



FW-JAG N&A Jagerbomb Flavor Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.

Version No: 1.1.4.7

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 06/29/2021

Print Date: 06/29/2021

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SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.
Address	29400 Hunco Way, Lake Elsinore CA 92530 United States
Telephone	(951) 893-5120
Fax	(714) 276-1621
Website	www.FlavorWest.com
Email	Flavor@FlavorWest.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	see below	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	see below	+1 855-237-5573

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

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SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

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Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
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.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Continued...

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Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-55-6	40-50	<u>propylene glycol</u>
64-17-5	1-10	<u>ethanol</u>
102-76-1	30-40	<u>glyceryl triacetate</u>

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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, 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, 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ 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 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

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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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

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. 																																																																											
Major Spills	<p>Chemical Class: alcohols and glycols For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SORBENT TYPE</th> <th>RANK</th> <th>APPLICATION</th> <th>COLLECTION</th> <th>LIMITATIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">LAND SPILL - SMALL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - particulate</td> <td>1</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R, W, SS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - pillow</td> <td>1</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sorbent clay - particulate</td> <td>2</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R, I, P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>wood fiber - pillow</td> <td>3</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, P, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>treated wood fiber - pillow</td> <td>3</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>foamed glass - pillow</td> <td>4</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, P, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">LAND SPILL - MEDIUM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - particulate</td> <td>1</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skiploader</td> <td>R, W, SS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polypropylene - particulate</td> <td>2</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skiploader</td> <td>W, SS, DGC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sorbent clay - particulate</td> <td>2</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skiploader</td> <td>R, I, W, P, DGC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polypropylene - mat</td> <td>3</td> <td>throw</td> <td>skiploader</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>expanded mineral - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skiploader</td> <td>R, I, W, P, DGC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polyurethane - mat</td> <td>4</td> <td>throw</td> <td>skiploader</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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</p> <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. 	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS	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
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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.

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.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▸ 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, trisobutylaluminium ▸ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment

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 Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	A3

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
propylene glycol	30 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
glyceryl triacetate	19 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
glyceryl triacetate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
propylene glycol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
glyceryl triacetate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

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.


for propylene glycol:

Saturated vapour concentration @ 20 deg C.= 65.8 ppm, 204.6 mg/m³; i.e higher concentrations can only occur as aerosols or at higher temperatures.

Odour Threshold: Practically odourless.

A small number of individuals show skin irritation or sensitisation from repeated or prolonged exposure to propylene glycol. A workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) has been established by AIHA and is thought to be protective against systemic effects.

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> <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.</p>
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 <p>NOTE:</p> <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. <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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and

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- on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
 - ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
 - ▶ Overalls.
 - ▶ PVC Apron.
 - ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
 - ▶ Eyewash unit.
 - ▶ 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.

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
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	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 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 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	A-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - 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.
- ▶ 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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colorless to light yellow		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.06
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

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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)	46.8	Taste	Jagerbomb
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 (%)	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 adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>The most common signs of inhalation overexposure to ethanol, in animals, include ataxia, incoordination and drowsiness for those surviving narcosis. The narcotic dose for rats, after 2 hours of exposure, is 19260 ppm.</p> <p>Exposure to aliphatic alcohols with more than 3 carbons may produce central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness, delirium, CNS depression, coma, seizure, and neurobehavioural changes. Symptoms are more acute with higher alcohols. Respiratory tract involvement may produce irritation of the mucosa, respiratory insufficiency, respiratory depression secondary to CNS depression, pulmonary oedema, chemical pneumonitis and bronchitis. Cardiovascular involvement may result in arrhythmias and hypotension.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.</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 may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Systemic effects:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Blood concentration:</td> <td>Effects:</td> </tr> <tr> <td><1.5 g/l</td> <td>Mild: Impaired visual acuity, coordination and reaction time, emotional lability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5-3.0 g/l</td> <td>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. Bradypnoea may occur early and tachypnoea may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, hypoglycaemia and hypokalaemia.</td> </tr> </table>	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. Bradypnoea may occur early and tachypnoea may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, hypoglycaemia and hypokalaemia.
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. Bradypnoea may occur early and tachypnoea may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, hypoglycaemia and hypokalaemia.						

Continued...

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	<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>The toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols), following ingestion are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system (CNS), nausea, vomiting and degenerative changes in liver and kidney.</p> <p>Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols. These include headache, muscle weakness, giddiness, ataxia, (loss of muscle coordination), confusion, delirium and coma. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In the absence of effective treatment, respiratory arrest is the most common cause of death in animals acutely poisoned by the higher alcohols.</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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<p>Skin Contact</p>	<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 being absorbed in harmful amounts. However the material may be absorbed in potentially harmful amounts when applied in large quantities to severe burns (second or third degree) over large areas of the body as part of a cream, other topical application or by prolonged contact with clothing accidentally wetted by the material. Absorption under such circumstances can elevated serum osmolality and may result in osmotic shock.</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, puncture wounds 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 produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, 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. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
<p>Eye</p>	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</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> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p>
<p>Chronic</p>	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma.</p> <p>On the basis of epidemiological data, the material is regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient data to establish a causal association between human exposure to the material and the development of cancer.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</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. These include mental and physical retardation, learning disturbances, motor and language deficiency, behavioural disorders and reduced head size.</p> <p>Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals.</p> <p>Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides), following ingestion, are metabolised to monoglycerides, free fatty acids and glycerol, all of which are absorbed in the intestinal mucosa and undergo further metabolism. Medium chain triglycerides (C8-C10) appear to have relatively rapid metabolism and elimination from blood and tissues compared to long chain triglycerides (C16-C18). Little or no acute, subchronic or chronic oral toxicity was seen in animal studies unless levels approached a significant percentage of</p>

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calorific intake. Subcutaneous injections of tricaprylin in rats over a five-week period caused granulomatous reaction characterised by oil deposits surrounded by macrophages.

Propylene glycol is though, by some, to be a sensitising principal following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients. A study of 866 persons using a formulation containing propylene glycol in a patch test indicated that propylene glycol caused primary irritation in 16% of exposed individuals probably caused by dehydration. Undiluted propylene glycol was tested on 1556 persons in a 24 hour patch test. 12.5% showed reactions which were largely toxic (70%) or allergic in nature (30%).

FW-JAG N&A Jagerbomb Flavor	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >44.9 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >10400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 39 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >7692 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
glyceryl triacetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.721 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 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	

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.

For triglycerides:

Carboxylic acid esters will undergo enzymatic hydrolysis by ubiquitously expressed GI esterases. The rate of hydrolysis is dependant on the structure of the ester, and may therefore be rapid or rather slow. Thus, due to hydrolysis, predictions on oral absorption based on the physico-chemical characteristics of the intact parent substance alone may no longer apply.

When considering the hydrolysis product glycerol, absorption is favoured based on passive and active absorption of glycerol.

The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel has issued three final reports on the safety of 25 triglycerides, i.e., fatty acid triesters of glycerin

High purity is needed for the triglycerides. Previously the Panel published a final report on a diglycerides, and concluded that the ingredients in the diglyceride family are safe in the present practices of use and concentration provided the content of 1,2-diester is not high enough to induce epidermal hyperplasia. The Panel discussed that there was an increased level of concern because of data regarding the induction of protein kinase C (PKC) and the tumor promotion potential of 1,2-diacylglycerols. The Panel noted that, nominally, glyceryl-1,3-diester contain 1,2-diester, raising the concern that 1,2-diester could potentially induce hyperplasia.

For Group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters):

According to a classification scheme described by the American Chemistry Council' Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group E substances are esters of monoacids, mainly common fatty acids, and trihydroxy or polyhydroxyalcohols or polyols, such as pentaerythritol (PE), 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)- 1,3-propanediol or trimethylolpropane (TMP), and dipentaerythritol (diPE). The Group E substances often are referred to as "polyol esters" The polyol esters are unique in their chemical characteristics since they lack beta-tertiary hydrogen atoms, thus leading to stability against oxidation and elimination. The fatty acids often range from C5-C10 to as high as C18 (e.g., oleic, stearic, isostearic, tall oil fatty acids) in carbon number and generally are derived from naturally occurring sources. Group E esters may have multiple ester linkages and may include mixed esters derived from different carbon-length fatty acid mixtures.

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FW-JAG N&A Jagerbomb Flavor & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	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. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL & 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.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

FW-JAG N&A Jagerbomb Flavor	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
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>79mg/L	4
glyceryl triacetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>940mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	380mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

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*

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.

For aliphatic fatty acids and alcohols:

Environmental fate:

Saturated fatty acids are very stable in air, whereas unsaturated (C=C bonds) fatty acids are susceptible to oxidation.

Unsaturation increases the rate of metabolism although the degree of unsaturation and positioning of double bonds is not highly significant.

The available data indicate all fatty acid salt chain lengths up to and including C18 can be metabolised under aerobic conditions and can be considered to be readily biodegradable

Continued...

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All tests showed that fatty acids and lipids are readily biodegradable

The aliphatic acids are of similar very weak acid strength (approximately pKa 5), i.e., partially dissociate in aqueous solution; the salts of the aliphatic acids are highly dissociated in water solution such that the anion is the same for homologous salts and acids.

Slight (although inconsistent) effects on the trend for decreasing vapour pressure are also observed with the mono-, di- and tri-unsaturated substances as compared to the corresponding saturated substances.

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.

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)
glyceryl triacetate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
glyceryl triacetate	LOW (BCF = 1.3)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
glyceryl triacetate	LOW (KOC = 48.06)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations


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. <p>Otherwise:</p> <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. <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> <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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

FW-JAG N&A Jagerbomb Flavor

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1197	
UN proper shipping name	Extracts, flavoring, liquid	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, IB3, T2, TP1
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1197	
UN proper shipping name	Extracts, flavouring, liquid	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
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)

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

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

Continued...

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Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
propylene glycol	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
glyceryl triacetate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
propylene glycol	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
glyceryl triacetate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	

glyceryl triacetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No

Continued...

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Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene glycol; ethanol; glyceryl triacetate)
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 - FBEPH	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	06/29/2021
Initial Date	06/30/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.0.3.1	05/10/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.4.1	05/24/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.4.2	05/30/2021	Template Change
0.0.4.3	06/04/2021	Template Change
0.0.4.4	06/05/2021	Template Change
0.0.4.5	06/09/2021	Template Change
0.0.4.6	06/11/2021	Template Change
0.0.4.7	06/15/2021	Template Change

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.

Continued...

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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.

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
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
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
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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