# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 29-Jul-2024

**Revision Number** 2

-		
Section 1: Identification		
Product identifier		
Product Name	KAFFIR LIME & GREEN TEA (FYIA00997AC)	
Product Code(s)	00000026707	
Other means of identification		
Recommended use of the chemica	al and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	Fragrances.	
Uses advised against	No information available	
Details of the supplier of the safet	y data sheet	
<u>Supplier</u> Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Jacobs division) - incorporated in Australia Street Address: 166 Totara Street Mt Maunganui South New Zealand		
Telephone Number: +64 9 309 2528 Facsimile: +64 9 0508 366 364		
Emergency telephone number		
Emergency Telephone	0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)	
Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.		
Section 2: Hazard identification		

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020. GHS Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Skin sensitization	Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Label elements



Signal word Danger

#### Hazard statements H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects

H350 - May cause cancer

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Avoid release to the environment.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS).

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Eyes

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Skin

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

#### Spill

Collect spillage.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Store locked up.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Toxic to aquatic life.

# Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Propanol, oxybis-	25265-71-8	10-<30
.alphaHexylcinnamaldehyde	101-86-0	10-<30
Linalyl acetate	115-95-7	1-<10
1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl- (Linalool)	78-70-6	1-<10

# 00000026707 - KAFFIR LIME & GREEN TEA (FYIA00997AC)

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Oils, bergamot	8007-75-8	1-<10
Oils, nutmeg	8008-45-5	1-<10
2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (E)- (Geraniol)	106-24-1	1-<10
Lemon oil	8008-56-8	<1
Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 6,6-dimethyl-2-methylene-	127-91-3	<1
(.betaPinene)		
8.beta.H-Cedran-8-ol, acetate (Cedryl acetate)	77-54-3	<1
Damascenone	23696-85-7	<1
Fragrance ingredients present at non-hazardous	-	to 100
concentrations		

# Section 4: First-aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures		
Hazchem code	•3Z	
Suitable Extinguishing Media		
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No information available.	
Specific hazards arising from the chemical		

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Combustible liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Environmentally hazardous. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Hazardous combustion products	Oxides of carbon.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

**Special protective equipment and** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. **precautions for fire-fighters** 

# Section 6: Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protective equipment as required. Remove all sources of ignition. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. See section 8 for more information.	
For emergency responders	Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.	
Environmental precautions		
Environmental precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.	
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up		
Methods for containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.	
Methods for cleaning up	Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.	
Precautions to prevent secondary hazards		
Prevention of secondary hazards	Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.	

# Section 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Keep out of reach of children.

General hygiene considerations	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended.	
Conditions for safe storage, including	ng any incompatibilities	
Storage Conditions	Store locked up. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from foodstuffs and sources of heat or ignition.	
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.	

# Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

Exposure Limits

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituents:.

Chemical name	New Zealand	Australia	ACGIH TLV	United Kingdom
Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane,	TWA: 5 ppm	-	TWA: 20 ppm	-
6,6-dimethyl-2-methylene-	TWA: 28 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		dermal sensitizer	
(.betaPinene)	STEL: 10 ppm			
127-91-3	STEL: 56 mg/m <sup>3</sup>			
	Sk*			

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

Skin' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

#### Appropriate engineering controls

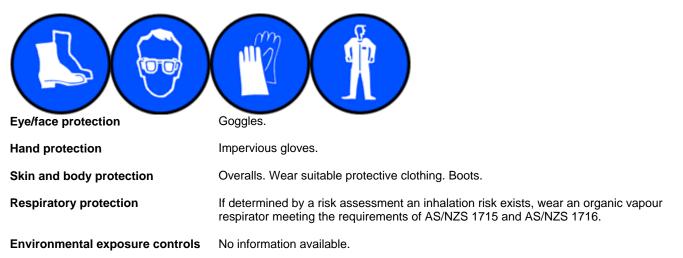
 Engineering controls
 Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

 If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES.



# Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	
Appearance	Clear	
Color	Pale Yellow to Yellow	
Odor	Aldehydic Fresh Floral Powdery	
Odor threshold	No information available	
Property_	Values_	Remarks • Method
pH	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	97 °C	CC (closed cup)
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
	No data available	None known
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	0.9500-0.9700 @20°C	None known
Relative density	No data available	None known
Water solubility	No data available	None known
Solubility(ies) Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	NO Gala available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	NO Gala available	

Other information Particle characteristics

# Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity		
Reactivity	No information available.	
Chemical stability		
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.	
Explosion data		
Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None.	
Sensitivity to static discharge	None.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions		
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.	
Conditions to avoid		
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Direct sunlight.	
Incompatible materials		
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.	
Hazardous decomposition products		
Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of carbon.		

# Section 11: Toxicological information

## Acute toxicity

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information	No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
Inhalation	May cause irritation.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Symptoms	Irritating. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. May cause allergic skin reaction. Redness. Rashes. Hives.
Acute toxicity	

#### Numerical measures of toxicity No information available

### **Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Propanol, oxybis-	= 14850 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5010 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 2.34 mg/L (Rat)4 h
.alphaHexylcinnamaldehyde	= 3100 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5 mg/L (Rat)4 h
Linalyl acetate	= 14550 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 18.94 mg/L (Rat)8 h
1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl- (Linalool)	= 2790 mg/kg (Rat)	= 5610 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Oils, bergamot	= 11520 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Oils, nutmeg	= 2620 mg/kg (Rat)	> 10 g/kg (Rabbit)	-
2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (E)- (Geraniol)	= 3600 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5 g/kg (Rabbit)	-
Lemon oil	= 2840 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 6,6-dimethyl-2-methylene- (.betaPinene)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
8.beta.H-Cedran-8-ol, acetate (Cedryl acetate)	= 44750 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	May cause sensitization by skin contact. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Suspected of causing genetic defects. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Reproductive toxicity	No information available.
STOT - single exposure	No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure	No information available.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.
Data used to identify the health effects	Refer to Section 16 for Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS.

# Section 12: Ecological information

#### **Ecotoxicity**

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Keep out of waterways. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Unknown aquatic toxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Propanol, oxybis-	EC50: >100mg/L (72h,	-	EC50: >100mg/L (48h,
	Desmodesmus subspicatus)		Daphnia magna)
Linalyl acetate	EC50: 68mg/L (72h,	LC50: =11mg/L (96h,	EC50: 59mg/L (48h, Daphnia
	Pseudokirchneriella	Cyprinus carpio)	magna)
	subcapitata)		
1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	EC50: =88.3mg/L (96h,	LC50: =27.8mg/L (96h,	EC50: =20mg/L (48h, Daphnia
(Linalool)	Desmodesmus subspicatus)	Oncorhynchus mykiss)	magna)
2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (E)-	-	LC50: =22mg/L (96h, Danio	-
(Geraniol)		rerio)	
8.beta.H-Cedran-8-ol, acetate (Cedryl	-	LC50: ca. 15.61mg/L (96h,	EC50: =0.33mg/L (48h,
acetate)		Danio rerio)	Daphnia magna)

Terrestrial ecotoxicity	There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability No information available.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

There is no data for this product.

#### **Component Information**

**Bioaccumulation** 

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Propanol, oxybis-	-0.462
Linalyl acetate	3.9
1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl- (Linalool)	2.9
2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (E)- (Geraniol)	2.6
8.beta.H-Cedran-8-ol, acetate (Cedryl acetate)	6

#### Mobility in soil

Mobility

No information available.

#### Other adverse effects

No information available.

# Section 13: Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused	Dispose of product in packaging in a way that is consistent with the EPA Consolidation 30
products	April 2021 of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act.
	Treat the substance using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the
	substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance; or export the
	substance from New Zealand as waste.

	Environmentally hazardous substances – if the substance, or if it contains a component that is hazardous to the aquatic environment or bioaccumulative and not rapidly degradable, then any component that is bioaccumulative and not rapidly degradable must be removed. The product may only be discharged into the environment if an environmental exposure limit has been set for the substance (or a component of the substance); and the discharge does not, after reasonable mixing, result in the concentration of the substance in an environmental medium exceeding the environmental exposure limit.
Contaminated packaging	For packages that have been in direct contact with hazardous substances, the person must ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance. It must be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with the requirements for disposal of the substance that it contained, taking into account the material the package is manufactured from. Packages may only be reused or recycled if: - the substance has a physical hazard other than corrosive to metal, and has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous substance; - or for substances that have a health or environmental hazard, or corrosive to metal, the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the substance to be classified as hazardous in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

# Section 14: Transport information

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT	Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number or ID number Proper shipping name Transport hazard class(es) Packing group Hazchem code IATA	3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HEXYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE, ALPHA) 9 III •3Z Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number UN proper shipping name Transport hazard class(es) Packing group	3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HEXYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE, ALPHA) 9 III
IMDG	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number UN proper shipping name Transport hazard class(es) Packing group IMDG EMS Fire IMDG EMS Spill	3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HEXYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE, ALPHA) 9 III F-A S-F

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code No information available

**Special precautions for user** Please refer to the applicable dangerous goods regulations for additional information

Section 15: Regulatory information	

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

EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard	HSR002512 - Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Carcinogenic)
National regulations	There are no applicable tolerable exposure limits or environmental exposure limits according to the EPA Controls for Hazardous Substances
Certified handlers, tracking and controlled substance license requirements	Certified handlers are required for some substances. This includes substances requiring a controlled substance license, and most explosives, vertebrates toxic agents, and certain fumigants. Acutely toxic substances which are a Category 1 or 2, such as pesticides also require Certified handlers. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information Tracking is required for some highly hazardous substances. These substances need to be under the control of an appropriately trained person or appropriately secured. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information Controlled substance licenses are required to possess certain explosives, vertebrate toxic agents and fumigants. See Part 7 of the Health and Safety at Work Regulation 2017 for more information

#### International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

International Inventories	
NZIOC	All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.
TSCA	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
DSL/NDSL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
EINECS/ELINCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
IECSC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
KECL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
AIIC	All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial
	Chemicals.
TCSI	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:

#### NZIOC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

- EINECS/ELINCS European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- **ENCS** Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

#### AIIC AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

## Section 16: Other information

Prepared By	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).
Revision date:	29-Jul-2024
Reason(s) For Issue:	Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification

**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

Change to Poisons Requirements First Issue Primary SDS NZ

#### **Revision Note:**

\*\*\*Indicates updated data since last publication. Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

#### Legend

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization: PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

#### Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
**	Hazard Designation	+	Sensitizers
С	Carcinogen		

#### Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Environmental Protection Agency

Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals

Food Research Journal

Hazardous Substance Database

International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)

National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)

Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)

National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)

U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)

New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set

World Health Organization

#### **Disclaimer**

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Bronson & Jacobs representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

Bronson and Jacobs incorporating the businesses of Woods and Woods and Keith Harris and Australian Botanical Products.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**