

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**  
Version: **GHS 1.0 en**

date of compilation: 2021-09-03

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance	<b>Oil of orange brazilian</b>
Article number	3803
CAS number	8028-48-6

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

Relevant identified uses:	Laboratory chemical Laboratory and analytical use
Uses advised against:	Do not use for products which come into contact with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household).

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG  
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5  
D-76185 Karlsruhe  
Germany

**Telephone:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0

**Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149

**e-mail:** [sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)

**Website:** [www.carlroth.de](http://www.carlroth.de)

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: Department Health, Safety and Environment

**e-mail (competent person):** [sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 Westmead, NSW	131126	

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Category	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	Flammable liquid	3	Flam. Liq. 3	H226
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	2	Skin Irrit. 2	H315
3.4S	Skin sensitisation	1	Skin Sens. 1	H317
3.10	Aspiration hazard	1	Asp. Tox. 1	H304

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

### The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling

#### Signal word

Danger

#### Pictograms

GHS02, GHS07,  
GHS08



#### Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

#### Precautionary statements

##### Precautionary statements - prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking  
P280 Wear protective gloves

##### Precautionary statements - response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction

##### Precautionary statements - storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

## 2.3 Other hazards

### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance Oil of orange

CAS No 8028-48-6

Impurities and additives, classification acc. to GHS				
Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS	Pictograms
DL-Limonene	CAS No 138-86-3	90 - < 100	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Skin Sens. 1 / H317	

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

Impurities and additives, classification acc. to GHS				
Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS	Pictograms
Myrcene	CAS No 123-35-3	1 - < 10	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Eye Irrit. 2A / H319 Skin Sens. 1 / H317 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304	
Citral	CAS No 5392-40-5	0,1 - < 1	Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Skin Sens. 1 / H317	
Linalool	CAS No 78-70-6	0,1 - < 1	Flam. Liq. 4 / H227 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Eye Irrit. 2A / H319 Skin Sens. 1B / H317	
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	CAS No 80-56-8	0,1 - < 1	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Acute Tox. 4 / H302 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Skin Sens. 1A / H317 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304	
$\delta$ -3-Carene	CAS No 13466-78-9	0,1 - < 0,25	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Skin Sens. 1B / H317 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304	

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

#### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. In case of skin reactions, consult a physician. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following ingestion

Call a physician immediately. Observe aspiration hazard if vomiting occurs.

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

Aspiration hazard, Irritation, Allergic reactions

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

none

## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media



##### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings  
water spray, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

##### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures.

##### Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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



##### For non-emergency personnel

Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoidance of ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Danger of explosion.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

##### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

##### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

##### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. When not in use, keep containers tightly closed.

#### Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

#### Consideration of other advice:

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

#### Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

#### Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

##### National limit values

##### Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Data are not available.

##### Human health values

Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels				
Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DNEL	31.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	8.89 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	185.8 µg/cm <sup>2</sup>	human, dermal	worker (industry)	acute - local effects

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

Relevant DNELs of components of the mixture						
Name of substance	CAS No	End-point	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	DNEL	3.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	DNEL	0.542 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Linalool	78-70-6	DNEL	2.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Linalool	78-70-6	DNEL	16.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects
Linalool	78-70-6	DNEL	2.5 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Linalool	78-70-6	DNEL	5 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects
Citral	5392-40-5	DNEL	9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Citral	5392-40-5	DNEL	1.7 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Citral	5392-40-5	DNEL	140 $\mu$ g/cm <sup>2</sup>	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - local effects

## Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels				
End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
PNEC	5.77 $\mu$ g/l	aquatic organisms	water	intermittent release
PNEC	5.4 $\mu$ g/l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.54 $\mu$ g/l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	2.1 mg/l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	1.3 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.13 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.261 mg/kg	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)

Relevant PNECs of components of the mixture						
Name of substance	CAS No	End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	PNEC	0.606 $\mu$ g/l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	PNEC	0.061 $\mu$ g/l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	PNEC	0.2 mg/l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

Relevant PNECs of components of the mixture						
Name of substance	CAS No	End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	PNEC	157 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	PNEC	15.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	PNEC	31.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)
Linalool	78-70-6	PNEC	0.2 $\text{mg}/\text{l}$	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
Linalool	78-70-6	PNEC	0.02 $\text{mg}/\text{l}$	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
Linalool	78-70-6	PNEC	10 $\text{mg}/\text{l}$	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
Linalool	78-70-6	PNEC	2.22 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
Linalool	78-70-6	PNEC	0.222 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
Linalool	78-70-6	PNEC	0.327 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)
Citral	5392-40-5	PNEC	0.007 $\text{mg}/\text{l}$	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
Citral	5392-40-5	PNEC	0.001 $\text{mg}/\text{l}$	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
Citral	5392-40-5	PNEC	1.6 $\text{mg}/\text{l}$	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
Citral	5392-40-5	PNEC	0.125 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
Citral	5392-40-5	PNEC	0.013 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
Citral	5392-40-5	PNEC	0.021 $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

#### Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection.

#### Skin protection



# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

### • hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

### • type of material

NBR (Nitrile rubber)

### • material thickness

0,4 mm

### • breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

### • other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

### Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C , colour code: Brown).

### Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	orange
Odour	characteristic
Melting point/freezing point	<-25 °C (ECHA)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	165 – 175 °C
Flammability	flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined
Flash point	50 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	235 °C at 1,016 hPa (ECHA)
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	not determined



# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

Kinematic viscosity	1.17 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20 °C
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	insoluble
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	this information is not available
Vapour pressure	1.9 hPa at 25 °C
Density	0.846 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C
Relative vapour density	information on this property is not available
Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)
<u>Other safety parameters</u>	
Oxidising properties	none

### 9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes:	There is no additional information.
Other safety characteristics:	
Refractive index	1.468 – 1.48

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Risk of ignition.

#### If heated

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Violent reaction with:** strong oxidiser

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Classification acc. to GHS

##### Acute toxicity

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	>5,000 mg/kg	rat		ECHA
dermal	LD50	>5,000 mg/kg	rabbit		ECHA

Acute toxicity of components of the mixture					
Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species
DL-Limonene	138-86-3	oral	LD50	5,300 mg/kg	rat
Myrcene	123-35-3	oral	LD50	>3,380 mg/kg	mouse
Myrcene	123-35-3	dermal	LD50	>5,000 mg/kg	rabbit
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	dermal	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg	rat
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	oral	LD50	3,700 mg/kg	rat
Linalool	78-70-6	oral	LD50	2,790 mg/kg	rat
Linalool	78-70-6	dermal	LD50	5,610 mg/kg	rabbit
Citral	5392-40-5	oral	LD50	6,800 mg/kg	rat
Citral	5392-40-5	dermal	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg	rat
$\delta$ -3-Carene	13466-78-9	oral	LD50	4,800 mg/kg	rat

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

##### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Shall not be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant.

##### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

##### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

##### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

##### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

### Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### • If swallowed

vomiting, aspiration hazard

#### • If in eyes

causes slight to moderate irritation

#### • If inhaled

Data are not available.

#### • If on skin

causes skin irritation, May produce an allergic reaction, pruritis, localised redness

#### • Other information

none

## 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not listed.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture					
Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
DL-Limonene	138-86-3	EC50	17 mg/l	daphnia magna	48 h
DL-Limonene	138-86-3	LC50	80 mg/l	rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	96 h
Myrcene	123-35-3	EC50	1.47 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h
Myrcene	123-35-3	EC50	0.31 mg/l	algae	72 h
Myrcene	123-35-3	ErC50	0.342 mg/l	algae	72 h
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	LC50	0.303 mg/l	fish	96 h
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	EC50	0.475 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h
Linalool	78-70-6	LC50	27.8 mg/l	fish	96 h
Linalool	78-70-6	EC50	59 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h
Linalool	78-70-6	ErC50	156.7 mg/l	algae	96 h
Citral	5392-40-5	LC50	6.78 mg/l	fish	96 h
Citral	5392-40-5	EC50	6.8 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: 3803

### Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
Citral	5392-40-5	ErC50	103.8 mg/l	algae	72 h

### Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
Linalool	78-70-6	EC50	>100 mg/l	microorganisms	30 min
Citral	5392-40-5	EC50	160 mg/l	microorganisms	30 min

### Biodegradation

Not readily biodegradable.

## 12.2 Process of degradability

### Degradability of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degradation rate	Time	Method	Source
Myrcene	123-35-3	oxygen depletion	76 %	28 d		ECHA
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8	oxygen depletion	68 %	28 d		ECHA
Linalool	78-70-6	oxygen depletion	40.9 %	5 d		ECHA
Citral	5392-40-5	biotic/abiotic	>90 %	28 d		
Citral	5392-40-5	oxygen depletion	>90 %	28 d		ECHA

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

BCF	32 – 156 (ECHA)
-----	-----------------

### Bioaccumulative potential of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
DL-Limonene	138-86-3		4.57	
Myrcene	123-35-3		4.82 (pH value: ~6.5, 30 °C)	
DL- $\alpha$ -Pinene	80-56-8		4.83	
Linalool	78-70-6		2.9 (pH value: 7, 20 °C)	
Citral	5392-40-5	89.72	2.76 (25 °C)	
$\delta$ -3-Carene	13466-78-9		4.38	

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not listed.

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

#### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used.

#### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

#### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

**H3** Flammable liquids  
**H11** Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

<b>UN RTDG</b>	UN 1169
IMDG-Code	UN 1169
ICAO-TI	UN 1169

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

<b>UN RTDG</b>	EXTRACTS, AROMATIC, LIQUID
IMDG-Code	EXTRACTS, AROMATIC, LIQUID
ICAO-TI	Extracts, aromatic, liquid

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<b>UN RTDG</b>	3
IMDG-Code	3
ICAO-TI	3

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

### 14.4 Packing group

<b>UN RTDG</b>	III
IMDG-Code	III
ICAO-TI	III

**14.5 Environmental hazards** hazardous to the aquatic environment

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

### 14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

#### Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

<b>UN number</b>	1169
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes Hazardous to the aquatic environment
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Danger label(s)</b>	3 Fish and tree



<b>Special provisions (SP)</b>	223 UN RTDG
<b>Excepted quantities (EQ)</b>	E1 UN RTDG
<b>Limited quantities (LQ)</b>	5 L UN RTDG

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, AROMATIC, LIQUID
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1169, EXTRACTS, AROMATIC, LIQUID, (Oil of orange), 3, III, 50°C c.c., MARINE POLLUTANT
Marine pollutant	yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)
Danger label(s)	3, "Fish and tree"



Special provisions (SP)	223, 955
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L
EmS	F-E, S-D
Stowage category	A

# Safety data sheet


acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name	Extracts, aromatic, liquid
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1169, Extracts, aromatic, liquid, 3, III
Environmental hazards	yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)
Danger label(s)	3
	
Special provisions (SP)	A3
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	10 L

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

There is no additional information.

#### National regulations(Australia)

##### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

#### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

#### National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AICS	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TR	CICR	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed

#### Legend

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CICR	Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

### Legend

PICCS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)  
REACH Reg. REACH registered substances  
TCSI Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
Eye Dam.	Seriously damaging to the eye
Eye Irrit.	Irritant to the eye
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquid
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
log KOW	n-Octanol/water



# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Oil of orange brazilian

article number: **3803**

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
Skin Corr.	Corrosive to skin
Skin Irrit.	Irritant to skin
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.