



**FW-SCO N&A Scooby Drink Flavor**  
**Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.**

Version No: 1.1.9.9  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 08/11/2021  
Print Date: 08/11/2021  
L.GHS.USA.EN

**SECTION 1 Identification**

**Product Identifier**

Product name	FW-SCO N&A Scooby Drink 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	<a href="http://www.FlavorWest.com">www.FlavorWest.com</a>
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

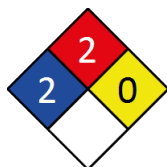
Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

**SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification**

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

## 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)

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
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## Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Warning</b>



## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.

## Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) General

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-55-6	80-90	<u>propylene glycol</u>
102-76-1	1-10	<u>glyceryl triacetate</u>
64-17-5	1-10	<u>ethanol</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**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.</li> <li>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▸ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</b></li> <li>▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li> <li>▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>INDUCE</b> vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, <b>ONLY IF CONSCIOUS</b>. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**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]

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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

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>																																								
<b>Major Spills</b>	<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>pichfork</td> <td>R, P, DGC, RT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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	pichfork	R, P, DGC, RT
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## LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

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

## Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R: Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▸ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul> <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.</li> <li>▸ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen</li> <li>▸ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium</li> <li>▸ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment</li> </ul>

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## 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
glyceryl triacetate	19 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm

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

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.

## 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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	

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<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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]</li> <li>▸ 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]</li> <li>▸ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▸ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul>

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

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

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

## 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

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**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.

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

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear yellow		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.02
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	53.5	<b>Taste</b>	Scooby drink
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives
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## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

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.

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation.

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.

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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing.

Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Systemic effects:

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. Bradyapnoea may occur early and tachypnoea may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, hypoglycaemia and hypokalaemia.

## Ingestion

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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.

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.

Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

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.

The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either

- ▶ 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.

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.

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<b>Eye</b>	<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>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<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>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility. 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>

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

<b>FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	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.
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL &amp; ETHANOL</b>	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.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✘	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✘
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✔	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✘

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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-SCO N&A Scooby Drink 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
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
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
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	65mg/l	1
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
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
<b>Legend:</b>	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.

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.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

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

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
glyceryl triacetate	LOW (BCF = 1.3)

Continued...

## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

## Mobility in soil

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


## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <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"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ 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).</li> <li>▸ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

## Land transport (DOT)

<b>UN number</b>	1197	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Extracts, flavoring, liquid	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, IB3, T2, TP1

## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

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

<b>UN number</b>	1197	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	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

Not Applicable

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

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

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

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

## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace  
 Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**glyceryl triacetate is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**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	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
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; glyceryl triacetate; ethanol)

Continued...

## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

National Inventory	Status
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
<b>Legend:</b>	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	08/11/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	08/12/2021

## 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.

## Definitions and abbreviations

## FW-SCO N&amp;A Scooby Drink Flavor

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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