



## 15276 Jelly Belly 3D Birthday Cake Griffiths Equipment Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5423-99  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 16/09/2020  
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | 15276 Jelly Belly 3D Birthday Cake |
| Synonyms                      | 15276                              |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                      |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Air Freshener.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

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

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Griffiths Equipment Limited  |
| Address                 | 19 Bell Ave, Mount Wellington Auckland 1060 New Zealand                            |
| Telephone               | +64 9 525 4575   |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.griffithsequipment.co.nz">www.griffithsequipment.co.nz</a>     |
| Email                   | <a href="mailto:sales@griffithsequipment.co.nz">sales@griffithsequipment.co.nz</a> |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | NZ NATIONAL POISONS CENTRE    |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0800 POISON or 0800 764-766   |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | International: +64 3 479-7227 |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Classification [1]                              | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3  |
| Legend:   | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.1E (oral), 6.5B (contact), 9.1C  |

#### Label elements

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |         |
| Signal word         | Warning |

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H303 | May be harmful if swallowed.                       |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction.               |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
|------|--|

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.                                      |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| P312      | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| P321      | Specific treatment (see advice on this label).                        |
| 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.              |

**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. |
|------|--|

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 120-51-4      | 10-<25    | <u>benzyl benzoate</u>                     |
| Not Available | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

for stimulants:

**Treatment and Management.**

A specific antidote does not exist for acute stimulant intoxication. Activated charcoal should be prescribed in a case of acute overdose. Otherwise the treatment should target specific signs and symptoms such as hypertension, agitation, seizures, and hyperthermia. Rapid supportive treatment may reduce mortality.

**Supportive therapy**

Acute intoxication usually presents with increased sensitivity to sensorial stimuli and paranoia. As such, decreasing the patient's level of stimulation (keep voice low, dim lights, minimise touch) and working with the patient's paranoid state (reduce eye contact, respect personal space, do not approach from behind) is important.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

Decontamination with gastric lavage may be appropriate in cases of recent ingestion.

Monitor vital signs and hydrate with intravenous fluids.

Withdrawal related insomnia may be treated with trazodone (75-200 mg), hydroxyzine (25-50 mg), or diphenhydramine (50-100 mg) at bedtime.

Benzodiazepines should be avoided unless the patient is also in detox from alcohol/benzodiazepines/opiates.

Neuroleptics may be used for the symptomatic treatment of psychosis.

Physical restraints may be required in certain cases.

Common withdrawal symptoms may include dysphoria, anxiety, and irritability, decreased energy (manifested as reported fatigue, psychomotor retardation and hypersomnia),

hyperphagia, decreased concentration, and paranoia. The withdrawal symptoms are uncomfortable but not life threatening; consequently, no current recommendations for a stimulant-detoxification regimen are available.

Stimulant withdrawal dysphoria is common and does not in itself represent an indication for an antidepressant. However, a thorough assessment (including consideration of an antidepressant) is recommended for persistent (longer than a week) depressive symptoms at a level of moderate or severe or associated with suicidal ideation/attempts.

Medscape

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

Continued...

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.</li> <li>▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).</li> <li>▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.</li> <li>▸ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).</li> <li>▸ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.</li> <li>▸ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.</li> <li>▸ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.</li> <li>▸ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.</li> <li>▸ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.</li> <li>▸ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.</li> <li>▸ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.</li> <li>▸ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.</li> <li>▸ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).</li> <li>▸ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon monoxide (CO)<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br/>May emit poisonous fumes.<br/>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)</li> <li>▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> <li>▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.</li> <li>▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.</li> <li>▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.</li> <li>▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.</li> <li>▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.</li> <li>▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.</li> </ul> <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.</b></li> <li>▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.</li> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------|---|

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.</li> <li>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

| Ingredient      | Material name   | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2   | TEEL-3    |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| benzyl benzoate | Benzyl benzoate | 5.7 mg/m3 | 63 mg/m3 | 380 mg/m3 |


| Ingredient      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| benzyl benzoate | Not Available | Not Available |

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient      | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| benzyl benzoate | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

### Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.</p>  |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>  |

### Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | A P1<br>Air-line*    | -                    | A PAPR-P1              |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line**           | A P2                 | A PAPR-P2              |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A P3                 | -                      |
|                                    |                      | Air-line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | A PAPR-P3              |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |                                    |  |                |
|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Solid with a characteristic odour. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Solid                              | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available                      | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available                      | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable                     | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available                      | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Applicable                     | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Available                      | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available                      | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available                      | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available                      | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available                      | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available                      | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Not Available                      | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available                      | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|   |   |                 |                   |               |               |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Inhaled</b>                            | 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.   |                 |                   |               |               |
| <b>Ingestion</b>                          | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Adverse effects associated with the administration of central nervous system stimulants include shortness of breath, coughing, spasm of the bronchi and spasm of the throat (larynx). Muscular involvement may produce symptoms ranging from twitching to spasticity or seizures. Headache, dizziness and confusion may also result, as can a very high fever or a sensation of warmth. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and difficulty in urination. Cardiovascular involvement may cause changes in blood pressure, an increased heart rate or heart rhythm disturbances. Haemorrhagic (bleeding) stroke and heart attack may occur. There may also be low blood sodium levels. Due to excessive dopaminergic discharge, dyskinesias (involuntary movements) may be present. |                 |                   |               |               |
| <b>Skin Contact</b>                       | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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.  |                 |                   |               |               |
| <b>Eye</b>                                | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.  |                 |                   |               |               |
| <b>Chronic</b>                            | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Exposure to small quantities may induce hypersensitivity reactions characterised by acute bronchospasm, hives (urticaria), deep dermal wheals (angioneurotic oedema), running nose (rhinitis) and blurred vision. Anaphylactic shock and skin rash (non-thrombocytopenic purpura) may occur.   |                 |                   |               |               |
| <b>15276 Jelly Belly 3D Birthday Cake</b> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>TOXICITY</b></td> <td><b>IRRITATION</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </table>   | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>TOXICITY</b>                           | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |                 |                   |               |               |
| Not Available                             | Not Available   |                 |                   |               |               |

## 15276 Jelly Belly 3D Birthday Cake

| benzyl benzoate                           | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION    |
|---|---|---------------|
|   | 1078 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |               |
|   | Oral (cat) LD50: 2240 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  |               |
|   | Oral (guinea pig) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |               |
|   | Oral (mouse) LD50: 1400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  |               |
|   | Oral (rabbit) LD50: 1680 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |               |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  |               |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> |   |               |
| <b>Legend:</b>                            | 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 |               |

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>BENZYL BENZOATE</b> | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p> <p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect.</p> <p>Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits. Prevention of contact sensitization to fragrances is an important objective of public health risk management.</p> <p>Hands: Contact sensitization may be the primary cause of hand eczema or a complication of irritant or atopic hand eczema. However hand eczema is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical significance of fragrance contact allergy in severe, chronic hand eczema may not be clear.</p> <p>Underarm: Skin inflammation of the armpits may be caused by perfume in deodorants and, if the reaction is severe, it may spread down the arms and to other areas of the body. In individuals who consulted a skin specialist, a history of such first-time symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of perfume allergy.</p> <p>Face: An important manifestation of fragrance allergy from the use of cosmetic products is eczema of the face. In men, after-shave products can cause eczema around the beard area and the adjacent part of the neck. Men using wet shaving as opposed to dry have been shown to have an increased risk of allergic to fragrances.</p> <p>Irritant reactions: Some individual fragrance ingredients, such as citral, are known to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a dose-related contact urticaria (hives) which is not allergic; cinnamal, cinnamic alcohol and Myroxylon pereirae are known to cause hives, but others, including menthol, vanillin and benzaldehyde have also been reported.</p> <p>Pigmentary anomalies: Type IV allergy is responsible for "pigmented cosmetic dermatitis", referring to increased pigmentation on the face and neck. Testing showed a number of fragrance ingredients were associated, including jasmine absolute, ylang-ylang oil, cananga oil, benzyl salicylate, hydroxycitronellal, sandalwood oil, geraniol and geranium oil.</p> <p>Light reactions: Musk ambrette produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in Europe.</p> <p>Furocoumarins (psoralens) in some plant-derived fragrances have caused phototoxic reactions, with redness. There are now limits for the amount of furocoumarins in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur, but are rare.</p> <p>General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eyes and the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eye symptoms by such an exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact allergy to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prohaptens is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a particular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prohaptens or a prohaptens, or both.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptens being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in both activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing prohaptens can be recognized and grouped into chemical classes based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization. QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these substances is complex, especially for those substances that can act both as pre- and prohaptens.</p> <p>For certain benzyl derivatives:</p> <p>The members of this group are rapidly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as conjugates of benzoic acid derivatives. At high dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor amounts of breakdown products. However, no adverse effects have been reported even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were observed on reproduction, foetal development and tumour potential.</p> <p>This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.</p> |
|------------------------|---|

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 meet the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

| 15276 Jelly Belly 3D Birthday Cake | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                    | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| benzyl benzoate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value     | Source |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
|                 | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 1.9mg/L   | 1      |
|                 | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 3.09mg/L  | 2      |
|                 | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.311mg/L | 2      |
|                 | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.065mg/L | 2      |

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Benzyl Derivatives:

Environmental Fate: All members of this group (benzyl, benzoate and 2-hydroxybenzoate (salicylate) esters) contain a benzene ring bonded directly to an oxygenated functional group (aldehyde or ester) that is hydrolysed and/or oxidised to a benzoic acid derivative.

Photodegradation: Benzyl derivatives may undergo photodegradation if exposed to sunlight. The calculated half lives for hydroxyl radical reactions range from 4.7 to 64.5 hours. The calculated photodegradation half-lives for three benzaldehyde derivatives in this chemical category are in the narrow range from 4.7 hours for m-methoxy-p-hydroxybenzaldehyde to 7.2 hours for the less substituted derivative benzaldehyde. The calculated photodegradation half-lives for three benzaldehyde derivatives in this chemical category are in the narrow range from 4.7 hours for m-methoxy-phydroxybenzaldehyde to 7.2 hours for the less substituted derivative benzaldehyde. The relative half-lives reflect the increased reactivity of a phenolic OH group. The methyl, pentyl and benzyl esters of 2-hydroxybenzoic acid have calculated half-lives of 11.6, 7.6, and 7.4 hours, respectively.

Aquatic Fate: Benzaldehydes in this group cannot hydrolyse. However, they are likely to be slowly oxidized to their corresponding acids. The calculated hydrolysis half-lives for esters range from 20 days at pH 8 and 198 days at pH 7 for benzyl acetate to 1.1 years at pH 8 and 10.8 years at pH 7 for methyl p-methylbenzoate.

Ecotoxicity: Benzyl Derivatives are readily biodegradable with low to moderate toxicity for the benzyl derivatives. Benzyl esters and 2-hydroxybenzoate esters (salicylates) exhibit higher acute toxicity to fish than do benzoate esters or benzaldehyde derivatives. Benzaldehyde is moderately toxic to fish. Acute toxicity for aquatic invertebrates parallels that for fish in the benzyl chemical category. Benzoate esters exhibit moderate experimental and calculated acute toxicity to invertebrates.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient      | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| benzyl benzoate | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient      | Bioaccumulation        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| benzyl benzoate | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.97) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient      | Mobility         |
|-----------------|------------------|
| benzyl benzoate | LOW (KOC = 3119) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.



The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.  
Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

| HSR Number | Group Standard   |
|------------|--|
| HSR002578  | Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017 |

#### benzyl benzoate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class   | Quantity (Closed Containers) | Quantity (Open Containers) |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable               | Not Applicable             |

### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Class of substance | Quantities     |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable     | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory            | Status               |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Australia - AIIIC             | Yes                  |
| Australia Non-Industrial Use  | No (benzyl benzoate) |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes                  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (benzyl benzoate) |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes                  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes                  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Yes                  |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes                  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes                  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes                  |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes                  |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes                  |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | Yes                  |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | Yes                  |
| Russia - ARIPS                | Yes                  |

#### Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 16/09/2020 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 16/09/2020 |

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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