

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

Names

Product name : Air Wick Car Pure Vanilla
SDS no. : D8355384
Formulation # : FF3082269
Supplier : AUSTRALIA
Reckitt Benckiser (Australia) Pty Limited
ABN: 17 003 274 655
680 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: +61 (0)2 9857 2000

NEW ZEALAND
RB (Hygiene Home) New Zealand Limited
2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna
Auckland , New Zealand 0622
Tel: +64 9 484 1400

Poison Information contact: : Australia - 13 11 26
New Zealand - 0800 764 766 or 0800 POISON

Uses

Product use : Car Air Fresheners

2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 1.5%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : **WARNING**
Hazard statements : **Combustible liquid.**
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention : Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
Storage : Not applicable.
Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

2. Hazard identification

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

| Ingredient name | % (w/w) | CAS number |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Benzyl acetate | ≥10 - ≤30 | 140-11-4 |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150C to 290C (302 F to 554 F). | ≤10 | 64742-47-8 |
| 2,6-Dimethyloct-7-en-2-yl formate | ≤3 | 25279-09-8 |
| Ethyl methylphenylglycidate | ≤3 | 77-83-8 |
| benzaldehyde | <2.5 | 100-52-7 |
| Dihydromyrcenol | ≤3 | 18479-58-8 |

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

4. First-aid measures

- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Over-exposure signs/symptoms**
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Hazchem code : Not applicable

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

6. Accidental release measures

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Australia

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|--|---|
| Benzyl acetate | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 61 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150C to 290C (302 F to 554 F). | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. |

New Zealand

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---|---|
| benzyl acetate | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 61 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. |

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : COLOURLESS TO PALE YELLOW
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : >40°C (>104°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 67°C (152.6°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Relative vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.926 to 0.936
- Solubility(ies)** :
Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidising materials

10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| Benzyl acetate | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2490 mg/kg | - |
| Ethyl methylphenylglycidate | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5470 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1300 mg/kg | - |
| Dihydromyrcenol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3600 mg/kg | - |

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

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| benzaldehyde | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| Dihydromyrcenol | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 7.5 % | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 4 hours 0.5 MI | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

Calculation method Causes skin irritation.

Eyes

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

Respiratory

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

Sensitisation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

Calculation method May produce an allergic reaction.

Respiratory

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150C to 290C (302 F to 554 F). | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.
- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

11. Toxicological information

| Route | ATE value |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Oral | 11014.89 mg/kg |
| Dermal | 15644 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (vapours) | 390.46 mg/l |

12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150C to 290C (302 F to 554 F). benzaldehyde | Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 4 days |
| | Acute EC50 28 µg/l | Algae - Chlorella vulgaris - Exponential growth phase | 72 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1.3 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 9 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1070 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 hours |

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary

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

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| benzaldehyde | - | - | Readily |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| Benzyl acetate | 1.96 | 8 | low |
| benzaldehyde | 1.48 | - | low |
| Dihydromyrcenol | 3.25 | - | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport information

| | ADG | ADR/RID | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| UN number | Not regulated. | Not regulated. | Not regulated. | Not regulated. |
| UN proper shipping name | - | - | - | - |
| Transport hazard class(es) | - | - | - | - |
| Packing group | - | - | - | - |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. | No. |

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not scheduled

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

All components are listed or exempted.

HSNO Group Standard

Cleaning Products (Combustible)

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002525

Approved Handler Requirement

No.

Tracking Requirement

No.

16. Other information

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
 UN = United Nations
 SWA = Safe Work Australia
 HSNO = Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

Date of issue / Date of revision : 22/12/2022

Version : 1
 (Version for updated GHS Revision 7 PSDS Template)

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|--|-----------------------|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 | On basis of test data |
| SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 | Calculation method |

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.