



爱普香料集团股份有限公司

APPLE FLAVOR & FRAGRANCE GROUP CO., LTD.

APOO-1766 Pine Tree Fragrance

APPLE FLAVOR & FRAGRANCE GROUP CO.,LTD.

Part Number: 301010458

Issue Date:20/03/2025

Version No: 1.1

Print Date: 20/03/2025

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name: APOO-1766 Pine Tree Fragrance

Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Other means of identification: 301010458 | UFI: JMV4-50MJ-S00Y-8FNC

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses:

Prohibited to add in food

Uses advised against: No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	APPLE FLAVOR & FRAGRANCE GROUP CO.,LTD.
Address	No.33, Caixin Road, Shanghai China
Telephone	(86)021-59940388
Fax	(86)021-59940097
Website	www.cnaff.com
Email	apple@cnaff.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	National Poisons Information Centre	Shanghai Chemical Toxicology Advisory Center
Emergency telephone number(s)	+01 809 2166	+86 400-6267-911
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	Not Available

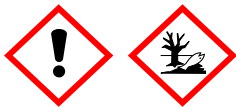
SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H410 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word: **Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

- H302:** Harmful if swallowed.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- P280:** Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261: Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264: Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- P302+P352:** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391: Collect spillage.
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P330: Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

- P501:** Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Material contains Benzyl benzoate, Terpenes of orange oil, alpha-Pinene, beta-pinene.

2.3. Other hazards

Dipropylene glycol:
The material within this SDS meets the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with Annex XIII.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 100-52-7	0.01-0.1	<u>Benzaldehyde</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity	SCL: Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
2.202-860-4 3.605-012-00-5 4. Not Available			(Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H302, H319, H332, H335 ^[1]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	
1. 98-55-5 2.202-680-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.1-1	<u>alpha-Terpineol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A; H315, H319 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 8000-27-9 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.1-1	<u>Cedarwood oil</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H304, H400, H410 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 1222-05-5 2.214-946-9 415-560-5 3.603-212-00-7 4. Not Available	0.1-1	<u>Galaxolide</u>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H400, H410 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 100	Not Available
1. 8021-29-2 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.1-1	<u>Pine needle oil</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H226, H304, H315, H317, H319, H400, H410 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 68647-72-3 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>Terpenes of orange oil</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H226, H304, H315, H317, H411 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Continued...

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Chronic M factor: Not Applicable SCL / M-Factor: Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 80-56-8 2. 201-291-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>alpha-Pinene</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H226, H304, H315, H317, H400, H410 ^[1]	Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 127-91-3 2. 204-872-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>beta-pinene</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral, Dermal and Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H226, H302+H312+H332, H315, H317, H319, H335, H336, H410, EUH019 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 25265-71-8 2. 246-770-3 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-15	<u>Dipropylene glycol</u>	Non hazardous ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 125-12-2 2. 204-727-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	25-30	<u>Isobornyl acetate</u>	Non hazardous ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 120-51-4 2. 204-402-9 3. 607-085-00-9 4. Not Available	25-30	<u>Benzyl benzoate</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H302, H400, H411 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 1 Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

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

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Continued...

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.**
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**Fire Incompatibility**

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Continued...

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Major Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

CARE: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite.

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.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

Other information

Consider storage under inert gas.

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Metal can or drum

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

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.

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.

· 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.

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)

E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.

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

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.

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- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

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

NOTE:

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

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

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

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance Colorless to light yellow

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (25/25°C)	0.999-1.019
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	64	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available

Continued...

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**10.1.Reactivity:**

See section 7.2

10.2. Chemical stability:

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7.2

10.4. Conditions to avoid:

See section 7.2

10.5. Incompatible materials:

See section 7.2

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008****a) Acute Toxicity**

There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.

b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system

e) Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

f) Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

g) Reproductivity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Continued...

h) STOT - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

i) STOT - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

j) Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Terpenes and their oxygen-containing counterparts, the terpenoids, produce a variety of effects. Pine oil monoterpenes, for example, produce stomach inflammation with bleeding, characterised by stomach pain and vomiting.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Skin Contact

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Older pine oils will likely cause skin irritation.

Eye

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

Chronic

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Essential oils and isolates derived from the Pinacea family, including the genera Pinus and Abies, should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level (less than 10 millimoles per litre).

A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation.

Fragrance terpenes are easily oxidized in air.

APOO-1766 Pine Tree Fragrance	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Benzaldehyde	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
alpha-Terpineol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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Cedarwood oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Galaxolide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Pine needle oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Terpenes of orange oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
alpha-Pinene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
beta-pinene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Dipropylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Isobornyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Benzyl benzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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

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

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Continued...

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Not Available**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Date available for all ingredients	No Date available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Date available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Date available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods****Product / Packaging disposal**

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

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.

- 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.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Continued...

- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Waste treatment options

Not Available

Sewage disposal options

Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required**Marine Pollutant****Land transport (ADR-RID)**

- 14.1. UN number or ID number: **3082**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
- Class: **9**
- Subsidiary Hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **III**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Environmentally hazardous**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
- Hazard identification (Kemler): **90**
- Classification code: **M6**
- Hazard Label: **9**
- Special provisions: **274 335 375 601**
- Limited quantity: **5 L**
- Transport Category: **3**
- Tunnel Restriction Code: **Not Applicable**

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

- 14.1. UN number: **3082**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
- ICAO/IATA Class: **9**
- ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: **Not Applicable**
- ERG Code: **9L**
- 14.4. Packing group: **III**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Environmentally hazardous**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
- Special provisions: **A97 A158 A197 A215**
- Cargo Only Packing Instructions: **964**
- Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: **450 L**
- Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: **964**
- Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: **450 L**
- Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: **Y964**
- Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: **30 kg G**

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

- 14.1. UN number: **3082**
14.2. UN proper shipping name: **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.**
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: **9**
IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: **Not Applicable**
14.4. Packing group: **III**
14.5 Environmental hazard: **Marine Pollutant**
14.6. Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: **F-A , S-F**
Special provisions: **274 335 969**
Limited Quantities: **5 L**

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

- 14.1. UN number: **3082**
14.2. UN proper shipping name: **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.**
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
9: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group: **III**
14.5. Environmental hazard: **Environmentally hazardous**
14.6. Special precautions for user:
Classification code: **M6**
Special provisions: **274; 335; 375; 601**
Limited quantity: **5 L**
Equipment required: **PP**
Fire cones number: **0**

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Benzaldehyde is found on the following regulatory lists**

- EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

alpha-Terpineol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Cedarwood oil is found on the following regulatory lists

- Not Applicable

Galaxolide is found on the following regulatory lists

- EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Pine needle oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

APOO-1766 Pine Tree Fragrance

- Not Applicable

Terpenes of orange oil is found on the following regulatory lists

- Not Applicable

alpha-Pinene is found on the following regulatory lists

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

beta-pinene is found on the following regulatory lists

- EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Dipropylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Isobornyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Benzyl benzoate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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

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

Seveso Category: E1

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Benzaldehyde; alpha-Terpineol; Cedarwood oil; Galaxolide; Pine needle oil; Terpenes of orange oil; alpha-Pinene; beta-pinene; Dipropylene glycol; Isobornyl acetate; Benzyl benzoate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Cedarwood oil; Pine needle oil; Terpenes of orange oil)
Japan - ENCS	No (Cedarwood oil; Pine needle oil; Terpenes of orange oil)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Mexico - INSQ	No (Cedarwood oil; Pine needle oil; Terpenes of orange oil)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Pine needle oil)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

- H226:** Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302+H312+H332:** Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
- H304:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315:** Causes skin irritation.
- H319:** Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332:** Harmful if inhaled.
- H335:** May cause respiratory irritation.
- H336:** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H400:** Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H411:** Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources.

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.

The information in this SDS is to best of our knowledge true and accurate but all data, instruction, recommendations and suggestions are made without guarantee.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	On basis of test data
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H317	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H400	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, H410	Calculation method