

Patchouli Essential Oil

patchouli-essential-oil · Version 1.0 · Issued 28 August 2026

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Patchouli Essential Oil
Catalogue SKU	patchouli-essential-oil
Manufacturer's trade name	PATCHOULI
Botanical source	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth., leaf. Steam distilled. INCI name: Pogostemon Cablin Leaf Oil.
CAS number	8014-09-3 (patchouli oil; the identifier used for TSCA purposes). Also listed as CAS 84238-39-1, EC 282-493-4, <i>Pogostemon cablin</i> , ext.
Substance or mixture	Neat essential oil, supplied undiluted. A natural essential oil is a substance of complex and variable composition; components carrying a hazard classification are listed in Section 3.

1.2 Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

Identified uses	Fragrance ingredient, for professional and industrial formulation of fragrance compounds and finished consumer products.
Uses advised against	Not for ingestion. Not supplied for use undiluted on skin, for inhalation or vaping, or as a finished consumer product. The aspiration hazard in Section 2 makes swallowing this material dangerous.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Veriscents 30 N. Gould Street Sheridan, WY 82801 United States
Telephone	+1 877.863.7700
E-mail	support@veriscents.com
Responsible contact	Regulatory Officer

Issued to

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone (24 h) +1 800.222.1222 — Poison Help, US national poison control

Scope of the emergency number

Poison Help provides medical advice on human exposure — ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye contact — and routes the caller to their regional poison center. It operates around the clock.

It is not a chemical incident response service. It does not handle spills, fire or transport incidents, holds no product-specific information from Veriscents, and does not satisfy 49 CFR 172.604. This SKU is regulated for transport by air and by sea; see Section 14, which records the emergency response contract required before those shipments can be tendered.

Provenance. This sheet is derived from the manufacturer's safety data sheet for the same material and is re-issued under the Veriscents name for a repackaged product. Sources, corrections and departures are set out in Section 16.

SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard class	Category	Hazard statement
Aspiration hazard	Category 1	H304 — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — acute	Category 2	H401 — Toxic to aquatic life
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — long-term	Category 2	H411 — Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Environmental hazard classes fall outside OSHA's jurisdiction under 29 CFR 1910.1200 and are given here for information and for transport purposes. Skin and eye irritation are not classified on the manufacturer's assessment, but the declared component ranges reach the additivity threshold at their upper bound.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word **Danger**

Pictogram	Code	Applies to
Health hazard	GHS08	Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Environment	GHS09	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term Category 2

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Hazard statements

H304 — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H401 — Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 — Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention	P273 — Avoid release to the environment.
Response	P301+P310 — IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P331 — Do NOT induce vomiting. P391 — Collect spillage.
Storage	P405 — Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 — Dispose of contents and container to an approved disposal site, in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Handling precautions beyond the label set — gloves, eye protection, ventilation — are given in Sections 7 and 8. They are good practice for a concentrated essential oil whether or not the mixture meets a classification threshold for irritation.

2.3 Other hazards

The material is a combustible liquid with a flash point above 93 °C. It is not a flammable liquid and is not classified for any physical hazard. The manufacturer's sheet contains a contradictory flammability statement; see Section 16, correction 1. No PBT or vPvB assessment has been performed.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The material is neat *Pogostemon cablin* leaf oil, supplied undiluted and without carrier or diluent. Components of that oil carrying a hazard classification, as declared by the manufacturer:

Component	CAS / EC	Concentration	Classification
Patchouli alcohol (patchoulol)	5986-55-0 EC 227-807-2	5–10 %	Aquatic Acute 2 (H401); Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
α-Bulnesene	3691-11-0	1–5 %	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315); Eye Irrit. 2A (H319); Asp. Tox. 1 (H304)
α-Guaiene	3691-12-1	1–5 %	Asp. Tox. 1 (H304); Skin Irrit. 2 (H315); Eye Irrit. 2A (H319)
α-Cedrene	469-61-4 EC 207-418-4	0.1–1 %	Asp. Tox. 1 (H304); Aquatic Acute 1 (H400, M = 10); Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410, M = 10); Skin Irrit. 2 (H315)

What this table does and does not cover

The manufacturer's sheet withholds composition under the trade secret provision at 29 CFR 1910.1200(i). Veriscents does not assert trade secret protection over the identity of a single-botanical essential oil, and states it plainly above: this is neat patchouli oil.

The table lists only those constituents the manufacturer declares with a hazard classification, which together account for roughly 7 % to 21 % of the oil. The balance is chiefly unclassified sesquiterpenes and is not itemised. Two consequences follow. The declared patchoulol range of 5–10 % is lower than the 27–35 % usually reported for steam-distilled patchouli oil, which is worth reconciling with the supplier. And a customer calculating EU allergen declarations needs the trace constituents quantified.

SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

Inhalation	Move the affected person to fresh air, keep them warm and at rest. Obtain medical attention if discomfort continues.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash it before reuse or dispose of it safely. Wash the affected skin with plenty of running water and soap; shower or bathe if the contact was extensive. Get medical advice if irritation develops or persists.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, holding the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting — the material is an aspiration hazard and vomiting may draw it into the lungs. Rinse the mouth. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention immediately and show this safety data sheet or the product label.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, acute and delayed

The manufacturer reports no data. The significant effect is aspiration: if swallowed material reaches the airways it can cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be delayed by several hours and can be fatal. Prolonged skin contact with concentrated essential oils may cause irritation.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment

No specific antidote is known. Where ingestion is suspected, aspiration risk should govern management and gastric lavage or induced emesis avoided unless directed by a poison centre. Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media	Suitable: water spray or fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol-resistant foam. Unsuitable: a direct high-volume water jet, which may spread burning material and carry contaminated run-off into drains.
5.2 Special hazards	Burning produces heavy smoke. Do not breathe combustion or explosion gases. The manufacturer identifies no specific decomposition products; combustion of an organic material of this type would be expected to liberate carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds. Fire-water run-off is a pollution hazard because the material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
5.3 Advice for fire-fighters	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Move undamaged containers from the hazard area if it is safe to do so. Collect contaminated extinguishing media separately and do not discharge it to drains.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions	Move people away from the spill and wear the protective equipment described in Section 8. Avoid inhalation of vapour and mist and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Spilled material makes floors slippery.
6.2 Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into drains, surface water, groundwater and soil. This material is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment and is a marine pollutant; a release reaching water may be reportable to state or local authorities.
6.3 Containment and clean-up	Contain the spill and absorb it with sand or another inert organic absorbent. Collect the absorbed material into a labelled, closable container for disposal in accordance with Section 13. Wash the residue from the surface with water, and prevent the washings entering drains.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling	Avoid contact with skin and eyes and avoid inhaling vapours and mists. Do not eat or drink while working, and change contaminated clothing before entering eating areas. Before transferring the material, confirm the receiving container holds no incompatible residue. Do not reuse empty containers before they have been cleaned. See Section 8 for protective equipment.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage	Store in the original tightly closed container in an adequately ventilated place, away from heat and direct sunlight. The manufacturer identifies no incompatible materials and states no storage temperature; ambient warehouse conditions are appropriate. Secondary containment is advisable given the aquatic hazard classification. The material thickens with age, which is normal for this class of oil and not a defect.
7.3 Specific end uses	Fragrance compounding. Use in accordance with good manufacturing and industrial hygiene practice.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Basis	Value
OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL)	None established
ACGIH threshold limit value (TLV)	None established
NIOSH recommended exposure limit (REL)	None established
Biological limit values	None established
DNEL / PNEC	No values available from the manufacturer

The manufacturer records control parameters as “data not available”. No occupational exposure limit has been established for this material or its declared components by OSHA, ACGIH or NIOSH; the entries above state that explicitly rather than leaving the question open.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls	General room ventilation is normally sufficient for handling at ambient temperature. Provide local exhaust ventilation where mist, spray or warm vapour is generated, and use closed transfer where practical. Provide eyewash facilities in the handling area.
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields, or goggles where splashing is possible. The manufacturer regards eye protection as unnecessary for normal use; Veriscents recommends it as standard practice for decanting concentrated oils.
Skin protection	Protective gloves giving comprehensive protection — PVC, neoprene, rubber or nitrile. Breakthrough time has not been determined for this material; confirm glove selection with the glove supplier for the actual contact conditions. Wear clothing that covers exposed skin, such as cotton, rubber, PVC or Viton.
Respiratory protection	Not normally required where ventilation is adequate. Where mist or vapour cannot be controlled, use an approved respirator with an organic-vapour cartridge under a written programme meeting 29 CFR 1910.134.
Environmental exposure controls	Do not allow the product to enter drains or watercourses. Use secondary containment during transfer and decanting.

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SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value	Property	Value
Physical state	Liquid	Vapour pressure (20 °C)	0.012 mm Hg
Appearance and colour	Yellow to bright yellow	Relative density	Not determined — see note below
Odour	Characteristic (the manufacturer states only "conform")	Specific gravity (20 °C)	Not determined — see note below
Odour threshold	Not determined	Refractive index (20 °C)	Not determined — see note below
pH	Not determined	Solubility in water	Not determined
Melting / freezing point	Not determined	Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water	Not determined
Initial boiling point / range	Not determined	Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Flash point	> 93 °C / 200 °F	Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Evaporation rate	Not determined	Viscosity	Not determined
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined	Explosive / oxidising properties	Not determined; neither is expected
Vapour density	Not determined	VOC content (CARB method 310)	0.530 %

Density and refractive index — why three fields are blank

The manufacturer's sheet reports a relative density of 1.091 g/mL, a specific gravity of 1.093 and a refractive index of 1.459. Those figures are not carried forward as data on this sheet. Neat patchouli oil is lighter than water: ISO 3757 gives a relative density of 0.952–0.975 and a refractive index of 1.5050–1.5150 at 20 °C, and commercial specifications sit in the same band. A figure above 1.09 does not describe this material, and even a high-patchoulol distilled fraction reaches only about 1.005.

The three reported figures are internally consistent with one another, so this is not a single mistyped digit; it reads as data belonging to another record. Veriscents has neither reproduced them nor substituted the ISO range, since the ISO figures are a specification the material should meet rather than a measurement of this lot. The fields are stated as not determined and will be completed from goods-in measurement — a hydrometer and a refractometer reading.

The low VOC figure is not anomalous: at a vapour pressure of 0.012 mm Hg the bulk of the material meets the CARB definition of a low vapour pressure compound and falls outside the regulatory VOC count.

9.2 Other information

Miscibility, fat solubility, conductivity and substance-group properties: no data available.

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions. No reactivity hazard is identified.
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under the storage and handling conditions described in Section 7. The material darkens and thickens with age; this is a normal ageing characteristic, not decomposition.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	None known.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Heat, ignition sources and prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.
10.5 Incompatible materials	None identified by the manufacturer.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal storage conditions. See Section 5 for combustion.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure are skin and eye contact and accidental ingestion. The mixture has not been tested as a whole; the classification below is the manufacturer's assessment of the preparation.

Endpoint	Result
Acute toxicity	Not classified — based on available data the criteria are not met. No LD50 or ATE values are provided
Skin corrosion / irritation	Not classified — but see the note below
Serious eye damage / irritation	Not classified — but see the note below
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not classified — based on available data the criteria are not met
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	Not classified. No component is listed by IARC, NTP, NIOSH or OSHA as a carcinogen
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
STOT — single exposure	Not classified

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Endpoint	Result
STOT — repeated exposure	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	Classified — Asp. Tox. 1 (H304). May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Note on the irritation endpoints. Three declared components carry Skin Irrit. 2 and two carry Eye Irrit. 2A. At the upper bound of the declared ranges those components sum to about 11 % and 10 % respectively, which reaches the 10 % additivity threshold at which the mixture would be classified for skin and eye irritation. The manufacturer's conclusion of "not classified" holds only if the actual concentrations sit below the top of the declared ranges. Confirmation has been requested. Section 8 already specifies gloves and eye protection, so the handling advice does not change either way.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity	No ecological studies have been conducted on the mixture. It is classified Aquatic Acute 2 (H401) and Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411) on the basis of its components. For α -cedrene the manufacturer reports an EC50 of 0.044 mg/L to <i>Daphnia</i> over 48 hours; that component also carries an acute and chronic multiplying factor of 10, and drives the mixture classification despite being present at no more than 1 %.
12.2 Persistence and degradability	No data available.
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
12.4 Mobility in soil	No data available.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No assessment has been performed.
12.6 Other adverse effects	Classified as a marine pollutant for transport, with patchouli alcohol named as the toxic component most present; see Section 14. Do not allow the product to reach drains, surface water or groundwater.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods	Recover where possible. Otherwise send to an authorised disposal plant or for incineration under controlled conditions, in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge to drains, watercourses or soil.
Container disposal	Empty containers retain residue. Do not reuse them before cleaning. Send them to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
RCRA status	This material is not a listed hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261 subpart D. It does not meet the RCRA characteristic of ignitability, its flash point being above 60 °C. The waste generator remains responsible for characterising the waste as generated, including any contamination introduced in use.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulation	14.1 UN number	14.2 UN proper shipping name	14.3 Class	14.4 PG
DOT (49 CFR), ground	Not regulated in non-bulk	—	—	—
IATA / ICAO TI (air)	UN 3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (patchouli alcohol, α -cedrene)	9	III
IMDG (sea)	UN 3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (patchouli alcohol, α -cedrene)	9	III
ADR / RID / ADN	UN 3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (patchouli alcohol, α -cedrene)	9	III

14.5 Environmental hazards	Marine pollutant: yes. Toxic component most present: patchouli alcohol.
14.6 Special precautions for user	The manufacturer states that in containers of 119 gallons or less the product is not regulated by DOT for ground transportation. That matches 49 CFR 171.4, under which a marine pollutant in a non-bulk packaging is outside the Hazardous Materials Regulations when it is not carried by vessel; 119 gallons is the non-bulk threshold. Domestic ground shipments of catalogue pack sizes therefore move as non-regulated freight. Air and ocean shipments require the UN 3082 entry above, marine pollutant marking and a dangerous goods declaration.
14.7 Transport in bulk under MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code	Not applicable. Veriscents does not ship this material in bulk.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States

TSCA	Patchouli oil, CAS 8014-09-3, is listed on the TSCA section 8(b) Inventory. The manufacturer's sheet does not state inventory status.
SARA 302 / 304	No declared component is listed as an extremely hazardous substance.
SARA 313	No declared component is listed as a toxic chemical subject to reporting.
CERCLA	No reportable quantity assigned to the declared components.
California Proposition 65	The manufacturer states that no component is listed under Proposition 65, and no declared component appears on the OEHHA list checked at the issue date of this sheet. This conclusion covers the declared components only; the balance of the composition has not been disclosed.

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Fragrance-sector and international	
IFRA	Patchouli oil is not itself the subject of an IFRA Standard under the 51st Amendment, and no Veriscents certificate of conformity is issued for this SKU on that basis. Genuine patchouli oil does carry traces of restricted constituents — typically eugenol, citral, cinnamal, coumarin, limonene and linalool, each well below 0.1 % — which contribute to a compound's totals. A supplier statement quantifying them should be obtained before customers rely on this SKU in IFRA calculations.
EU Regulation 1223/2009	Naturally occurring linalool, limonene and eugenol in patchouli oil are Annex III declarable allergens, requiring declaration above 0.001 % in leave-on and 0.01 % in rinse-off cosmetic products. Their levels in this material have not been supplied, so no allergen statement can be issued for this SKU yet.
Canada	This sheet is prepared to the United States Hazard Communication Standard. Classification under the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations has not been assessed.

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

Document number	VS-PATCHOULI-ESSENTIAL-OIL-R10
Version	1.0
Issue date	28 August 2026
Supersedes	None. This is the first revision under the Veriscents name.
Prepared by	Regulatory Officer, Veriscents
Next review	On completion of goods-in measurement of the physical constants, and on any new IFRA Amendment, revised manufacturer sheet, change of supplier, change of Veriscents contact details, or regulatory change affecting classification or declaration thresholds.

Provenance

Prepared from the manufacturer's safety data sheet *PATCHOULI*, Palette Naturals, prepared 31 March 2023, six pages, which states that it cancels and supersedes any prior release. Classification, hazard and precautionary statement text, component data and physical values are reproduced exactly; prose is rewritten. Sections that the source leaves thin — the full precautionary set, exposure limits, TSCA, RCRA, the IFRA and EU allergen position — are supplied by Veriscents.

Corrections and departures from the source document

#	Item	Treatment
1	The source's final page states "OSHA Flammability: Flammable liquid — Class IB". A Class IB liquid has a flash point below 23 °C. The same document reports a flash point above 93 °C and rates NFPA and HMIS flammability as 1, "combustible if heated".	Not reproduced. The material is a combustible liquid, not a flammable one, and Section 2.3 says so. Reproducing the Class IB statement would have misdescribed the fire hazard by roughly 70 °C and could have driven wrong storage and transport decisions.
2	The source assigns HMIS and NFPA health ratings of 0, "minimal hazard", for a product it simultaneously classifies Asp. Tox. 1 with the signal word Danger.	The HMIS and NFPA ratings are not reproduced. They are not required by 29 CFR 1910.1200 and this pair is inconsistent with the GHS classification on the same document.
3	The precautionary set is incomplete: P501 is omitted for the aspiration hazard, and P273 and P391 for the aquatic classification.	The missing statements are added in Section 2.2, derived from the classification.
4	Section 8 control parameters read "Data not available".	Restated as "None established" for OSHA, ACGIH and NIOSH. An absent limit and an unresearched limit are different statements.
5	Section 10 gives "Chemical stability: Data not Available" while the adjacent reactivity entry states the material is stable under normal conditions.	Resolved to stable, consistent with the reactivity entry and with the absence of any identified incompatibility.
6	Section 9 records "Odour: Conform".	Restated as characteristic. "Conform" is a quality-control verdict against an unstated reference, not a description of the material. Odour conformity is reported per lot on the certificate of analysis.
7	Relative density, specific gravity and refractive index fall well outside the ISO 3757 ranges for oil of patchouli and appear to belong to a different material.	Not reproduced as data. Section 9 states the three fields as not determined, records the manufacturer's figures and the ISO ranges in a note, and neither corrects the values nor substitutes literature ones.
8	The manufacturer's emergency number is their own third-party emergency response account.	Replaced with the Poison Help line, which is available to Veriscents customers, with its scope stated in Section 1. The transport emergency gap is recorded in Section 14.

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Key to abbreviations and full text of statements

Abbreviation	Meaning
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard — Category 1
Aquatic Acute 1 / 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard — Category 1 / 2
Aquatic Chronic 1 / 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard — Category 1 / 2
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage / eye irritation — Category 2A
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion / irritation — Category 2
M-factor	Multiplying factor applied to a highly toxic component when classifying a mixture for aquatic hazard
EC50	Concentration producing an effect in 50 % of a test population
ISO 3757	International standard specifying characteristics of oil of patchouli
LVP	Low vapour pressure, as defined for VOC accounting by CARB
STOT SE / RE	Specific target organ toxicity, single / repeated exposure
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Veriscents is the issuing party for this safety data sheet and is the responsible party for its accuracy. The information given is based on the source named above and on the state of our knowledge at the issue date. It describes the product in respect of safety requirements only and is not a specification, a guarantee of properties, or an authorisation to use the product in any particular application. The purchaser is responsible for determining suitability for their own process, for compliance with the regulations applying to their finished product, and for the safety of their own personnel.