



Safety Data Sheet

Natural Peach Flavor WONF DIY Flavours, Inc.

Version No: 1.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.REACH.DEU.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Natural Peach Flavor WONF
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID (having a flash-point below 23 °C and viscous according to 2.2.3.1.4) (vapour pressure at 50 °C more than 110 kPa); EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID; EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID (having a flash-point below 23 °C and viscous according to 2.2.3.1.4) (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Flavors for the food and beverage industry
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	DIY Flavours, Inc.
Address	132-30722 Marshall Rd, Abbotsford BC V2T 0H9 Canada
Telephone	1-604-744-5500
Fax	
Website	www.diyflavours.com
Email	support@diyflavours.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number



Association / Organisation	DIY Flavours, Inc
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-240-8953
Other emergency telephone numbers	911 (International)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquid Category 3, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

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 and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or 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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

Possible skin sensitizer*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.57-55-6 2.200-338-0 3.Not Available 4.01-2119457556-29-XXXX 01-2119493630-37-XXXX 01-2119456809-23-XXXX 01-2119987460-31-XXXX	83-87	<u>propylene glycol</u>	Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H319, H315 [1]
1.64-17-5 2.200-578-6 3.603-002-00-5 4.01-2119457610-43-XXXX	9-13	<u>ethanol</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 2; H225 [2]
1.7732-18-5 2.231-791-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>water</u>	Not Applicable
1.77-92-9 2.201-069-1 3.Not Available 4.01-2119457026-42-XXXX	1-5	<u>citric acid</u>	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H318, H335, H315 [1]

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1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<1	flavoring ingredients	Not Applicable
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available			

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <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	If skin contact occurs: <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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

- 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

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. 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. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO)</p>

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carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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. Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage.

7.2. 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. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
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. Alcohols <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, benzoic acid, 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

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▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment



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X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
propylene glycol	Dermal 13.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 98 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 8.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 29 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 8.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.01 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.419 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.042 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.031 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)
ethanol	Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 950 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 900 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 114 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 950 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.79 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 2.75 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 580 mg/L (STP) 0.38 g/kg food (Oral)
citric acid	Not Available	0.44 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.044 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 34.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.46 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 33.1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - Substances for which no MAK value can be established at present	propylene glycol	Propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Metal-working fluids, components (see Section Xc)
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - Substances for which no MAK value can be established at present	propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycol (PPG)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Metal-working fluids, components (see Section Xc)
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	ethanol	Ethanol	200 ppm / 380 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values	ethanol	Ethanol	200 ppm / 380 mg/m ³	1520 mg/m ³ / 800 ppm	Not Available	20 see definition of Carcinogen Category 5 and supporting documentation
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	citric acid	Zitronensäure	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(Limit value mg/m ³ (E))
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - Substances for which no MAK value can be established at present	citric acid	Citric acid alkali metal salts	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Metal-working fluids, components (see Section Xc)
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values	citric acid	Citric acid	2 mg/m ³	4 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p>
8.2.2. 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
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 <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.</p>
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. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn.

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
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

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SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

► Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

* 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.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	clear colorless to light yellow		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.00
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	50.1	Taste	Not Available
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	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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	<p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p> <p>Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>	
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:</p>	
	Blood concentration	Effects
	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.
	3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure.
	<p>Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation.</p> <p>Excessive repeated ingestions may cause hypoglycaemia (low levels of glucose in the blood stream) among susceptible individuals; this may result in muscular weakness, incoordination and mental confusion.</p> <p>Very high doses given during feeding studies to rats and dogs produce central nervous system depression (although one-third of that produced by ethanol), haemolysis and insignificant kidney changes.</p> <p>In humans propylene glycol is partly excreted unchanged in the urine and partly metabolised as lactic and pyruvic acid. Lactic acidosis may result.</p> <p>If swallowed, the toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols) are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting, and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.</p> <p>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>	
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <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>A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material causing harm. However, when applied in large quantities to damaged skin as a topical preparation or by contact with clothing accidentally contaminated by the material, there may be the potential to absorb the material in harmful amounts.</p> <p>Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>	
Eye	<p>Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p>	
Chronic	<p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility</p> <p>Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.</p>	
Natural Peach Flavor WONF	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

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	Oral (dog) LD50: =20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (mouse) LD50: =22000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
	Oral (mouse) LD50: =23900 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
	Oral (rabbit) LD50: =18000-19000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rabbit) LD50: =18500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	1.40 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	1400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	4070 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	4070 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
	5100 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
	6030 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	6030 mg/kg ^[2]	
	6080 mg/kg ^[2]	
	6080 mg/kg ^[2]	
	9200 mg/kg ^[2]	
	9710 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0 mg/l/10h ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4h ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h ^[2]	
	mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	5500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~11700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CITRIC ACID	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts)</p> <p>Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low. In contrast, irritation, particularly of the eyes but also the airways and the skin, is the main hazard presented by citric acid.</p>
Natural Peach Flavor WONF & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	<p>The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. Poisonings are usually due to injection through a vein or accidental swallowing of large amounts by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce a slight, temporary inflammation of the conjunctiva. Exposure to mists may cause irritation of both the eye and the upper airway.</p>
PROPYLENE GLYCOL & ETHANOL & CITRIC ACID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗

Continued...

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Mutagenicity ✖

Aspiration Hazard ✖

Legend: ✖ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Natural Peach Flavor WONF	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	43-500mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19-100mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Fish	11-530mg/L	2
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.22-mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-296mg/L	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1-516mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>50mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/L	2
	EC0	72	Crustacea	<80mg/L	1
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist.

Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms.

Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters. This process can adversely affect aquatic life by consuming oxygen needed by aquatic organisms for survival. Large quantities of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water column are consumed when microbial populations decompose propylene glycol.

Sufficient dissolved oxygen levels in surface waters are critical for the survival of fish, macro-invertebrates, and other aquatic organisms. If oxygen concentrations drop below a minimum level, organisms emigrate, if able and possible, to areas with higher oxygen levels or eventually die. This effect can drastically reduce the amount of usable aquatic habitat.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
water	LOW	LOW
citric acid	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)

Continued...

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12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	Otherwise:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
	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.
	A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Reduction▶ Reuse▶ Recycling▶ Disposal (if all else fails)
	This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.▶ Recycle wherever possible.▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (ADR)

14.1. UN number	1197				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID (having a flash-point below 23 °C and viscous according to 2.2.3.1.4) (vapour pressure at 50 °C more than 110 kPa); EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID; EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID (having a flash-point below 23 °C and viscous according to 2.2.3.1.4) (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa)				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td><td>F1</td></tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	30	Classification code	F1
Hazard identification (Kemler)	30				
Classification code	F1				

Continued...

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	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E) 3 (E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1197	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Extracts, flavouring, liquid	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	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)

14.1. UN number	1197	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1197	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID; EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID (having a flashpoint below 23 °C and viscous according to 2.2.3.1.4) (vapour pressure at 50 °C more than 110 kPa); EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID (having a flashpoint below 23 °C and viscous according to 2.2.3.1.4) (vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Natural Peach Flavor WONF

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
 European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
 Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - Substances for which no MAK value can be established at present

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
 Europe EC Inventory
 European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
 Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values
 Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere

water is found on the following regulatory lists

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

citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
 European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
 Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values
 Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - Substances for which no MAK value can be established at present
 Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
propylene glycol	57-55-6	Not Available	01-2119457556-29-XXXX 01-2119493630-37-XXXX 01-2119456809-23-XXXX 01-2119987460-31-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Acute Tox. 4	GHS07; Wng	H302
1	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H302; H319
1	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4	GHS07; Wng	H302; H332
1	Acute Tox. 4	GHS07; Wng	H302
1	Acute Tox. 4	GHS07; Wng	H302
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
ethanol	64-17-5	603-002-00-5	01-2119457610-43-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225
1	Carc. 2	GHS08; Wng	H351
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; Dgr	H225

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
citric acid	77-92-9	Not Available	01-2119457026-42-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
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Continued...

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Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

15.3. Classification of Substances and Mixtures into Water Hazard Classes

Preparation is WGK 1

Name	WGK	Score	Source
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	1		From Regulation
ETHANOL	1		From Regulation
WATER	non-hazardous to waters	0	Calculated
CITRIC ACID	1		From Regulation

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (propylene glycol; ethanol; water; citric acid; flavoring ingredients)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene glycol; ethanol; water; citric acid; flavoring ingredients)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	09/19/2020
Initial Date	01/15/2018

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

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NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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