



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BUDDHAWOOD OIL

Eremophila mitchellii | Essential Oil | GHS / Globally Harmonised System

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Buddhawood Oil
Other Names	Buddha Wood Oil, Desert Rosewood Oil, False Sandalwood Oil
Botanical Name	Eremophila mitchellii
CAS Number	92457-17-5
Product Type	Natural essential oil — raw material / ingredient
Intended Use	Fragrance ingredient, cosmetic ingredient, aromatherapy, perfumery (base note / fixative)
Supplier	Sandal Oils Australia
Phone	+61 404 833 252
Email	info@sandaloilsau.com
Emergency Contact	Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26 (24 hours)
SDS Version	1.1 Issue Date: 2026-05-29 Review Date: 2027-05-29

SECTION 2 — HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification (GHS Rev. 9 / Safe Work Australia)

Note on Skin Sensitisation: No EU-listed fragrance allergens were detected in this batch. The principal constituents (eremophilone sesquiterpene ketones) have no published RIFM sensitisation data. Buddhawood oil is not currently classified as a skin sensitizer under GHS; however, formulators should exercise caution and conduct their own risk assessment for leave-on skin contact applications at high concentrations, given the absence of safety data for the eremophilone class.

Hazard Class	Category	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Flammable Liquid	Category 4	WARNING	H227 — Combustible liquid (flash point 100–102°C, confirmed)
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1	DANGER	H304 — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements

- P102 — Keep out of reach of children.
- P261 — Avoid breathing vapours/mist.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
- P301+P310 — IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P302+P352 — IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P333+P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P370+P378 — In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical or foam to extinguish.
- P405 — Store locked up.
- P501 — Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Buddhawood Oil is a Natural Complex Substance (NCS/UVCB) obtained by steam distillation of *Eremophila mitchellii* heartwood. Principal identified constituents by GC-FID (ARL Job A26-00-1105, DB-35 column):

Constituent	CAS No.	Area%	IFRA Status	EU Allergen
eremophilone	20071-19-6	33.57	Not listed	No
hydroxy eremophilone	—	26.25	Not listed	No
hydroxy dihydro eremophilone	—	14.15	Not listed	No
eremophila-1,11-dien-9-one	—	5.07	Not listed	No
C15H20O2 (CAS 669064-29-3)	669064-29-3	4.76	Not listed	No
neo intermedeol	—	1.40	Not listed	No
eremophilene	—	1.29	Not listed	No
alpha-selinene	—	0.48	Not listed	No
trans-9-oxo-eremophilane	—	0.08	Not listed	No
Unidentified balance	—	~12.95	Not assessed	Not assessed

SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

- **Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- **Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice.
- **Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- **Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting — aspiration hazard. Immediately call a Poisons Information Centre (Australia: 13 11 26) or doctor. Rinse mouth with water. If unconscious, place in recovery position.

Most important symptoms: Aspiration hazard if ingested. Potential for skin/eye irritation on prolonged contact. No specific sensitisation hazard identified from known constituents.

SECTION 5 — FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- **Suitable extinguishing media:** CO₂, dry chemical powder, foam, water fog/mist.
- **Unsuitable extinguishing media:** High-pressure water jet (may spread fire).
- **Specific hazards:** Combustible liquid — flash point 100–102°C (confirmed). Not readily ignitable at ambient temperatures. Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and irritating organic vapours.
- **Protective equipment:** Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- **Personal precautions:** Wear appropriate PPE (gloves, eye protection). Remove ignition sources. Ensure adequate ventilation.
- **Environmental precautions:** Prevent entry into drains, waterways, or soil. Essential oils are toxic to aquatic organisms at low concentrations.
- **Containment and clean-up:** Due to high viscosity, material may be scooped up directly or absorbed with inert material (vermiculite, dry sand). Place in labelled waste containers for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

- Handle in a well-ventilated area away from ignition sources. Flash point 100–102°C — not readily ignitable at ambient temperatures.
- Material is thick and viscous — gentle warming (to ~40°C) may be required to facilitate pouring. Do not overheat.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear nitrile or chemical-resistant gloves.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

Storage:

- Store in a cool (15–25°C), dry, well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight and heat sources.
- Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in original container (amber glass preferred).
- Keep away from oxidising agents, strong acids, and ignition sources. Flash point 100–102°C — low fire risk at ambient temperatures.
- Shelf life: Approximately 3–5 years when stored correctly. The high sesquiterpene ketone content contributes to good oxidative stability.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits	No specific OEL established for Buddhawood Oil or its principal constituents (eremophilone class) in Australia or internationally. Apply good occupational hygiene practices.
Engineering Controls	Use in well-ventilated areas. Local exhaust ventilation recommended for industrial-scale handling.
Respiratory Protection	Not normally required for small-scale handling in ventilated areas. For prolonged exposure or large volumes: half-face respirator with organic vapour cartridge (AS/NZS 1716).
Hand Protection	Nitrile gloves (minimum 0.1mm thickness) or chemical-resistant gloves. Note: material is highly viscous — gloves should be checked for integrity.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles where splashing is possible (AS/NZS 1337).
Skin Protection	Lab coat or protective clothing. Avoid prolonged skin contact given the absence of sensitisation data for eremophilone constituents.
Environmental Controls	Prevent release to drains or waterways.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Thick, viscous liquid — may require gentle warming for handling
Colour	Deep amber to brown
Odour	Woody, balsamic, slightly smoky, earthy — with strong fixative properties
Odour Threshold	Not determined
Relative Density	Not determined for this batch — typical essential oil range ~0.90–1.00
Refractive Index	Not determined for this batch
Flash Point	100–102°C (confirmed, Pensky-Martens closed cup) — Combustible liquid (H227, Category 4)
Boiling Point	Not determined (complex mixture)
Vapour Pressure	Very low at room temperature (thick, viscous oil)
Solubility in Water	Practically insoluble
Solubility in Ethanol	Soluble in ethanol and fixed oils
Viscosity	High — thick, viscous liquid. Gentle warming to ~40°C facilitates handling.
pH	Not applicable (non-aqueous)
GC Sum Identified Peaks	87.05% Unidentified balance: ~12.95%
Autoignition Temperature	Not determined
Oxidising Properties	Not oxidising
Explosive Properties	Not explosive

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific reactivity hazards known under normal conditions.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions. The sesquiterpene ketone-rich composition is expected to confer good oxidative stability relative to terpene-rich oils.
Conditions to Avoid	Temperatures above flash point (100–102°C), direct sunlight, open flames, and ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents, strong acids, strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and irritating organic vapours.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 not established for the whole oil or its principal constituents (eremophilone class). Aspiration hazard (H304) if swallowed.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	Not determined. Expected to be low based on physicochemical properties.
Skin Irritation	May cause mild irritation on prolonged or repeated contact. Not classified as a primary irritant.
Eye Irritation	May cause mild transient irritation. Not classified.
Skin Sensitisation	No EU-listed allergens detected. No known RIFM sensitisation data for eremophilone or principal constituents. No GHS sensitisation classification assigned. Formulators should exercise precaution for leave-on skin contact applications at high concentrations.
Respiratory Sensitisation	Not classified. No evidence of respiratory sensitisation.
Carcinogenicity	No constituents are known or suspected carcinogens.
Reproductive Toxicity	No evidence of reproductive toxicity. Insufficient data for full assessment.
Aspiration Hazard	DANGER (H304) — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Do not induce vomiting. Note: high viscosity may reduce (but does not eliminate) aspiration risk.
Tisserand & Young	No known safety issues identified for Buddhawood oil (<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>) — consistent with absence of common sensitising allergens and phototoxic furocoumarins.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity	No specific ecotoxicity data available for Buddhawood Oil or the eremophilone class. As with other essential oils, avoid release to waterways, drains, or soil.
Persistence	Biodegradability data not available for principal constituents. Sesquiterpene ketones are expected to be moderately biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation	Low bioaccumulation potential expected based on molecular weight and physical properties.
Mobility in Soil	Low water solubility and high viscosity limit mobility. Expected to adsorb to soil particles.
Other Adverse Effects	Avoid large-scale environmental release. No ozone-depleting potential.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations (Australian Dangerous Goods Code and relevant state EPA requirements).
- Do not pour down drains, into waterways, or onto soil.
- Small quantities: may be absorbed in inert material and disposed of as chemical waste at an approved facility.
- Container disposal: empty containers may retain residues due to high viscosity — treat as product waste. Rinse with a suitable solvent before disposal. Do not reuse containers for food or personal care products.
- Contact your local council or waste authority for approved disposal options.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport. Flash point confirmed at 100–102°C (Pensky-Martens closed cup). Under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code, 8th Edition) and IMDG/IATA regulations, flammable liquids with a flash point >60°C are not classified as Class 3 Dangerous Goods. No UN number, hazard class, or packing group

UN Number	Not applicable — not classified as Dangerous Goods (flash point >60°C)
Proper Shipping Name	Not applicable
Hazard Class	Not applicable
Packing Group	Not applicable
Australian ADG Code	Not classified as Dangerous Goods. Flash point 100–102°C (confirmed) — exceeds 60°C threshold for Class 3 classification.
Road / Rail (Australia)	No special dangerous goods requirements. Normal freight conditions apply. Secure containers to prevent spillage.
Sea Transport (IMDG)	Not classified as Marine Pollutant under IMDG. Flash point >60°C — not subject to Class 3 IMDG requirements. Exercise caution — avoid release to marine environments.
Air Transport (IATA)	Not classified as flammable liquid under IATA DGR. Normal air cargo conditions apply. Confirm with freight forwarder for specific airline requirements.
Special Precautions	High viscosity — secure containers upright to prevent spillage during transport. Store away from direct heat sources.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian AICIS	Buddhawood Oil (CAS 92457-17-5) — confirm current listing status on the Australian Industrial Chemicals Inventory (AICIS) and any introduction notification requirements.
TGA	For use in listed therapeutic goods or cosmetics, comply with TGA requirements and the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019.

EU Cosmetics Regulation	EU Cosmetics Regulation (EC) 1223/2009 — no EU Annex III listed allergens detected above declarable thresholds. No mandatory allergen label disclosure required on this basis.
IFRA	No constituents subject to IFRA 51st Amendment restriction. See IFRA Conformity Statement IFRA-CS-BUDDHAWOOD-001 for full assessment.
Poisons Standard (Aus)	Not specifically scheduled. Confirm current Poisons Standard scheduling if intended for therapeutic or consumer product use.
REACH (EU)	CAS 92457-17-5 — check current REACH registration status with your EU importer/representative.
GHS Classification	H304 (Aspiration Hazard Cat.1), H227 (Combustible Liquid Cat.4, flash point 100–102°C confirmed). No skin sensitisation classification assigned.
Transport (ADG/IMDG/IATA)	NOT classified as Dangerous Goods. Flash point 100–102°C confirmed — exceeds 60°C threshold for Class 3 Flammable Liquid classification.
SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION	
SDS Prepared By	Sandal Oils Australia, based on GC-FID analytical data (ARL Job A26-00-1105-0001, 29 April 2026)
Version	1.1
Issue Date	2026-05-29
Previous Version	1.0 Issued: 2026-05-28
Review Date	2027-05-29 or upon receipt of updated analytical data or regulatory changes
Key References	GHS Rev. 9 (UN, 2021) Safe Work Australia — Hazardous Chemicals Information System Tisserand & Young, Essential Oil Safety, 2nd Ed. (2014) IFRA 51st Amendment Standards EU Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009 (as amended) ARL Job A26-00-1105-0001 Certificate of Analysis ADG Code 8th Edition
Abbreviations	GHS: Globally Harmonised System NCS: Natural Complex Substance UVCB: Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials GC-FID: Gas Chromatography — Flame Ionisation Detection OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit PPE: Personal Protective Equipment RIFM: Research Institute for Fragrance Materials

Changes from Version 1.0: Flash point updated from 'estimated >100°C' to confirmed 100–102°C (Pensky-Martens closed cup). Section 9 (Physical Properties), Section 14 (Transport), Section 15 (Regulatory), and running header updated accordingly. Transport classification confirmed as NOT Dangerous Goods under ADG/IMDG/IATA (flash point >60°C).

Disclaimer: The information in this Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate at the date of issue and is provided in good faith. Sandal Oils Australia

accepts no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising from the use of this product contrary to the instructions herein. Users are responsible for determining the suitability of this product for their intended application and for complying with all applicable laws and regulations. This SDS was prepared in accordance with Safe Work Australia SDS requirements and the GHS. | Version 1.1 | Issue Date: 2026-05-29