

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Supplied in accordance with the provisions of:
Directive 91/155/EEC
Article 10 of Directive 88/379/EEC

1.1 Identity of Substance: **Essential oil of:**

LAVENDER English *Lavandula angustifolia Mill. spp*

INCI name: *Lavandula angustifolia*

CAS: N/A but consider as 8000-28-0

FEMA: N/A but consider as 2622. 2. 6

1.2 Supplier:

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2.0 Composition:

The chemical composition of natural essential oils can be tremendously variable. Genuine English lavender oil is characterised by a lower linalyl acetate level than overseas oils (around 20-30%), and less than 1% of camphor.

2.1 Physical data

Appearance: The colour is clear to a yellowish-green tint. The fragrance is characteristic, but variable. The English oil tends to have softer mellow notes compared to overseas oils. Historically it has been considered the finest quality.

Solubility in water: INSOLUBLE

Solubility in ethyl alcohol: Minimum 80% required

Optical Rotation: -5 to -9.

3.0 Health Hazard Data

3.1 Toxicity

Lavender oil was given GRAS status by FEMA² (1965)

Approved by the F.D.A.³ for food use (§ 182.20).

Approved by the Council of Europe CE: 257n

This product must be stored out of the reach of children

3.2 Adverse skin reactions

Lavender oil tested at 16 % caused no irritation or sensitisation on humans. *Kligman A. 1966, 1971, 1975. Reports to the R.I.F.M¹.*

There are a few reports in the literature of skin reactions to lavender type oils. ⁴

3.3 Primary routes of exposure

Skin contact:	YES
Inhalation:	YES
Eye contact:	YES
Skin absorption:	NO
Ingestion:	NO--(unless consumed)

3.3 Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure

Any pre-existing allergies to fragrance or other materials may be aggravated following exposure to this oil.

3.4 Effects of overexposure

- (a) Eye contact effects: May be irritating to eyes.
- (b) Skin contact effects: May be mildly irritating to skin.
- (c) Inhalation effects: May be irritating if the vapour is excessively inhaled.
- (d) Aspiration effects: May be harmful to the lungs if aspiration occurs.
- (e) Ingestion effects: May be harmful if swallowed.

Suggested classification under CHIP regulations as per The British Essential Oil Association member recommendations.

Hazard symbol	Risk hazard	Hydrocarbon content	Safety phase
Xn	R65	15%	S62

(See 9.6 for explanation of symbols)



4.0 First Aid Procedures

- 4.1 EYE CONTACT** Flush immediately with cold milk if available, then flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. **Contact a doctor or take the person to a casualty unit if problems persist.**
- 4.2 SKIN CONTACT** Remove any contaminated clothing or shoes. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Flush continuously with cold water. Contact a doctor if necessary or take the person to a casualty unit.
- 4.3 INHALATION** Remove from the exposure to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and oxygen if available. **Contact a doctor or ring the emergency services.**
- 4.4 INGESTION** Wash out the mouth with milk or water provided the person is conscious. Do **not** induce vomiting. **Ring the emergency services immediately.**

5.0 Fire & Explosion Hazard

- 5.1 FLASH POINT:** 68. C. 140 F. Depending on type.
- 5.2 STORAGE** **Keep away from heat and open flames.**
- 5.3 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Carbon Dioxide; Dry Chemical; Universal-Type Foam.
Do not use: Water.
- 5.4 SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be worn when fighting fires involving essential oils or chemicals. Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

6.0 Accidental Release Measures

- 6.1 Reactivity data:** Chemically stable. Reduce oxygen exposure.
- 6.2 Conditions to avoid:** This product presents no significant reactivity hazard. It is stable and will not react violently with water. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- 6.3 Incompatibility with other materials:** Avoid contact or contamination with strong acids, alkalis, or oxidising agents.
- 6.4 Hazardous combustion or decomposition products:** Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.
- 6.5 Spill or leak procedures:** Eliminate all ignition sources and ventilate the area. Contain spill and recover free product. Absorb remainder on vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. Use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for any major chemical spills. Prevent the liquid from entering the drains and sewers. Report spills to appropriate authorities if required.



6.6 Waste disposal methods: Place material and absorbent into sealed containers and dispose of in accordance with current applicable laws and regulation.

Note: Empty containers can have residues, gases and mists and are subject to proper waste disposal. **Do not incinerate closed containers.**

7.0 Handling, Storage and Special Protection Information

7.1 Store in a cool, dry place, away from sources of heat and ignition. Be cautious when handling with lifting equipment that the containers are not punctured.

7.2 PROTECTIVE GLOVES: The use of chemical resistant gloves is recommended, particularly when handling large volumes of this oil.

7.3 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not generally required.

7.4 VENTILATION PROTECTION: Adequate ventilation is essential in confined spaces.

7.5 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Not generally required unless handling bulk oils in hot, humid conditions.

7.6 EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or a face shield is recommended for bulk handling.

7.7 OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Avoid inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. Good personal hygiene practices should be used. Wash after any contact, before breaks and meals, and at the end of the work period.

8.0 Environmental and Ecological Information.

8.1 Biodegradability: Pure essential oils are extracted from plants and therefore will biodegrade in the same manner as plants.

8.2. Water course contamination: Since essential oils and similar extracts float on water, any spillage should not cause problems to fish. Micro organisms such as plankton may be killed, but ecological recovery will be swift. Evaporation and dispersion of the lighter fractions will be swift. Heavier fractions may remain for an undetermined period of time, Crustacean and Invertebrate contamination is possible.

If a major spillage occurred into a watercourse, harm could be caused to aquatic birds and aquatic mammals. Therefore, **immediate measures to contain the spill are necessary and removal of such creatures from the area.** Cleaning of these creatures would be the same as for humans, ie: the use of detergents to remove the oil and flushing with clean water.

9. Transport and Labelling Information.

- 9.1** UN Number: 1993: Flammable Liquid N.O.S.
- 9.2** Land. Road, Railway: ARD/RID Class 3.3 NO 31d.c. Code 30 Ident: 1197 Label 3. Trem Card required with road transport of bulk oil.
- 9.3** Inland Waterways Mark with '**Flammable**' label, '**With Care**' and '**This way up**' labels.
- 9.4** Sea IMDG Page 3372 No 1197 Class 3.3 No:III Ident : 3-05 No GSMU 310, 313. U.K. IMO Mark with '**Flammable**' label. '**Stow away from heat**'. Flash point should be given.
- 9.5** Air No:ONU 1197 Class 3.3 Passenger 309 Freighter 310 (220L) Complete with 'hazard' labelling in accordance with IATA regulations.
- 9.6** Labelling Information:
In accordance with EC.Directive 4th Amendment, Art 6.
Hazard Symbol: Xn. Hazard and Caution conditions apply. Label Xn
R phase: R65-Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed. R10 Flammable.
S Phrase: S62-If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately and show this container or label.
EINECS Number: 289-995-2⁵

10. Regulatory and other information.

- 10.1** EC Legislation: Council Directive of 27 July 1976: 76/768/EEC Laws relating to Cosmetic Products. EC Directive, 4th Amendment, Art.6: labelling. EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste.
- 10.2** UK Legislation: Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and relevant Statutory Provisions. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 1999. Chemical Information Packaging for Supply. (CHIP) 1994. The Cosmetics Products (Safety) Regulations 1996. Approved Guide to the Classification of substances and preparations dangerous for supply (2nd. Ed. 1993). CHJP-2. Chip-1999 Upgrade.
- 10.3** UK Further Information: The Weights and Measures (Cosmetic Products) Order 1994. General Code of Practise to COSHH Regulations, HSE.HS (G) 97 A Step by Step Guide to COSHH Regulations, HSE.HS(G) 65, Successful Health and Safety Management, HSE. The General Product Safety Regulations 1994 UK.Packaging Waste Regulations. 1996



References

1. R.I.F.M. is the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials: Two University Plaza Suite 406 Hackensack, New Jersey 07601, USA. Tel: 201-488-5527 Fax: 201-488-5594
2. FEMA is the Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20472
3. F.D.A. is the Federal Drugs Administration USA. <http://www.fda.gov/fdahomepage.html>
4. Set 4 Plant Aromatics Safety data manuals by Martin Watt. <http://www.aromamedical.demon.co.uk>
5. EINECS is the European List of Notified Chemical Substances.
6. Allured's Flavor and Fragrance Materials 1999. ISBN 0-93170-64-2

DISCLAIMER

The information contained in the Material Data Sheets has been compiled from data considered accurate. However, properties are known to vary depending on the source of raw materials, climatic and other variables applicable to materials of botanical origin. Purple Flame Aromatherapy Limited expressly disclaim any warranty expressed or implied as well as any liability for any injury or loss arising from the use of this information or the materials described. This data is not to be construed as complete since additional data may be desirable when particular conditions or circumstances exist. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the best precautions necessary for the safe handling and use of this product for their particular application. This data relates only to the specific material designated and **not when used in combination with any other material.**

PREPARED BY: Purple Flame Aromatherapy Ltd

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