene | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275) |
| alpha-terpineol | LOW (LogKOW = 3.28) |
| linalool | LOW (LogKOW = 2.97) |
| beta-caryophyllene | HIGH (LogKOW = 6.3018) |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| farnesol | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.7667) |
| alpha-bisabolol racemate | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.6285) |
| bisabolene | LOW (LogKOW = 7.1753) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| acetic acid glacial | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| alpha-pinene | LOW (KOC = 1204) |
| beta pinene | LOW (KOC = 1204) |
| myrcene | LOW (KOC = 1269) |
| d-limonene | LOW (KOC = 1324) |
| alpha-terpineol | LOW (KOC = 57.85) |
| linalool | LOW (KOC = 56.32) |
| beta-caryophyllene | LOW (KOC = 22290) |
| farnesol | LOW (KOC = 1327) |
| alpha-bisabolol racemate | LOW (KOC = 1115) |
| bisabolene | LOW (KOC = 24800) |



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |

Land transport (DOT)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| UN number | 1197 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Extracts, flavoring, liquid | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Hazard Label | 3 |
| | Special provisions | B1, IB3, T2, TP1 |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1197 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Extracts, flavouring, liquid | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1197 | |
| UN proper shipping name | EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-D |
| | Special provisions | 223 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Continued...

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**ACETIC ACID GLACIAL(64-19-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | |

ALPHA-PINENE(80-56-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens | |

BETA PINENE(127-91-3*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

MYRCENE(123-35-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |

D-LIMONENE(5989-27-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants | |

ALPHA-TERPINEOL(98-55-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory | |

LINALOOL(78-70-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory | |

BETA-CARYOPHYLLENE(87-44-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

FARNESOL(4602-84-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

ALPHA-BISABOLOL RACEMATE(515-69-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

BISABOLENE(495-62-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | Yes |
| Gas under pressure | No |
| Explosive | No |
| Self-heating | No |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid) | No |
| Pyrophoric Gas | No |
| Corrosive to metal | No |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) | No |
| Organic Peroxide | No |
| Self-reactive | No |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas | No |
| Combustible Dust | No |
| Carcinogenicity | No |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) | No |
| Reproductive toxicity | No |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | Yes |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | Yes |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | Yes |
| Aspiration Hazard | Yes |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No |
| Simple Asphyxiant | No |

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Acetic acid | 5000 | 2270 |

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

beta-Myrcene Listed

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (alpha-terpineol; myrcene; d-limonene; beta pinene; alpha-bisabolol racemate; acetic acid glacial; beta-caryophyllene; linalool; bisabolene) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (alpha-bisabolol racemate) |
| Korea - KECI | N (bisabolene) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |

Continued...

Legend:*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory**N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)***SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 04/13/2018 |
|----------------------|------------|

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| alpha-pinene | 80-56-8, 1330-16-1, 2437-95-8, 7785-70-8, 7785-26-4 |
| d-limonene | 5989-27-5, 138-86-3 |
| alpha-terpineol | 98-55-5, 2438-12-2, 7785-53-7, 8000-41-7, 10482-56-1 |
| linalool | 78-70-6, 126-91-0, 126-90-9 |
| beta-caryophyllene | 13877-93-5, 87-44-5, 1407-53-0, 8007-38-3, 1233519-47-5 |
| farnesol | 4602-84-0, 106-28-5 |
| bisabolene | 495-62-5, 11003-31-9, 29837-07-8, 25532-79-0, 495-61-4, 13062-00-5, 17627-44-0 |

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.

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.

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

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

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