

Jojoba Oil (Golden)

jojoba-oil-golden · Version 1.0 · Issued 21 August 2026

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier	Jojoba Oil (Golden)
Veriscents SKU	jojoba-oil-golden
CAS numbers	90045-98-0 and 61789-91-1
EC / EINECS number	289-964-3
INCI name	Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil
Chemical description	Natural liquid wax. A mixture of long-chain wax esters expressed from the seed of <i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> . Despite the common name it is not an oil in the chemical sense: it contains essentially no triglyceride.
Synonyms	Jojoba wax; jojoba seed oil; <i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> seed oil; supplier designation S1270
Recommended use	Raw material for professional use in fragrance work, principally as a carrier and diluent for oil-based compositions, roll-on applications and dilutions for evaluation. Use subject to applicable IFRA Standards and to the cosmetic law of the destination market.
Restrictions on use	For manufacturing, repackaging and professional use only. Not supplied for sale to consumers in the form supplied. No food or ingestion status is established by the source sheet; see Section 15. Not evaluated for use in electronic cigarette or other inhalation-by-design products; see Section 16.

Supplier

Company	Veriscents
Address	30 N. Gould Street, Sheridan, WY 82801, USA
Telephone	+1 877.863.7700
E-mail	support@veriscents.com
Contact	Regulatory Officer
Issued to	

Emergency telephone (24 hours) · +1 800.222.1222

Poison Help, the US national poison control line, funded by HRSA and staffed around the clock. The call is routed to the caller's regional poison center. It provides medical advice on human exposure by ingestion, inhalation, skin contact and eye contact.

This line is not a chemical incident response service. It does not handle spills, fire or transport incidents, and it holds no product-specific information from Veriscents. It does not satisfy 49 CFR 172.604. This material is not regulated as a dangerous good by any transport mode (see Section 14), so no monitored hazmat response number is required for shipment of this SKU.

Provenance

This sheet is prepared by Veriscents from the safety data sheet supplied with the material we repackage: Jedwards International, Inc., Jojoba Oil - Golden (S1270), revised 14 August 2026. Jedwards is a distributor and repacker; the manufacturer of the material is not named on that sheet, so no manufacturer attribution is made here. That sheet is written to the European CLP format and carries no US regulatory content; the extent of the Veriscents contribution is set out in the note at Section 15 and in the sources table at Section 16. Veriscents is the issuing party and is responsible for the content of this sheet.

SECTION 2 — HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance

This substance has been evaluated against the criteria of 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A and B (GHS Rev. 8) and is **not classified** in any physical, health or environmental hazard class. The source sheet reaches the same conclusion under Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP).

Hazard group	Classification
Physical hazards	Not classified
Health hazards	Not classified
Environmental hazards	Not classified

GHS label elements

Pictogram	None — no classification requires one
Signal word	None
Hazard statements	None. No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Precautionary statements	None required. Precautionary statements under Appendix C are assigned on the basis of hazard classification; where there is no classification, no statement is mandated. The handling advice in Sections 7 and 8 is good occupational practice for a combustible wax, not GHS label content.
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known. The material is a combustible liquid of very high flash point and burns only once strongly heated; see Section 5.

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Other hazards

Spilled material leaves a persistent oily film and is very slippery. Absorbent material and rags wetted with the wax should be handled as a housekeeping matter and not left in heaps; see Section 6. The material solidifies at ordinary refrigeration temperatures; see Section 7.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance. A natural liquid wax obtained from jojoba seed.

Chemical name	Identifiers	Concentration
Jojoba (<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>) seed oil	CAS 90045-98-0 and 61789-91-1 · EC 289-964-3 · INCI Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil	100%

No additional ingredient is present which, within the knowledge of the supplier, is classified and contributes to the classification of the substance.

Notes on identity and composition

Two CAS numbers. The source sheet gives both 90045-98-0 and 61789-91-1 without indicating which applies to the material supplied; both are in commercial use for jojoba seed oil. Where a customer's regulatory filing requires a single identifier, confirm which applies from the product specification rather than choosing one from this sheet.

The material is a wax, not a fat. Jojoba is composed of esters of long-chain fatty acids with long-chain fatty alcohols, rather than of glycerol. It contains essentially no triglyceride and no free glycerol. This is the reason for its exceptional oxidative stability as a carrier, and it also bears on the decomposition products discussed in Section 10.

Grade. Golden jojoba is the unrefined material and retains colour and a faint characteristic odour, which can be perceptible in a finished dilution. The source sheet describes the colour as colourless to light yellow, which reads as a refined-grade description and sits oddly against the product name; confirm the appearance and odour specification against the product specification and certificate of analysis before using this material where a neutral carrier is required.

SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice	No known significant effects or critical hazards are expected by any route. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Inhalation	Move the affected person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Flush the affected skin with plenty of water, wash with soap and rinse thoroughly. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and launder before re-use.
Eye contact	Immediately flush the eye with plenty of water, holding the eyelids apart. Check for and remove contact lenses, then continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Most important symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	No known significant effects or critical hazards by ingestion, inhalation, skin contact or eye contact. The source sheet records no specific over-exposure signs for any route. No delayed effects are known.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	No specific data. No specific antidote is known; treat symptomatically.
Notes for the physician	No specific data on the source sheet. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of the material involved. Where the wax has been used as a carrier for other substances, the relevant exposure is to the mixture. Provide this safety data sheet to the physician in attendance.

SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Water applied as a full jet. It is ineffective on a burning wax and may scatter the material; directing water into hot burning oil or wax can cause violent splattering.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Combustible liquid with an open-cup flash point above 240 °C and an ignition point of approximately 338 °C. It presents no explosion hazard and will not ignite at any temperature reached in ordinary handling, but it will burn once strongly heated. Avoid contact with oxidising agents. Combustion produces smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide; the source sheet states that acrolein may be formed at high temperatures (see the note below).
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in positive-pressure mode. Structural firefighting clothing conforming to EN 469, or the equivalent NFPA standard, provides a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.
Fire-fighting instructions	Promptly isolate the scene and remove all persons from the vicinity of the incident. Move containers away from the fire if this can be done without risk, and cool containers that cannot be moved. Contain firewater and keep runoff out of drains and watercourses.

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Note on acrolein

Acrolein is formed on strong heating by dehydration of glycerol, and is the well-known hazard of overheated cooking fats. Jojoba is a wax ester and contains essentially no glycerol, so that pathway is not available to it and the statement appears to have been carried across from a template written for triglyceride oils. Veriscents has retained the warning rather than removing it, because the thermal decomposition of any long-chain ester produces irritating aldehydes and the practical instruction — do not breathe the fumes of the decomposing material — is unchanged either way. The point is recorded so that the statement is not cited as evidence that acrolein has been identified in the fumes of this material.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Observe the usual precautions for handling chemicals. Do not touch or walk through spilled material: it leaves a persistent and very slippery film, and the spill area should be treated as a slip hazard until it has been degreased. Put on the protective equipment given in Section 8.
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and prevent runoff. Avoid contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. The material is not miscible with water and will float and spread on a water surface. Notify the local authority if the material reaches a drain or an aquatic environment.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Small spills: stop the leak if it can be done without risk and move the container from the spill area. The material is not water-soluble, so absorb it with an inert dry material and transfer to an appropriate waste disposal container. Larger spills: stop the leak if it can be done without risk, move the container from the spill area, and prevent entry into sewers, watercourses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect the spillage with non-combustible absorbent such as sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place it in a container for disposal according to local regulations. Clean the residual film from surfaces with soap solution; water alone will not lift it. Dispose of recovered material through a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Oil-wetted absorbent and rags	Do not leave absorbent, rags or wipes wetted with the wax heaped or bunched. Spread them to dry, or place them in a closed metal container, and dispose of them promptly. This is ordinary housekeeping practice for any absorbed oil or wax and is not specific to a hazard of this material.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Observe the usual precautions for handling chemicals. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where the material is handled, stored or processed. Wash hands, forearms and face before eating, drinking or smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities	Store in the original container, protected from direct sunlight, in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and away from food and drink. Keep the container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use; reseal opened containers carefully and keep them upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Store away from oxidising agents. Use appropriate secondary containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Cold storage behaviour	The melting point is in the region of 6 to 7 °C, which is materially higher than for most carrier oils: the material will cloud, thicken and eventually set solid in a cold store, an unheated warehouse in winter, or a chilled shipment. This is a physical change and does not indicate degradation. Warm gently to ambient temperature and mix to homogeneity before use and before drawing a sample for analysis.
Shelf life	As a wax ester rather than a triglyceride, jojoba has no glyceride linkages to hydrolyse and very little unsaturation of the kind that drives rancidity, and it is correspondingly stable in storage. It is not immune to oxidation: keep containers sealed, minimise headspace on part-used containers, protect from light and observe the retest interval on the certificate of analysis.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Component	Occupational exposure limit	Biological limit value
Jojoba (<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>) seed oil	None established. No OSHA PEL, no ACGIH TLV, no NIOSH REL and no other occupational exposure limit is assigned to this substance. The source sheet records the control parameters as not applicable; Veriscents records them as not established, which is the accurate statement.	None established.

Where a process generates a mist, Veriscents suggests controlling to the OSHA limits for particulates not otherwise regulated, 15 mg/m³ total and 5 mg/m³ respirable as an eight-hour time-weighted average, as a working target. That is occupational hygiene guidance from Veriscents, not a limit assigned to this substance by any authority.

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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General ventilation is sufficient for ordinary handling. Use local exhaust ventilation at points where mist or aerosol may be generated, such as spraying, high-shear mixing or heated transfer. Check that emissions from ventilation and process equipment comply with applicable environmental protection requirements.

Eye and face protection

Safety eyewear conforming to ANSI Z87.1, or chemical splash goggles where splashing is foreseeable.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard, where a risk assessment indicates they are necessary. The source sheet records a breakthrough time of more than eight hours for neoprene, nitrile and fluoroelastomer (the source spells the last of these "Vitron", which Veriscents reads as Viton). Select against the actual task, and against the mixture rather than the neat wax where the material is carrying other substances.

Skin and body protection

Select body protection and footwear on the basis of the task and the risks involved. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Respiratory protection

Not required under normal handling with adequate ventilation. Where a risk assessment indicates it is necessary, use a properly fitted air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard, selected on the basis of the anticipated exposure, under a written respiratory protection program meeting 29 CFR 1910.134. The source sheet recommends an organic vapour filter; note that for a material of this volatility the realistic airborne form is a mist, so a particulate filter or a combination cartridge is the appropriate selection.

General hygiene considerations

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling, before eating or smoking, after using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Use appropriate techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Do not eat, drink or store food in the work area.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Appearance	Liquid
Physical state	Liquid at ambient temperature
Colour	Colourless to light yellow as stated on the source sheet; see the note at Section 3
Odour	Faint
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point / freezing point	6 to 7 °C; see the note below this table
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 398 °C
Flash point	> 240 °C (open cup)
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable — the material is a liquid
Flammability or explosive limits, lower and upper	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available. Negligible at ambient temperature.
Vapour density	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Density at 20 °C	approx. 0.863 to 0.873 g/cm ³
Solubility in water	Not miscible
Solubility, other	Miscible with fixed oils and with common fragrance solvents
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	approx. 338 °C (given on the source sheet as the ignition point)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Unknown. The source sheet states that the product does not present an explosion hazard.
Oxidising properties	No data available. Not expected.
Particle characteristics	Not applicable — the material is a liquid
Flammability class	Combustible, NFPA Class IIIB

Note on the melting point

The source sheet gives this value as "< 6 – 7 °C". A less-than sign in front of a range is not meaningful, and Veriscents reads the entry as a melting range of 6 to 7 °C, which is consistent with the behaviour of jojoba and with the value ordinarily quoted for it. The practical consequence is set out in Section 7: the material sets solid in a cold store. A clarification has been requested from the distributor.

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SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity is available for this product.
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	No specific data on the source sheet. Veriscents adds: strong heat and ignition sources, and prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Oxidising agents. Veriscents adds that strong acids and strong bases will hydrolyse the wax esters to the corresponding fatty acids and fatty alcohols.
Hazardous decomposition products	Smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition. The source sheet states that acrolein may be formed at very high temperatures; see the note at Section 5.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Route	Endpoint	Species	Result
Oral	LD50	Rat, male albino	> 21.5 mL/kg, equivalent to approximately > 18,700 mg/kg; see the note below
Dermal	—	—	No data available. Not classified.
Inhalation	—	—	No data available. Not classified.

Notes on the toxicological entries

The oral LD50 is quoted by volume. The source gives more than 21.5 mL/kg, which is a volume dose, whereas the GHS classification cut-offs are expressed by mass. Converting at the density given in Section 9 gives more than roughly 18,700 mg/kg, which is far above the 2,000 mg/kg cut-off for Acute Toxicity Category 4 and confirms that the substance is not classified by the oral route. The conversion is a Veriscents calculation, not source data. The figure should be quoted in its original units when it is passed on.

Read the endpoint table as the source gives it. Several endpoints below are recorded as "not available" rather than as tested and negative. Under both GHS and CLP, an absence of data is not a finding of safety; it means no classification could be triggered. This is a long-established cosmetic ingredient and the conclusions are unsurprising, but this sheet should not be cited as evidence of testing for any endpoint other than acute oral toxicity and irritation.

Information on toxicological effects

Endpoint	Assessment
Skin corrosion / irritation	Non-irritating.
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Non-irritating.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	No data available. Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available. Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	No relevant information available. Not classified.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available. Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	No data available. Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	No data available. Not classified.
Aspiration hazard	No data available. Not classified. The source sheet gives no kinematic viscosity, so the viscosity criterion cannot be checked against it.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	No data available. The substance is not classified as hazardous to the environment and no known significant effects or critical hazards are identified. This does not exclude the possibility that a large or frequent release may harm the environment: a film on a water surface impedes gas exchange and fouls wildlife regardless of the toxicity of the material.
Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential	None.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not PBT. Not vPvB.
Endocrine disrupting properties	No information available.
Other adverse effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal instructions	Do not dispose of significant quantities of waste product through the foul sewer; process them through a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable product through a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of the product, of solutions of it and of any by-products must comply with environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and with any regional or local authority requirements. Waste oil and wax are often accepted for energy recovery; consult the receiving site.
Hazardous waste code	Not established under RCRA. This material is not a listed RCRA hazardous waste and does not exhibit a characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as supplied; its flash point above 240 °C is far above the 60 °C threshold for the ignitability characteristic. This is a Veriscents determination. The waste generator remains responsible for determining the correct classification of the waste at the point of disposal, which may differ if the material has been used, contaminated or blended. Where the wax has been used to dilute a fragrance compound, the classification of the waste follows the compound.
European List of Waste code	13 08 99, oil waste. The classification of the waste is a matter for the end user's own authority. Given for customers disposing of the material within the European Union; it has no application to disposal in the United States.
Packaging	Avoid or minimise the generation of waste packaging wherever possible, and recycle waste packaging where facilities exist. Consider incineration or landfill only where recycling is not feasible. Empty containers and liners retain a wax film; take them to an approved waste handling site.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulation	Classification
DOT (49 CFR)	Not regulated as a dangerous good. The material meets no hazard class definition in 49 CFR Part 173; this is a Veriscents determination, as the source sheet does not address US transport.
IATA / ICAO (air)	Not a dangerous good.
IMDG / IMO (sea)	Not a dangerous good.
ADR (road) / RID (rail)	Not a dangerous good.
UN classification	Not a dangerous good.
UN number, proper shipping name, hazard class, packing group	Not applicable under any mode.
Environmental hazards	Not dangerous for the environment. Not a marine pollutant.
Transport in bulk according to MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code	Not applicable.
Special precautions	None beyond ordinary care in securing and handling the load. The material may set solid in a chilled shipment without harm to the product; see Section 7.
Emergency response information	As the material is not regulated for transport, the 24-hour monitored emergency response telephone number required by 49 CFR 172.604 does not apply to shipments of this SKU.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

The source sheet contains no US regulatory information — read before relying on this section

Section 15 of the Jedwards sheet addresses REACH status and chemical safety assessment only, and its Section 16 reads "No additional information". That sheet is written to the European CLP format and carries no US regulatory content of any kind: no inventory status, no SARA or CERCLA findings, no Proposition 65 statement. Every entry in the US table below is therefore a Veriscents determination made from the identity of the substance, not a finding transcribed from the manufacturer or distributor. Each must be verified against the current lists by the regulatory function before this sheet is issued.

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US federal regulations

Regulation	Status
TSCA Inventory (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)	Listed on the TSCA Inventory.
CERCLA hazardous substance list (40 CFR 302.4)	Not listed.
SARA 302 extremely hazardous substance	Not listed.
SARA 304 emergency release notification	Not regulated.
SARA 311/312 hazard categories	No SARA hazards. The substance carries no GHS classification.
SARA 313 (TRI reporting)	Not listed.
Clean Air Act Section 112 HAP list	Not listed.
Clean Air Act Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130)	Not listed.
Clean Water Act	Not a listed hazardous substance or priority pollutant. Note that a discharge of any oil to navigable waters may engage the Clean Water Act oil provisions independently of the toxicity of the oil.
OSHA regulated carcinogens	Not listed.
FDA	No food, ingestion or drug status is established by the source sheet, and Veriscents makes no such claim. This SKU is supplied for fragrance and cosmetic use. Jojoba wax esters are poorly absorbed by the human gut and jojoba is not a conventional edible oil; confirm the applicable FDA provision independently before any food, flavour or ingestion-related use.

US state regulations

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986). This product does not contain a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at a level requiring a warning. No Proposition 65 warning is required for this material.

Food allergen labelling. Jojoba seed is not a major food allergen under the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act and is not a tree nut for that purpose. No allergen declaration arises from the botanical origin of this material.

European Union

REACH	Exempted from compulsory registration under Annex V, entry 9 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 987/2008, which exempts naturally occurring vegetable oils, fats and waxes that are not chemically modified.
Chemical safety assessment	No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.
EU Cosmetic Regulation 1223/2009, Annex III	Not a declarable fragrance allergen under Annex III. The INCI name for cosmetic ingredient labelling is Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil.

Fragrance industry — IFRA

Jojoba seed oil is not the subject of an IFRA Standard under the 51st Amendment to the IFRA Code of Practice. No IFRA category limit applies to its use, and no restriction, prohibition or specification governs it. This is a statement about IFRA only. Where the material is used as a carrier for a restricted material, the IFRA limit on that restricted material applies to its concentration in the finished consumer product and is unaffected by the carrier. Where an IFRA Certificate of Conformity is published for this SKU it is available from the product page at [veriscents.com](https://www.veriscents.com).

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Veriscents issue date	21 August 2026
Veriscents version	1.0
Veriscents document number	VS-JOJOBA-OIL-GOLDEN-R10
Revision information	First issue under the Veriscents name.
HMIS® and NFPA ratings	Not assigned. The source sheet carries none, and Veriscents does not assign ratings it has not derived.

Inhalation-by-design applications

This material has not been evaluated or tested by Veriscents for any application in which it is deliberately vaporised and inhaled. Inhalation of oils and waxes of this type has been associated with serious lung injury. It is not supplied for that purpose.

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Sources

Source	Document	Version	Date
Jedwards International, Inc. (distributor and repacker)	Safety Data Sheet, Jojoba Oil - Golden (S1270)	Not stated	Revised 14 August 2026
Veriscents	Conversion from CLP to HazCom 2012 format and classification review against GHS Rev. 8 criteria; the whole of the US table in Section 15, the source sheet carrying no US regulatory content; the oral LD50 unit conversion and the endpoint-data note in Section 11; the acrolein note in Section 5; the melting point note in Section 9 and the cold storage and shelf life notes in Section 7; the grade and wax-chemistry notes in Section 3; the respirator filter observation and the control-parameter wording in Section 8; the oil-wetted absorbent note in Section 6; DOT status and NFPA class in Sections 5, 9 and 14; RCRA characterisation in Section 13; the food allergen statement; IFRA status	1.0	21 August 2026

The source sheet carries no version number and is issued by a distributor that does not name the manufacturer of the material. It is, however, the most recently revised of the source documents behind the Veriscents compliance library. The product specification and certificate of analysis, rather than this sheet, govern what is in the container.

Trade marks and affiliation

Jedwards, Jedwards International and BulkNaturalOils.com are marks of Jedwards International, Inc. Veriscents is not affiliated with, endorsed by, or acting as an agent of that company. Viton is a registered mark of The Chemours Company. IFRA is a mark of the International Fragrance Association. HMIS is a registered mark of the American Coatings Association. NFPA is a registered mark of the National Fire Protection Association. CHEMTREC is a registered mark of the American Chemistry Council. These marks are used for identification only.

Abbreviations

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists · CAS Chemical Abstracts Service · CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging · GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals · HAP hazardous air pollutant · HNOC hazards not otherwise classified · INCI International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients · LD50 median lethal dose · NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health · PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic · PEL permissible exposure limit · RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act · REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 · TLV threshold limit value · TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act · vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Disclaimer

Veriscents issues this sheet as the responsible party for its content. It is prepared from the distributor's data identified above together with the review recorded in Section 16, and reflects our knowledge at the date of issue. It describes the material as supplied and does not describe its behaviour in combination with other materials or within any particular process.

The information is guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transport and disposal. It is not a specification and it is not a guarantee of any property, grade, composition or fitness for a particular purpose; refer to the product specification sheet and the certificate of analysis for those. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to assess the suitability and safety of the material in their own processes and finished products, to pass appropriate warnings and handling procedures to everyone who will handle it, and to comply with the law of the markets they supply.

Review triggers for this sheet: a revised source safety data sheet; a change of distributor, manufacturer, origin or grade for this SKU; clarification of the melting point entry noted in Section 9; a change to the classification criteria or to the regulatory listings cited in Section 15; a change of Veriscents contact details; a new IFRA Amendment affecting this material.