



SAEOPA
Southern African Essential
Oil Producers' Association

CLP GUIDELINES

Guide to the European Union Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging (EU CLP) of Substances and Mixtures (Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008) for exporters of essential oils and vegetable oils from South Africa



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Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Guideline is written primarily for exporters of natural ingredients from South Africa to provide information about the way that the European Union regulates the classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals and the obligations placed on European Union manufacturers, importers and downstream companies to comply with those regulations.

With a better understanding of the obligations faced by their EU customers, South African exporters will be able to support them with the information needed to meet CLP obligations for the South African natural ingredients being exported to the EU. This is expected to increase opportunities for South African exporters to do more business with customers in the European Union.

1.1 Background and history

The European Union Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) of Substances and Mixtures (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) entered into force on 20 January 2009. CLP is based on the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System (GHS) and its purpose is to ensure a high level of protection of health and the environment, as well as the free movement of substances, mixtures and articles.

The momentum to establish a *Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* dates back to the Earth Summit in 1992 (more formally known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development). At this conference, the adoption of Agenda 21 provided the international mandate to complete the harmonisation of classification and labelling across the workplace, consumer sectors and the transport sector.

The first edition of the GHS, which was intended to serve as the initial basis for the global implementation of the system, was adopted in December 2002 and published in 2003. Since then, the GHS has been updated, revised and improved every two years as needs arise and experience is

gained in its implementation. The eighth revised edition of the GHS published in 2019, is the most recent published revised edition. The ninth revised edition is due to be published in 2021.

In September 2002, the Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg encouraged countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008.

The European Union implemented the GHS from January 2009 through the CLP regulation. It is similar, but not identical, to the way in which the UN GHS is introduced into the legal framework of countries outside the EU, such as South Africa. In South Africa, the South Africa National Standard SANS 10234:2019 covers the harmonised criteria for the classification and labelling of chemicals (see SANS 10234:2019) (and there may be differences in how UN GHS is implemented in individual countries).



1.2 What is CLP?

We have all seen the following symbols on labels and in Safety Data Sheets.

>		Flammable Symbol: Flame
>		Corrosive Symbol: Corrosion
>		Health hazard/Hazardous to the ozone layer Symbol: Exclamation Mark
>		Acute toxicity Symbol: Skulls and Crossbones
>		Serious health hazard Symbol: Health hazard
>		Hazardous to the environment Symbol: Environment

Source: ECHA

These are examples of hazard pictograms used to provide information about the damage that a chemical or mixture of chemicals can cause to human health or to the environment. Such pictograms (and there are others), combined with hazard statements and precautionary statements (recommended measures to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to those chemicals due to their use or disposal), are used when a chemical has been classified as being hazardous, according to established criteria. In the EU, the established criteria and associated use of the pictograms and statements (classification and labelling of substances) are regulated by the CLP Regulation.

The European Union Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) of [Substances and Mixtures](#)

(Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) is, to put it in simple terms, the EU interpretation of the UN Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling (GHS). CLP puts the GHS recommendations into force within the EU, so adding to the harmonisation of chemical classification and labelling around the world.

South Africa has introduced its own classification and labelling legislation based on UN GHS. This legislation will be familiar to companies who place substances or mixtures on the South African market, including their transport from the point of manufacture to the destination, whether national or international.

1.3 CLP and UN GHS



The UN GHS aims to facilitate global trade. The GHS is developed and maintained at United Nations level and aims to avoid different hazard information requirements on physical, health and environmental hazards for the same chemicals around the world. By applying GHS across

different countries, it will no longer be necessary for an exported chemical to be reclassified and relabelled to comply with different classification criteria, labelling rules and safety data sheet requirements of the importing country.

1.4 CLP and REACH

CLP and REACH are separate but related legislation. REACH is the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals. (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006). The focus of REACH is the **registration** of substances imported by, or manufactured in, the EU above 1 tonne per year. CLP concerns the **notification** of hazardous chemicals and there is no minimum tonnage threshold (Article 39a&b of CLP regulation).

CLP includes substances and mixtures subject to REACH registration, and REACH includes Classification and Labelling based on CLP (Annex VI). For this reason, an EU importer or manufacturer does not need to notify (under CLP) a substance that they have already registered under REACH legislation when the registration dossier includes the information to be notified under CLP.

Under REACH legislation it is possible for a non-EU company to participate in the registration process by nominating

an "only representative" located in the EU to carry out the registration of their substances that are imported into the EU. The Only Representative fulfils the registration obligations of importers and complies with all other obligations of importers under REACH. There is no such similar procedure under CLP.

REACH contains the requirements for Safety Data Sheets (SDS) (see Article 31a and Annex II). An SDS is required where a substance or mixture is classified as hazardous according to the CLP regulation, irrespective of quantity imported by or manufactured in the EU. Furthermore Section 2 of the SDS has the hazard identification information: classification, hazard statements, signal word, pictograms, precautionary statements, and other hazards not classified. Therefore, Section 2 of the SDS is completed by following the requirements of the CLP regulation.

1.5 Finding information about CLP

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has prepared detailed guidance about the CLP regulation. The information in this Guideline is derived from the ECHA guidance published on its website, including Guidance documents. This Guideline draws up on the information published by

ECHA and summarises it in a few pages as an introduction for South African exporters. However, it is recommended that interested readers refer to the detailed and comprehensive guidance published by ECHA.



<https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/understanding-clp>



<https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp>



2 HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

This document introduces the topic of the EU Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) regulation. The target audience is South African exporters of essential oils and vegetable oils.

This document is in three parts:

- Introduction to CLP
- Details about CLP
- How CLP applies to South African indigenous essential oils and vegetable oils.

This document is not a substitute for the regulations and official guidance. However, it provides a mix of “theory and practice” and aims to demystify CLP and how it applies to South African essential oils and/or vegetable oils.

In the theory section, the basic workings of the CLP are presented: how the classification process works, and where the reader can find more information. The theory sections are a useful precursor to studying the CLP regulation and the CLP guidance, and the South Africa national standard on GHS.

In the practice sections, South African exporters see how the CLP regulation applies to four indigenous essential oils and four indigenous vegetable oils. South African exporters can use this information in their safety data sheets and labelling, provided that, after examining this information, they are satisfied that it matches their own classification information.

[Annex 1](#) presents the specific technical information about the classification and labelling of rose geranium oil, buchu oil, cape chamomile oil, Helichrysum oil, baobab oil, Kalahari melon seed oil, manketti oil, marula oil and Ximenia oil. This information is published in the classification and labelling inventory on the website of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and provided as part of the notification process by the EU importers of these ingredients.





3 AIMS OF THE CLP REGULATION

One of the main aims of the CLP Regulation is to determine whether a substance or mixture displays properties that lead to a classification as hazardous (according to certain criteria). Once a substance or mixture is classified, the identified hazards must be communicated to other actors in the supply chain, including consumers. Hazard labelling allows the hazard classification, with labels and safety data sheets, to be communicated to the user of a substance or mixture, to alert them about the presence of a hazard, and the need to manage the associated risks.

3.1 Scope

The CLP regulation applies to substances and mixtures placed on the EU/EEA market. This includes substances and mixtures that are imported into the EU. Unlike REACH there is no minimum quantity threshold.

In the case of import, for example, the EU importer is required to evaluate the imported substances and mixtures to reach a decision as to their classification as hazardous. The importer can refer to a wide range of sources of information (see below) including safety data sheets provided by the supplier and existing databases on chemicals managed by the ECHA.

If a substance or mixture is classified (as hazardous), the identified hazards must be communicated to other actors in the supply chain, including consumers. Hazard labelling allows the hazard classification, with labels and safety data sheets, to be communicated to the user of a substance or mixture, to alert them about the presence of a hazard and the need to manage the associated risks.

The CLP regulation also sets out detailed criteria for the labelling elements required for every hazard class and category, including pictograms, signal words and standard statements for hazard, prevention, response, storage and disposal. It also sets general packaging standards to ensure the safe supply of hazardous substances and mixtures.



3.2 Exemptions

The following substances and mixtures are exempt from the requirements of CLP:

- radioactive substances and mixtures (Directive 96/29/Euroatom20);
- substances and mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit
- non-isolated intermediates
- substances and mixtures used in scientific experimentation, analysis or chemical research, provided they are not placed on the market, and they are used under controlled conditions in accordance with EU workplace and environmental legislation
- waste, as defined in Directive 2006/12/EC21
- certain substances or mixtures in the finished state, intended for the final user:
 - medicinal products, as defined in Directive 2001/83/EC22,
 - veterinary medicinal products, as defined in Directive 2001/82/EC23,
 - cosmetic products, as defined in Directive 76/768/EEC24,
 - medical devices as defined in Directive 90/385/EEC25 (active implantable medical devices) and 93/42/EEC26 (medical devices in general), which are invasive or used in direct physical contact with the human body, and in vitro diagnostic medical devices (Directive 98/79/EC27), and
 - food or feeding stuffs as defined in Regulation 178/2002, including when they are used as food additives within the scope of Directive 89/107/EEC29, as a flavouring in foodstuffs within the scope of Directive 88/388/EEC and Decision. See [Glossary](#) for more details.

All other substances and mixtures (including essential oils and vegetable oils sold as ingredients, not in the finished state for the final user), are not exempt. A European importer of essential oils and vegetable oils who buys them as ingredients would have to classify them according to CLP.

3.3 Roles and obligations under CLP

The responsibility for fulfilling the requirements of CLP lies with manufacturers and importers in the European Union.

South African exporters have no direct responsibilities under CLP. They may be requested to provide information to their

EU customers (the importer). South African manufacturers would have responsibilities under South African GHS legislation.

3.4 Obligations of the EU manufacturer or importer

EU manufacturers and importers must classify, label and package substances and mixtures according to the CLP Regulation before placing them on the market.

They also must notify the classification (C) and labelling (L) to the C&L inventory. They also have to make sure that the safety data sheets reflect this information.

The C&L Inventory is publicly accessible via ECHA at the following link:

 <https://www.echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/ci-inventory-database>

There are currently nearly 55,000 entries on the C&L inventory. It includes both notified and registered (via REACH) substances



4 CLASSIFICATION

Hazard classification is the assignment of a standardised description of the hazard of a substance or a mixture causing harm due to (a) its physical properties, (b) its effects on human health or (c) the environment.

Each of these properties has a number of classes and these classes are categorised; category 1 being a more serious hazard than category 4.

There are 17 classes of physical hazard, 10 classes of health hazard and 2 classes of environmental hazard. Every hazard has a definition. For example, under CLP the definition of a flammable liquid is a "liquid having a flash point of not more than 60° C". Therefore liquids with a flashpoint greater than 60° C are not flammable liquids. They may have other physical properties that fall under one, or more than one, of the physical hazards. Under CLP, flammable liquids have 3 categories (see below).

The role of the EU manufacturer or importer is to classify the substance or mixture to determine if it falls within the

categories defined as Hazardous. A substance that is classified as Hazardous then has to be labelled correctly with applicable hazard statements, pictograms, and signal word, and the applicable statements that advise how to handle the substance or mixture (the precautionary statements).

In the case of essential oils and vegetable oils that are exported from South Africa, the EU importer would have to gather the appropriate information to make the classification. The EU importer may request that information from the South African exporter. For example, the classification and labelling information will be included in Section 2 of the safety data sheet (SDS) prepared by the South African exporter. See [examples of classification and labelling](#), and [Annex 1](#) below.

4.1 Classes and categories

4.1.1 Physical hazards

1. Explosives (Unstable explosives, Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6)
2. Flammable gases (Categories 1A (including unstable gases (Categories A and B) and pyrophoric gases) 1B and 2)
3. Aerosols (Categories 1, 2 and 3)
4. Oxidising gases (Category 1)
5. Gases under pressure (Compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrigerated liquefied gas, dissolved gas)
6. Flammable liquids (Categories 1, 2 and 3)
7. Flammable solids (Categories 1 and 2)
8. Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Types A, B, C, D, E, F, & G)
9. Pyrophoric liquids (Category 1)
10. Pyrophoric solids (Category 1)
11. Self-heating substances and mixtures (Categories 1 and 2)
12. Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases (Categories 1, 2 and 3)
13. Oxidising liquids (Categories 1, 2 and 3)
14. Oxidising solids (Categories 1, 2 and 3)
15. Organic peroxides (Types A, B, C, D, E, F & G)
16. Corrosive to metals (Category 1)
17. Desensitised explosives

4.1.2 Health hazards

1. Acute toxicity (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4)
2. Skin corrosion/irritation (Categories 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 2)
3. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Categories 1 and 2)
4. Respiratory or skin sensitisation (Category 1, Sub-categories 1A and 1B)
5. Germ cell mutagenicity (Categories 1A, 1B and 2)
6. Carcinogenicity (Categories 1A, 1B and 2)
7. Reproductive toxicity (Categories 1A, 1B and 2) plus additional category for effects on or via lactation
8. Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – single exposure ((Categories 1, 2) and Category 3 for narcotic effects and respiratory tract irritation, only)
9. Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure (Categories 1 and 2)
10. Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

4.1.3 Environmental hazards

1. Hazardous to the aquatic environment (Category Acute 1, Categories Chronic 1, 2, 3, and 4)
2. Hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1)

4.2 Types of classification

There are two types of classification: harmonised classification and self-classification

4.2.1 Harmonised classification

Harmonised classification refers to the decision taken at EU level for the classification of substances. The information is published in Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex VI of the CLP regulation. The table includes classification and labelling requirements for more than 4,000 substances. There are no harmonised classifications for essential oils and vegetable oils from South Africa.

The use of a harmonised classification and labelling of a substance (when one exists) is mandatory. It has to be

applied by all suppliers of the same substance. Under the CLP Regulation, harmonisation of classification applies primarily to Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Reproductively toxic (CMR) properties and respiratory sensitisation (all health hazards). The harmonisation of classification of other properties is done on a case-by-case basis. This means that where there are gaps in the harmonised classification the manufacturer, importer or downstream user has to perform a self-classification for those properties.

4.2.2 Self-classification

All substances and mixtures that do not have a harmonised hazard classification or for which a harmonised classification covers only selected hazards classes or differentiations,

have to be self-classified. Substances are self-classified by manufacturers and importers. Mixtures are self-classified by importers and downstream users.

4.3 Steps for classifying substances and mixtures

There are five steps for classifying substances and mixtures:



4.3.1 Gathering information

The first step when gathering information about a substance is to check Annex VI of CLP to see if there is a harmonised classification.

<https://www.echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/annex-vi-to-clp>

4.3.2 Examine information to make it is adequate and reliable

The key point here is for the manufacturer or importer to ask themselves whether they have the expertise to make a judgement about whether the hazard information obtained is adequate and reliable for the purpose of classification or whether they need to consult an expert.

4.3.3 Evaluate available information against classification criteria

The manufacturer or importer or the expert, must check if the information gathered reveals a hazardous property.

4.3.4 Decide on appropriate classification

If the evaluation of the hazard information shows that the substance or mixture meets the criteria for classification for a particular hazard, then you must assign the respective hazard class and category and the appropriate labelling elements for the label and/or the SDS, i.e. the signal words, hazard statements, hazard pictograms and precautionary statements

4.3.5 Review the information

The information about classification may need to be changed when new information becomes available.



5 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For South African exporters of substances, knowing where to find the information that you need to prepare the classification and to prepare the SDS for is a key part of compliance to the GHS regulation in South Africa (see SAN 10234:2019)

In a similar way, in terms of CLP, EU importers may look to their suppliers, including those in South Africa for example, for certain information that they cannot obtain from other sources. Such information would be included in the safety data sheet. See SAN10234:2019 for more information.

An EU importer may already have information in-house, or they may find the information from a harmonised classification, if one exists. Alternatively, there may be information on the C&L Inventory.

5.1 Classification & labelling inventory

The C&L Inventory on the ECHA website contains the classifications harmonised at EU level (Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex VI to CLP) and classifications of substances as provided by the manufacturers and importers in their C&L notifications or REACH registration dossiers.

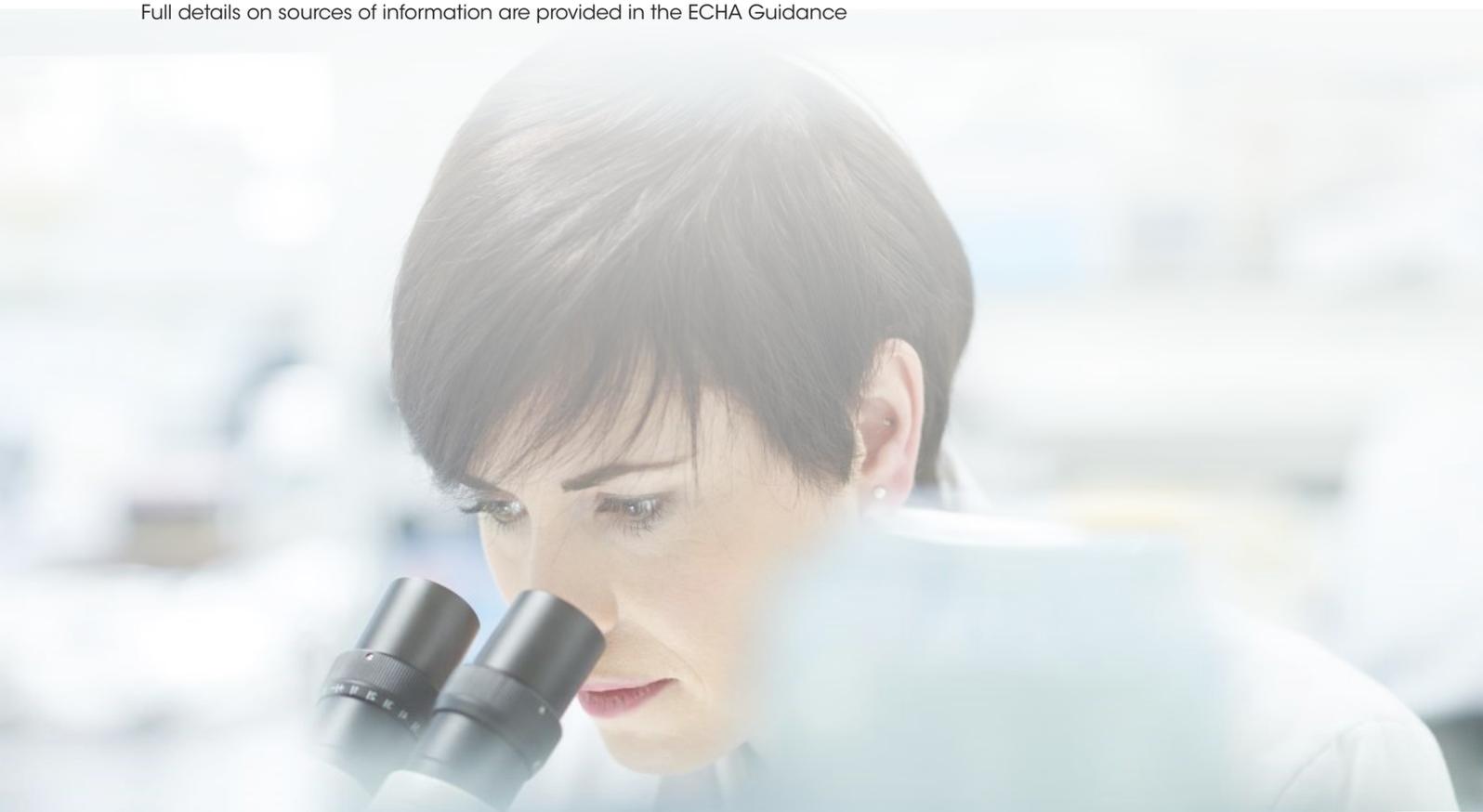
 <https://www.echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

5.2 ECHA information on chemicals

Companies can also find relevant, non-confidential information on substances that are manufactured or imported into the EU on the ECHA website:

 <https://www.echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals>

Full details on sources of information are provided in the ECHA Guidance



6 EXAMPLES OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

The following examples of classification and labelling illustrate the steps to determine the category of hazard using the five steps mentioned above, and then how the hazards for that category are communicated on the label. The ECHA guidance contains examples for all the physical, health and environment hazards.

[Annex 1](#) presents actual examples from the ECHA C&L Inventory database for selected essential oils and vegetable oil that are known to originate from South Africa, where the C&L Inventory has that information.

The classification and labelling information in the C&L Inventory for these essential oils and vegetable oil would have been added by the EU companies that were placing

these substances on the EU market, under their notification responsibilities.

For physical and health hazards, vegetable oils are generally classified as not hazardous according to the criteria established by CLP (and by GHS). However there could be environmental hazards.

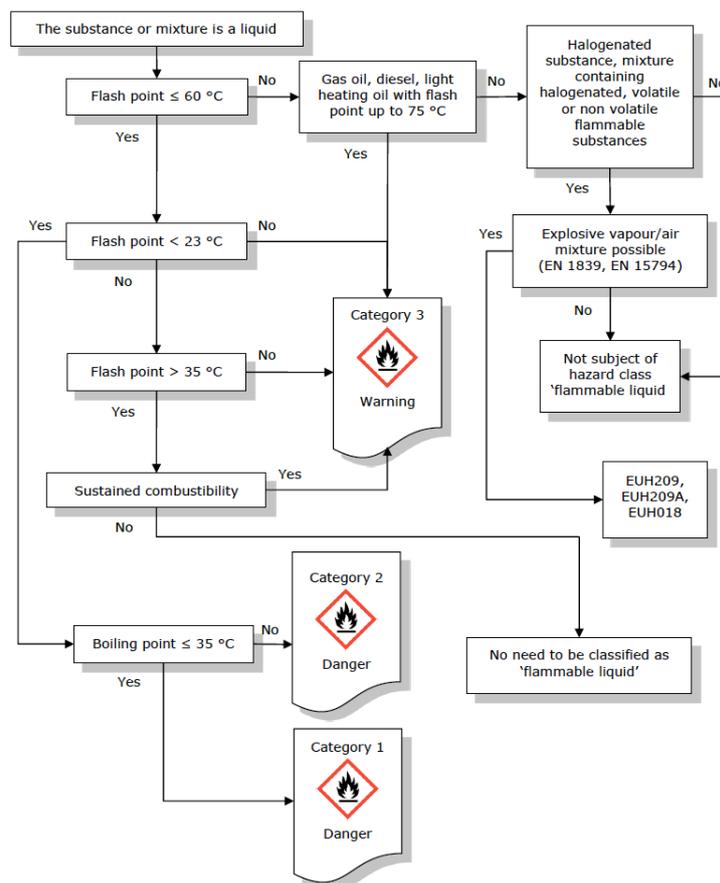
Essential oils, on the other hand, are generally known to meet the criteria for hazardous for a number of the physical hazard classes, such as flammable liquid, health hazard classes such as respiratory or skin sensitisation (and other as well) and environmental hazards such as hazardous to the aquatic environment. The appropriate hazard statements, signal word, pictograms and precautionary statements would need to be on the label.

6.1 Physical hazard

CLASS: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Definition: Flammable liquid means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 60 °C.

6.1.1 Decision logic for determining the category of flammable liquid



Source: ECHA

6.1.2 Hazard communication for flammable liquids

This figure is taken from Annex 1 of the CLP regulation. Note that the precautionary statements are not included in the C&L Inventory or Harmonised Classification.

Label elements for flammable liquids

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
GHS Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P233 P240 P241 P242 P243 P280	P210 P233 P240 P241 P242 P243 P280	P210 P233 P240 P241 P242 P243 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P303 + P361 + P353 P370 + P378	P303 + P361 + P353 P370 + P378	P303 + P361 + P353 P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403 + P235	P403 + P235	P403 + P235
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501

Source: Annex 1 of CLP Regulation

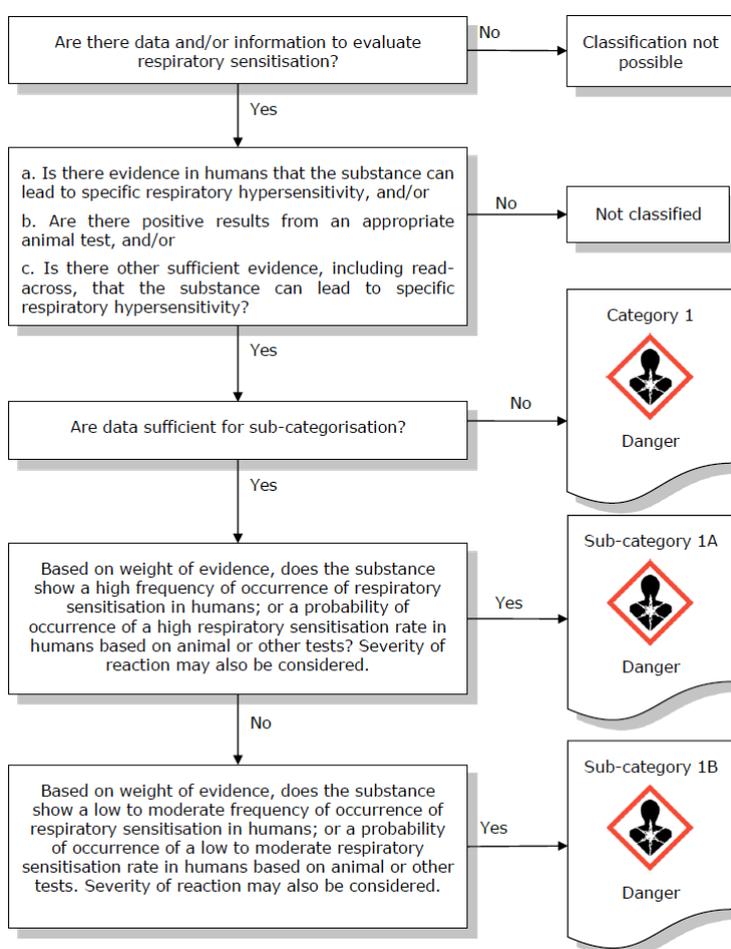
6.2 Health hazard

CLASS: RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Definition: Respiratory sensitiser means a substance that will lead to hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation of the substance.

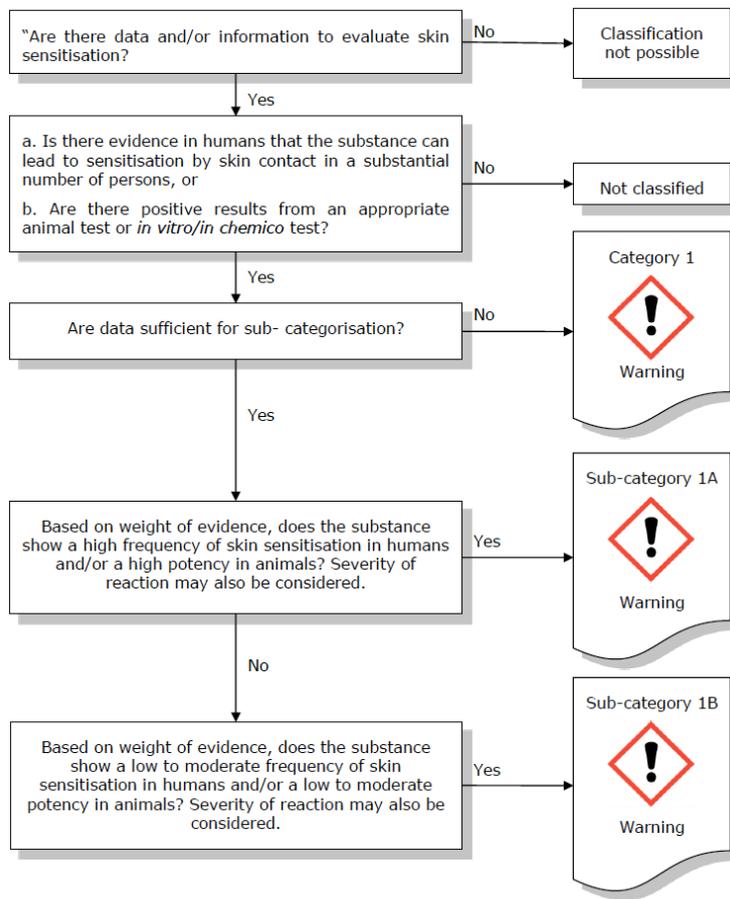
Skin sensitiser means a substance that will lead to an allergic response following skin contact

6.2.1 Decision logic for determining respiratory sensitisation



Source: ECHA

6.2.2 Decision logic for determining skin sensitisation



Source: ECHA

6.2.3 Hazard communication for respiratory or skin sensitisation

This is a summary of the label elements for respiratory or skin sensitisation as presented in Annex 1 of CLP Regulation. Note that the Precautionary Statements are not included in the C&L inventory or Harmonised Classification.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation label elements

Classification	Respiratory sensitisation	Skin sensitisation
	Category 1 and subcategories 1A and 1B	Category 1 and subcategories 1A and 1B
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P261 P284	P261 P272 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P304 + P340 P342 + P311	P302 + P352 P333 + P313 P321 P362 + P364
Precautionary Statement Storage		
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501

Source: Annex 1 CLP Regulation



7 IMPLICATIONS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTERS



The EU CLP regulation is derived from the internationally agreed GHS. The GHS is developed and maintained at United Nations level with the aim of avoiding different hazard information requirements on physical, health and environmental hazards for the same chemicals around the world.

Countries and regions have adopted the GHS into law. The European Union have adopted GHS through the CLP regulation. It is not identical to the GHS but very similar. The responsibility for fulfilling the requirements of CLP lies with the manufacturers and importers in the European Union. Similarly, manufacturers and importers in other countries are responsible for complying with the GHS legislation in their own countries.

European manufacturers or importers are obliged to classify, label and package their substances and mixtures according to the requirements of CLP. In the case of importers, there are different ways that they can carry out their responsibilities under CLP. They can self-classify, or they

can refer to harmonised classifications (for substances where these are available).

When the importer is gathering information to classify the substance or mixture, they will typically refer to the classification, labelling and packaging information provided by their supplier. The primary source of this information is the safety data sheet prepared by the supplier.

Under GHS legislation in force in South Africa, South African manufacturers of substances and mixtures, including essential oils and vegetable oils, classify those substances before placing them on the South African market (see SANS 10234:2019). This information would be included in the safety data sheet prepared by the manufacturer for that substance or mixture.



8 SOUTH AFRICAN ESSENTIAL OILS AND VEGETABLE OILS



The following essential oils and vegetable oil are of particular interest to South African exporters:

8.1 Essential oils

Common name	Botanical name	CAS	Harmonised classification	C&L inventory
Rose geranium oil	<i>Pelargonium var Rose</i>	90082-51-2	No	Yes
Buchu oil	<i>Agathosma betulina</i>	90320-23-3	No	Yes
Cape chamomile oil	<i>Eriosephalus punctulatus</i>	94334-04-0	No	Yes
Helichrysum oil	<i>Helichrysum angustifolium</i>	90045-56-0	No	Yes
Lippia oil	<i>Lippia javanica</i>	n/a	No	No

8.2 Vegetable oils

Common name	Botanical name	CAS	Harmonised classification	C&L inventory
Baobab oil	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	91745-12-9	No	Yes
Kalahari melon seed oil	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	90244-99-8	No	Yes (and incorrect for a vegetable oil)
Manketti oil	<i>Schinziophyton rautanenii</i>	68956-68-3	No	Yes
Marula oil	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	68956-68-3	No	Yes
Ximenia oil	<i>Ximenia americana</i>	95193-67-2	No	No

[Annex 1](#) presents the classification and labelling information notified to ECHA by EU manufacturers and importers for the above substances (by CAS number), where available. This information is taken from the publicly accessible databases such as the C&L Inventory. Another source of classification information is the Harmonised Classification database. However these substances above are not included in the Harmonised Classification.



9 GLOSSARY

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service – a unique identification number for chemical substances
C & L	Classification and labelling
CLP	Classification, labelling and packaging
EC	European Community (or European Union legislation laid down before 2009)
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
Food	Food in the finished state intended for the final user is exempt from the scope of CLP. "Intended for the final user" should be read as intended for the 'ultimate consumer of a foodstuff who will not use the food as part of any food business operation or activity'. Substances or mixtures used in food at any stage of production are not exempt from CLP and must be classified, packaged, labelled and notified. This is different to REACH. A substance used in food for humans or feeding stuffs for animals in accordance with the Food Safety Regulation ((EC) No 178/2002) does not have to be registered
Mixture	'Mixture' means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)
SANS 10234:2019	South African National Standard for the globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals. This standard is referenced by the GHS Department of Environmental Affairs in terms of the Waste Act, the Department of Health in terms of the Health Act as well as the Department of Employment and Labour in term of its Regulations on Hazardous Substances.
Substance	'Substance' means a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.



10 REFERENCES

Consolidated text: Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (Text with EEA relevance)



<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02008R1272-20201114>

C&L Inventory



https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database?discriminator=DISCLI_NOTIFIED

Guidance documents on CLP



<https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp>

Tables of Harmonised classifications



<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/annex-vi-to-clp>

ANNEX 1: C & L INVENTORY ENTRIES

Introduction

[Annex 1](#) presents the classification and labelling information notified to ECHA by EU manufacturers and importers for the indigenous natural ingredients listed above (by CAS number), where available.

This information is taken from the publicly accessible databases such as the C&L Inventory published and managed by ECHA. Another source of classification information is the Harmonised Classification database. However, the above substances are not included in the Harmonised Classification.

From the above table on page 23, it is noted that with the exception on Lippia oil, all the other essential oils have an entry in the Classification and Labelling inventory. There is no Classification and Labelling information on the ECHA database for Lippia oil.

In the case of vegetable oils, with the exception of Ximenia oil and Kalahari melon seed oil, there are classification and labelling entries for the other three vegetable oils. Note that while there is an entry of Kalahari melon seed oil, this is not the classification and labelling information for a vegetable oil. This highlights the importance of the "Examination step" for the classification of substances and mixtures.

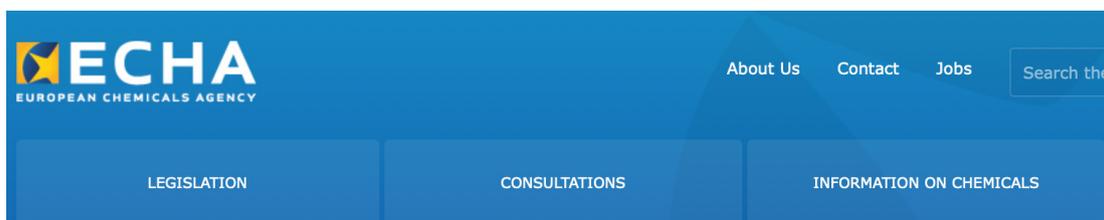
The starting point for searching the Classification and Labelling database of ECHA is:

https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database?discriminator=DISCLI_NOTIFIED

or <https://echa.europa.eu>

How to search the ECHA database (accessed on 2nd August 2021)

1. Enter the CAS number for the substance
For example, the CAS number for Rose Geranium oil: 90082-51-2



We have just carried out a challenging software upgrade on our websites, to enable future developments and increase security. You might experience some issues, like features not correctly working or content temporarily missing. We are doing our best to solve such pending issues. We apologise for any inconvenience that you might experience.

Search for Chemicals

I have read and I accept [the legal notice](#) [ADVANCED SEARCH >](#)

Click the link on the substance name

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	BP	OBL
Pelargonium graveolens, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from <i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> , Geraniaceae. CAS number: 90082-51-2	290-140-0	90082-51-2	BP	OBL

This takes you to the Substance Infocard (see below)

Substance Infocard

IC Substance Infocard See a problem or have feedback? RSS

Pelargonium graveolens, ext.
Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from Pelargonium graveolens, Geraniaceae.

Regulatory process names 5 IUPAC names 38 Trade names 14 Other identifiers 2 BP OBL

Substance identity EC / List no.: 290-140-0 CAS no.: 90082-51-2 Mol. formula: []	Hazard classification & labelling <i>Warning!</i> According to the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations this substance causes serious eye irritation, causes skin irritation and may cause an allergic skin reaction.	Properties of concern Ss A majority of data submitters agree this substance is Skin sensitising
About this substance This substance is registered under the REACH Regulation and is manufactured in and / or imported to the European Economic Area, at ≥ 100 to < 1 000 tonnes per annum. This substance is used by consumers, by professional workers (widespread uses), in formulation or re-packing, at industrial sites and in manufacturing.		How to use it safely <ul style="list-style-type: none">Precautionary measures suggested by manufacturers and importers of this substance.Guidance on the safe use of the substance provided by manufacturers and importers of this substance.
Consumer Uses This substance is used in the following products: washing & cleaning products, biocides (e.g. disinfectants, pest control products), air care products, polishes and waxes, cosmetics and personal care products and perfumes and fragrances. Other release to the environment ...		about INFOCARD - Last updated: 09/07/2021

Key datasets

Brief Profile | REACH registered substance factsheets | **C&L Inventory** | Biocidal active substance factsheets | PACT tool

Regulatory Obligations

Click on C&L inventory

This will take you to the Notified classification and labelling by the importers (see below)

You will also see that the Substance Infocard also includes information about REACH registration status, where this is available.

Notified Classification and Labelling

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling											
General Information											
EC / List no.	Name		CAS Number								
290-140-0	Pelargonium graveolens, ext.		90082-51-2								
Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria											
Classification			Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)							
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315		GHS07 Wng				State/Form	106	1	View details
Skin Sens. 1B	H317	H317									
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	H319									
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315		GHS08 GHS05 GHS07 Dgr				State/Form	1351	1	View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317									
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412									
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315		GHS09 GHS08 GHS05 GHS07 Dgr				State/Form	105	1	View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317									
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411									
Not Classified									36		
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315									
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317		GHS05 GHS07 Dgr				State/Form	28	1	View details
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412									
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315		GHS09 GHS08 GHS05 GHS07 Dgr				State/Form	3	1	View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317									
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315									
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317		GHS09 GHS05 GHS07 Dgr				State/Form	2	1	View details
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411									
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315									
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317		GHS08 GHS05 GHS07 Wng				State/Form	2	1	View details
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Acute 1	H400										
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412									
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315									
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317		GHS09 GHS08 GHS05 Dgr				State/Form	2	1	View details
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411									

Click on, for example, the notifications from 1,351 notifiers to see the details of the classification and labelling

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section						
EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information			
290-140-0	Pelargonium graveolens, ext.	90082-51-2	State/Form			
Classification		Labelling		Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)			
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304				
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315				
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317				
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318				
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412				
Signal Words		Pictograms				
Danger						
		Health hazard	Corrosion	Exclamation mark		

On this page, as well as the Notified Classification and Labelling from the 1,351 notifiers is also presented the detailed classification and labelling (not included here in this Guide).

Rose geranium oil

The following entries (by CAS number) are listed in the C&L Inventory:

Common name	Botanical name	CAS
Rose geranium oil	<i>Pelargonium var Rose</i>	90082-51-2

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Pelargonium graveolens, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from <i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> , Geraniaceae.	290-140-0	90082-51-2	Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1B Eye Irrit. 2	REACH registration C&L

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification			Labelling		Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries	
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)							
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315		GHS07 Wng				State/Form	106	✓	View details
Skin Sens. 1B	H317	H317									
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	H319									
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304									
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315		GHS08 GHS05 GHS07 Dgr				State/Form	1351		View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317									
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318									
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412									

This substance has 18 aggregated notifications in the C&L Inventory. One entry (the second above) has been reported by 1351 companies.

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section			
EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information
290-140-0	<i>Pelargonium graveolens, ext.</i>	90082-51-2	State/Form

Classification			Labelling		Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)				
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304					
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315					
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317					
Eye Dam. 1	H318	H318					
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	H412					

Signal Words	Pictograms		
Danger			
	Health hazard	Corrosion	Exclamation mark

Buchu oil

Common name	Botanical name	CAS
Buchu oil	<i>Agathosma betulina</i>	90320-23-3

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Agathosma betulina, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from <i>Agathosma betulina</i> , Rutaceae.	291-047-8	90320-23-3	Fam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	Notified C&L

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling

General Information

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number
291-047-8	Agathosma betulina, ext.	90320-23-3

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Labelling			Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)	Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)							
Fam. Liq. 3	H226	H226		GHS02 GHS09 GHS07 Wng				State/Form	1286	View details
Acute Tox. 4	H302	H302								
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315								
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317								
Aquatic Acute 1	H400									
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	H410		GHS09 GHS08 GHS07 Dgr			State/Form	2	View details	
Acute Tox. 4	H302	H302								
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304								
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317								
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411		GHS09 GHS08 GHS07 Dgr			State/Form	1	View details	
Acute Tox. 4	H302	H302								
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304								
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315								
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317								
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411								

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information
291-047-8	Agathosma betulina, ext.	90320-23-3	State/Form

Classification Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)			
Fam. Liq. 3	H226	H226				
Acute Tox. 4	H302	H302				
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315				
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317				
Aquatic Acute 1	H400					
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	H410				

Signal Words	Pictograms		
Warning			
	Flame	Environment	Exclamation mark

Cape chamomile oil

Common name	Botanical name	CAS
Cape chamomile oil	<i>Eriocephalus punctulatus</i>	94334-04-0

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Eriocephalus punctulatus, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from <i>Eriocephalus punctulatus</i> , Compositae.	305-084-5	94334-04-0	Asp. Tox. 1 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Chronic 2	Notified C&L

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling		
General Information		
EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number
305-084-5	<i>Eriocephalus punctulatus, ext.</i>	94334-04-0

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification		Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)						
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304		GHS09 GHS08 GHS07 Dgr			State/Form	36		View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317								
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411								
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304		GHS09 GHS08 GHS07 Dgr			State/Form	4		View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317								
		H410								
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411									

Number of Aggregated Notifications: 2

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section			
EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information
305-084-5	<i>Eriocephalus punctulatus, ext.</i>	94334-04-0	State/Form

Classification		Labelling		Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)			
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304				
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317				
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411				

Signal Words	Pictograms		
Danger			
	Environment	Health hazard	Exclamation mark

Helichrysum oil

Common name	Botanical name	CAS
Helichrysum oil	<i>Helichrysum angustifolium</i>	90045-56-0

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Helichrysum angustifolium, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from <i>Helichrysum angustifolium</i> , Compositae.	289-918-2	90045-56-0	Asp. Tox. 1 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Chronic 2	Notified C&L

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling

General Information

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number
289-918-2	Helichrysum angustifolium, ext.	90045-56-0

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification		Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)						
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304		GHS09 GHS08 GHS07				State/Form	1350	View details
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317								
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411		Dgr						
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	H315								
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317		GHS09 GHS07				State/Form	89	View details
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	H319		Wng						
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411								

Further details below from the 1350 companies that notified this substance to the C&L Inventory:

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information
289-918-2	Helichrysum angustifolium, ext.	90045-56-0	State/Form

Classification		Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)				
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	H304					
Skin Sens. 1	H317	H317					
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	H411					

Signal Words	Pictograms		
Danger			
	Environment	Health hazard	Exclamation mark

Lippia oil

Common name	Botanical name	CAS
Lippia oil	<i>Lippia javanica</i>	n/a

No information on classification and labelling in C&L Inventory

No CAS number was found for this substance

Vegetable oils (generic)

Using the generic CAS number for all vegetable oils (68956-68-3) the following information is presented in the C&L Inventory.

For this entry, according to the majority of notifications provided by companies to ECHA in CLP notifications (161), no hazards have been classified..

Manketti oil and marula oil both use this generic CAS number.

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Oils, vegetable	273-313-5	68956-68-3	Not Classified	Notified C&L

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling		
General Information		
EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number
273-313-5	Oils, vegetable	68956-68-3

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification	Labelling				Specific Concentration limits, Notes M-Factors	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)					
Not Classified								161	
Aquatic Chronic 4	H413	H413						2	View details
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	H319		GHS07 Wng			State/Form	1	View details
Aquatic Chronic 4	H413	H413							

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section			
EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information
273-313-5	Oils, vegetable	68956-68-3	

Classification		Labelling		Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors	Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)			
Aquatic Chronic 4	H413	H413				

Signal Words	Pictograms
No signal word	

Vegetable oils that are not chemically modified are exempt from registration under REACH.

Baobab oil

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Adansonia digitata, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from <i>Adansonia digitata</i> , Bombacaceae.	294-680-8	91745-12-9	Not Classified	Notified C&L

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling

General Information

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number
294-680-8	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> , ext.	91745-12-9

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification		Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, Notes	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)					
Not Classified								2	

Kalahari melon oil

Warning!

Incorrect classification for a vegetable oil!

Name	EC / List no.	CAS no.	Classification	Source
Watermelon, ext. Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from Cucumis citrullus, Cucurbitaceae	290-802-9	90244-99-8	Flam. Liq. 3 	Notified C&L

Summary of Classification and Labelling

Notified classification and labelling

General Information

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number
290-802-9	Watermelon, ext.	90244-99-8

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

Classification		Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, Notes M-Factors	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives	Additional Notified Information	Number of Notifiers	Joint Entries
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)					
Flam. Liq. 3	H226	H226		GHS02 Wng			State/Form	1287	View details
Not Classified								10	

Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria

General Section

EC / List no.	Name	CAS Number	Additional Notified Information
290-802-9	Watermelon, ext.	90244-99-8	State/Form

Classification		Labelling			Specific Concentration limits, Notes M-Factors	Classification affected by Impurities / Additives
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Supplementary Hazard Statement Code(s)	Notes		
Flam. Liq. 3	H226	H226				

Signal Words	Pictograms
Warning	 Flame

Labelling

Hazard Statement Code(s)	Phrase	Additional Text
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.	

Ximenia oil

No classification in the C&L Inventory.

However an entry under REACH pre-registration process for a substance with the same CAS number but different properties.

Substance names and other identifiers ?

∨ Expand all > Collapse all

∨ Regulatory process names

Ximenia americana, ext.

EC Inventory

Ximenia americana, ext.

Pre-Registration process

Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from Ximenia americana, Olacaceae.

∨ Other identifiers

95193-67-2

EC Inventory, Pre-Registration process CAS number

Ximenia oil is a vegetable oil comprised of mixtures of fatty acids. Therefore, it can be expected to have the same physical, health and environment classifications as other vegetable oils.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Global Quality and Standards Programme (GQSP) is a large-scale programme, which was designed to encourage systematic trade development along specific value chains by strengthening quality infrastructure institutions and service providers, enhancing the compliance capacity of private sector actors, particularly SMEs, and creating a culture of quality among all stakeholders. GQSP is funded by the Swiss Confederation, through the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and implemented by UNIDO.

The objective of the GQSP South Africa (GQSP-SA) project is to strengthen the quality and standards compliance capacity to facilitate market access for SMEs in the essential and vegetable oils value chain destined for food, health and cosmetic markets.

One of the interventions under GQSP-SA is to enhance SME compliance with international standards and technical regulations.

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CONTACT

UNIDO

Department of Trade, Investment and Innovation
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300, 1400, Vienna, Austria

@ tii@unido.org
🌐 www.unido.org

SAEOPA

P.O. Box 462,
Newlands, 0049

@ info@saeopa.co.za
🌐 www.saeopa.co.za



the dtic

Department
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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