

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

ZHONGSHAN SOUTH STAR ARTS & CRAFTS MANUFACTURING CO LTD

SDS No.: HKGH0216470401 S1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 21/07/2017

Print Date: 28/07/2017

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB
Synonyms	Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA, Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA, Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA, Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA, Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Indoor - Candle
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ZHONGSHAN SOUTH STAR ARTS & CRAFTS MANUFACTURING CO LTD
Address	No.7,Shunye Road, Shenwan Village, Banfu Town Zhongshan City, Guangdong, P.R. China
Telephone	(86)0760-28162828
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	service@zhongnamcandle.com / fanny@zhongnamcandle.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ZHONGSHAN SOUTH STAR ARTS & CRAFTS MANUFACTURING CO LTD
Emergency telephone numbers	(86)0760-28162828 (Operation hours: 09:00-17:00)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]	Not Classified
---	----------------

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
----------------------------	----------------

SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
--------------------	-----------------------

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Supplemental Information

Contains 3-Phenylacrylaldehyde; 2-Methoxy-4-prop-1-en-1-ylphenol. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure.
May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.64742-51-4 2.265-154-5 3.Not Available 4.01-2119487943-22-XXXX, 01-2119480133-46-XXXX, 01-2119488076-30-XXXX, 01-2119913039-42-XXXX	95-98	<u>Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated</u>	Not Classified (substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-4	<u>Fragrance (AR558420)</u>	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Hazard Category 2 (H319), Skin corrosion/irritation Hazard Category 2 (H315), Skin Sensitizer Category 1 (H317), Aquatic Chronic Hazard Category 2 (H411)
1.104-55-2 2.203-213-9 3.Not Available 4.01-2119935242-45-XXXX	0.01-0.04	<u>cinnamaldehyde (cinnamal) (as part of fragrance)</u>	Acute toxicity (dermal) Hazard Category 4 (H312), Skin corrosion/irritation Hazard Category 2 (H315), Skin Sensitizer Category 1A (H317), Serious eye damage/eye irritation Hazard Category 2 (H319)

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

1.97-54-1 2.202-590-7 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.01-0.03	<u>isoeugenol</u> (as part of fragrance)	Acute toxicity (oral) Hazard Category 4 (H302), Acute toxicity (dermal) Hazard Category 4 (H312), Skin corrosion/irritation Hazard Category 2 (H315), Skin Sensitizer Category 1A (H317), Serious eye damage/eye irritation Hazard Category 2 (H319)
--	-----------	---	--

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. <p>For THERMAL burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT remove contact lens ▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. ▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. ▶ DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. ▶ DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. ▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. ▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. ▶ DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. ▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. ▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. ▶ Reassure. ▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. ▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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). ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit corrosive fumes.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.) ▶ It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns. ▶ Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ 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) ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated	Paraffin wax, fume	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated	Paraffin, n-	6 mg/m3	66 mg/m3	400 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
cinnamaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available
isoeugenol	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!!</p> <p>Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
8.2.2. Personal protection	See below

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. ▶ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ polychloroprene. ▶ nitrile rubber. ▶ butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. ▶ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. ▶ CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating. ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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 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)

For molten materials:

76a-p()

- ▶ 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.

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid (Cream)		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	58-60	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	341-665	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	317	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. N-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than isoparaffins or cycloparaffins. Results of extraction and migration tests that have been performed on waxes and wax-bearing products indicate that hydrocarbon waxes consumed in the diet are unlikely to be absorbed or metabolized in detectable or significant amounts.</p> <p>Hydrocarbon waxes are less likely to be toxic than hydrocarbon oils.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Molten material is capable of causing burns.</p> <p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.</p> <p>Implantation studies in rats show that paraffin oils may cause tumours. As a general rule, the highly refined paraffins are believed to contain less suspect polyaromatic hydrocarbons than less refined grades or waxes derived from naphthenic base-stocks.</p>

<p>Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB</p>		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
<p>Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated</p>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

cinnamaldehyde	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2220 mg/kgE	Skin (human): 40 mg/48h SEVERE
isoeugenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1560 mg/kgE	Skin (g.pig): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin (man) 16 mg/48h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE

PARAFFIN WAXES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED	<p>"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as "paraffinoma" have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes. Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.</p> <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.</p> <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:</p> <p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.</p> <p>Tumorigenic in rats</p>
CINNAMALDEHYDE	<p>Animal testing suggests that the toxicity through swallowing cinnamyl aldehyde derivatives is very low. The potential for toxicity through skin exposure is similarly low.</p> <p>Cinnamaldehyde and its alkyl-substituted derivatives do not directly cause mutations or genetic damage. However, animal testing suggests that they may result in poor development of the skull and kidney in the foetus.</p> <p>These substances are generally regarded as safe. Cinnamyl derivatives are natural components of certain foods, and are found in greater amounts there than in flavouring substances. They are rapidly absorbed, broken down and eliminated in the human body, and do not have significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations.</p>
ISOEUGENOL	<p>For isoeugenol:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Studies on animals and humans demonstrate that isoeugenol is a skin sensitiser of moderate allergenic potency.. This is substantiated by clinical data that show widespread underlying allergy to isoeugenol although very few cases of allergy are clearly attributable to the presence of isoeugenol in any specific consumer products.</p> <p>Isoeugenol is rapidly metabolised and eliminated. Oral toxicokinetic studies show no signs of metabolic saturation.</p> <p>Somnolence, coma recorded. ADI: 0.2 mg/kg/day NOEL: 500 mg/kg/day</p>

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

CINNAMALDEHYDE & ISOEUGENOL	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.
CINNAMALDEHYDE & ISOEUGENOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
CINNAMALDEHYDE & ISOEUGENOL	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 conjugal 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.
CINNAMALDEHYDE & ISOEUGENOL	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 prehapten 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 prehapten or a prohaptent, or both.
CINNAMALDEHYDE & ISOEUGENOL	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

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 Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB					
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated					
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

cinnamaldehyde	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	12.616mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	94.713mg/L	3
isoeugenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9.594mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	21.684mg/L	3

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cinnamaldehyde	LOW	LOW
isoeugenol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cinnamaldehyde	LOW (BCF = 10)
isoeugenol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.04)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cinnamaldehyde	LOW (KOC = 102.4)
isoeugenol	LOW (KOC = 1124)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable										
14.2.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable										
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Class	Not Applicable										
Subrisk	Not Applicable										
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable										
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable										
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable										
Classification code	Not Applicable										
Hazard Label	Not Applicable										
Special provisions	Not Applicable										
Limited quantity	Not Applicable										

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

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable														
14.2.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	Not Applicable								
ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	Not Applicable														
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable														
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
Special provisions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														

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

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable				
14.2.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	Not Applicable	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
IMDG Class	Not Applicable				
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1.UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2.UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PARAFFIN WAXES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED(64742-51-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

CINNAMALDEHYDE(104-55-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

ISOEUGENOL(97-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

Continued...

Tesco Sweet Clementine Tin ZNE0112127AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Metallic filled candle ZNE0218138AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Scented Tealights ZNE0217158AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Filled House ZNE0111701AA; Tesco Sweet Clementine Gel Inclusion Candle ZNE0111677AB

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

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.

End of SDS