



FW-DAP N&A Double Apple Flavor

Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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L.GHS.USA.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	FW-DAP N&A Double Apple Flavor
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Extracts, flavoring, liquid
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.
Address	29400 Hunco Way, Lake Elsinore CA 92530 United States
Telephone	(951) 893-5120
Fax	(951) 893-5120
Website	www.FlavorWest.com
Email	Flavor@FlavorWest.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch
Emergency telephone numbers	see below
Other emergency telephone numbers	see below

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
877 715 9305	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

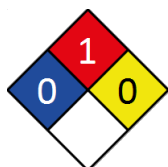
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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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FW-DAP N&A Double Apple Flavor



GHS Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Flammable Liquid Category 3
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Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	1-5	<u>ethanol</u>
928-96-1	1-5	<u>cis-3-hexen-1-ol</u>
928-95-0	1-5	<u>trans-2-hexen-1-ol</u>
2497-18-9	1-5	<u>trans-2-hexenyl acetate</u>
57-55-6	80-90	<u>propylene glycol</u>
8007-00-9	5-10	Peru balsam

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The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- ▶ Polyethylene glycols are generally poorly absorbed orally and are mostly unchanged by the kidney.
- ▶ Dermal absorption can occur across damaged skin (e.g. through burns) leading to increased osmolality, anion gap metabolic acidosis, elevated calcium, low ionised calcium, CNS depression and renal failure.
- ▶ Treatment consists of supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycaemia, lactic acidosis and seizures.

- ▶ The usual measures are supportive care and decontamination (Ipecac/ lavage/ activated charcoal/ cathartics), within 2 hours of exposure should suffice.
- ▶ Check the anion gap, arterial pH, renal function and glucose levels.

Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alcohol stable foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder. ▶ BCF (where regulations permit). ▶ Carbon dioxide.
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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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Chemical Class: alcohols and glycols

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
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LAND SPILL - SMALL

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, W, SS
polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polyurethane - mat	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R: Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**
- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ► Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ► Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ► For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water. <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. ► reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen ► react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ► should not be heated above 49 deg.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1900 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain alcohol	1900 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3	7900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
cis-3-hexen-1-ol	Not Available	Not Available
trans-2-hexen-1-ol	Not Available	Not Available
trans-2-hexenyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)





Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p>
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	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.
Personal protection	   
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Colorless
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Characteristic	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)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	150.08	Taste	Green Apple
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p>	
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Systemic effects:</p>	
	Blood concentration:	Effects:
	<1.5 g/l	Mild: Impaired visual acuity, coordination and reaction time, emotional lability
	1.5-3.0 g/l	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, ataxia, emotional lability, perceptual and sensation disturbances possible blackout spells, and incoordination with impaired objective performance in standardised tests. Possible diplopia, flushing, tachycardia, sweating and incontinence.

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Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or ► produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.</p>
Eye	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. Foreign-body type discomfort may persist for up to 2 days but healing is usually spontaneous and complete.</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.</p> <p>Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome.</p>

FW-DAP N&A Double Apple Flavor	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >11872769 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
cis-3-hexen-1-ol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2]	
trans-2-hexen-1-ol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]	
trans-2-hexenyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
Legend:	<p>1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances</p>	

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FW-DAP N&A Double Apple Flavor	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG.
ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans.
TRANS-2-HEXEN-1-OL & TRANS-2-HEXENYL ACETATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

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 required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	ethanol US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens IARC HAZMAP, NTP-C
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cis-3-hexen-1-ol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
trans-2-hexen-1-ol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
trans-2-hexenyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
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ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
cis-3-hexen-1-ol	LOW	LOW
trans-2-hexen-1-ol	LOW	LOW
trans-2-hexenyl acetate	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
cis-3-hexen-1-ol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6082)
trans-2-hexen-1-ol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6082)
trans-2-hexenyl acetate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6136)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
cis-3-hexen-1-ol	LOW (KOC = 8.311)
trans-2-hexen-1-ol	LOW (KOC = 8.311)
trans-2-hexenyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 70.95)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1197
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Extracts, flavoring, liquid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 149, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1197														
Packing group	III														
UN proper shipping name	Extracts, flavouring, liquid														
Environmental hazard	No relevant data														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>366</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>220 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>355</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y344</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>10 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L
Special provisions	A3														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1197						
Packing group	III						
UN proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	3						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-E , S-D</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>223 955</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E , S-D	Special provisions	223 955	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-E , S-D						
Special provisions	223 955						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	trans-2-hexenyl acetate	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ethanol(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL):
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Continued...

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	Carcinogens"
cis-3-hexen-1-ol(928-96-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
trans-2-hexen-1-ol(928-95-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
trans-2-hexenyl acetate(2497-18-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
propylene glycol(57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.