



FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS

Flavor West Manufacturing, LLC.

Version No: 1.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 09/11/2018

Print Date: 09/11/2018

L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS
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.
--------------------------	---

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
Emergency telephone numbers	see below
Other emergency telephone numbers	see below

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
877 715 9305	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available

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

Continued...



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)

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
-----------------------	---

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
----------------------------	--



SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
--------------------	----------------

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

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.
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.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
------------------	--

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
-------------	---

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Continued...

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
100-51-6	20-30	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>
121-33-5*	5-10	<u>vanillin</u>
73398-61-5	60-70	<u>caprylic/ capric triglyceride</u>
513-86-0	1-5	<u>acetoin</u>
64-17-5	1-5	<u>ethanol</u>
56-81-5	1-5	<u>glycerol</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 the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: 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

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

Continued...

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Treat symptomatically.

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- ▶ Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- ▶ High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- ▶ The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- ▶ Management is essentially supportive.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

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. ▶ 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) aldehydes acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</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. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p>
---------------------	--

FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS

Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <p>CARE: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite.</p> <p>Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.</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.
---------------------	---

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. <p>Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction</p> <p>Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may froth in contact with water ▶ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminum, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg. C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion - Many vegetable and animal oils absorb oxygen from the air to form oxidation products. This oxidation process produces heat and the resultant increase in temperature accelerates the oxidation process. - Drying oils such as linseed, tung, poppy and sunflower oils and semi-drying oils such as soya bean, tall oil, corn, cotton and castor oils all absorb oxygen readily and thus experience the self-heating process. - Cotton fibres are readily ignited and if contaminated with an oxidisable oil, may ignite unless heat can be dissipated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain 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	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	glycerol	Glycerin (anhydrous); Glycerol; Glycyl alcohol; 1,2,3-Propanetriol; Trihydroxypropane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	glycerol	Glycerin (mist): Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	glycerol	Glycerin (mist): Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl alcohol	Benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	860 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
vanillin	Not Available	Not Available
caprylic/ capric triglyceride	Not Available	Not Available
acetoin	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable.

Fragrance substance with is an established contact allergen in humans.

Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety SCCS OPINION on Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products 2012


For ethanol:

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

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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.</p> <p>Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed</p> <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>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"> ▶ 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:

FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS

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

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Continued...

Appearance	Clearish/Yellow		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	53.5	Taste	Vanilla
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.</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 benzyl alcohol may affect respiration (paralysis of the respiratory center, respiratory depression, gasping respirations), cardiovascular system (hypotension)</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. It may affect behavior/central nervous system and cause headache, somnolence, excitement, dizziness, ataxia, coma, convulsions, and other symptoms of central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Exposure to excessive amounts of benzyl alcohol has been associated with toxicity (hypotension, metabolic acidosis), particularly in neonates, and an increased incidence of kernicterus (a neurological condition that occurs in severe jaundice), particularly in small preterm infants. There have been rare reports of deaths, primarily in preterm infants, associated with exposure to excessive amounts of benzyl alcohol.</p>

Skin Contact	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant 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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption</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>
Eye	<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>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.</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 calorific intake. Subcutaneous injections of tricaprylin in rats over a five-week period caused granulomatous reaction characterised by oil deposits surrounded by macrophages.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute ingestion. It may also affect the liver, kidneys, cardiovascular system, and metabolism (weight loss).</p> <p>Animal studies have shown this compound to cause lung, liver, kidney and CNS disorders.</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>

FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
vanillin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1580 mg/kg ^[2]	
caprylic/ capric triglyceride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 h - mild
acetoin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-mod
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate

	Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild	
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
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	

BENZYL ALCOHOL	<p>For benzyl alkyl alcohols: Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of this cluster is unlikely to undergo phase II metabolic activation. Instead, the beta-hydroxyl group is expected to contribute to detoxification via oxidation to hydrophilic acid. Despite structural similarity to carcinogenic ethyl benzene, only a marginal concern has been assigned to phenethyl alcohol due to limited mechanistic analogy.</p> <p>For benzoates: Acute toxicity: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. Systemic toxic effects of similar nature (e.g. liver, kidney) were observed. However with benzoic acid and its salts toxic effects are seen at higher doses than with benzyl alcohol.</p> <p>The compounds exhibit low acute toxicity as for the oral and dermal route. A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxification, and excretion in humans and other animals, their low level of flavour use, the wide margin of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from chronic and subchronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential. This evidence of safety is supported by the fact that the intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is greater than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.</p> <p>All members of this group are aromatic primary alcohols, aldehydes, carboxylic acids or their corresponding esters or acetals. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of chemical structures with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic dermal and oral toxicity. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal.</p>
vanillin	<p>For vanillin: Metabolism studies in rats have shown that vanillin is metabolised to a number of urinary products, primarily vanillic acid, in both free and conjugated forms. Only minor amounts of unmetabolised vanillin is excreted. One person who ingested 100 mg vanillin excreted 96 mg as vanillic acid (94% of the dose) in the next 24 hour period.</p> <p>Dermal studies.</p>
CAPRYLIC/ CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Not sensitising in guinea pig assay * IUCLID [Henkel]* Medium chain triglycerides (MCTs) exhibit very low levels of toxicity in a variety of laboratory animals and in humans when administered orally, parenterally or by the dermal route. There is no evidence that MCTs are sensitizers and they show little evidence that they are ocular or dermal irritants. The data strongly suggest that MCTs would pose little or no risk from toxicity when consumed as a supplement in a balanced diet at levels up to 15% of the dietary calories or about 50% of the dietary fat. MCTs are essentially non-toxic in the acute toxicity tests conducted in several species of animals. In ocular and dermal irritation testing, MCTs exhibited virtually no potential as ocular or dermal irritants, even with prolonged eye or skin exposure. MCTs exhibit no capacity for induction of hyper-sensitivity. 90-day toxicity tests did not result in notable toxicity, whether the product was administered in the diet up to 9375 mg/kg body weight/day in rats or by intramuscular injection (up to 0.5 ml/kg/day, rabbits). The toxicity NOAELs for two 3-month feeding studies in rats were, respectively, equal to or greater than 3125 mg/kg body weight/ day and equal to or greater than 9375 mg/kg body weight/day in the diet. There was no evidence that dietary administration of MCTs adversely affected the reproductive performance of rats or resulted in maternal toxicity, foetal toxicity or teratogenic effects at doses up to 4.28 g/kg body weight/day (iv). Another study, in rats, using a caprylic capric triglyceride, confirmed that MCTs would not pose a concern with regard to potential developmental or reproductive effects at dietary levels up to 12,500 mg/kg body weight/day. There was no evidence that dietary administration of MCTs adversely affected the reproductive performance of pigs or resulted in maternal toxicity, foetal toxicity or teratogenic effects at doses up to 9375 mg/kg body weight/day in the diet. In rabbits following iv administration, the maternal and foetal NOAELs were between 1.0 and 4.28 g/kg body weight/day, with toxicity being associated with nutritional deficit in the dams. A 2-yr study in rats, conducted with a closely related compound (tricaprylin, a triglyceride with C8 fatty acids), provided no evidence of a carcinogenic effect when the material was administered by oral gavage at levels up to 10 ml/kg (9.54 g/kg) per day. MCTs have been used as `Foods For Special Dietary Use in a number of MCT-containing products used for total parenteral nutrition contain approximately 20% MCTs, and depending on patient size and needs, are given in quantities of 1000 to 3000 ml/day. Thus, under maximum exposure conditions, a patient would receive 200-600 ml MCTs per day for up to several months. This would translate to 3.0 to 9.0 g/kg body weight/day (assume 70 kg body weight). Proposed uses in food would include MCTs at over a range of 4 to 67% of the food (for example granola bars -4%, muffins 8.3%, cheese 12-23%, mayonnaise -35% or margarine - 67% based on product preparation needs While there is an increase in the alveolar acetone levels in diabetic patients fed MCTs, there is no evidence to suggest that consumption of moderate levels of MCTs would contribute to ketosis in these patients. Studies in rats support the evidence for the</p>

	absence of the ri		
ACETOIN	<p>For diacetyl (and its metabolic products):</p> <p>Problematic diacetyl exposures are believed to be connected with added flavourings. Diacetyl occurs naturally as a by-product of fermentation. It is present in many foods including beer, wine, cheese, and yogurt. Although harmless by ingestion, it is extremely harmful when inhaled.</p> <p>A member or analogue of EFSA Chemical Group 10 secondary aliphatic saturated or unsaturated alcohols, ketones, ketals and esters with a secondary or tertiary oxygenated functional group used as flavourings</p> <p>No safety concern would arise for the consumer from the use of these compounds up to the highest proposed level in feeds.</p> <p>Hazards for skin and eye contact and respiratory exposure are recognised for the majority of the compounds under application. Most are classified as irritating to the respiratory system.</p> <p>Aliphatic acyclic and alicyclic alpha-diketones and alpha-hydroxyketones are generally used as flavouring agents up to average maximum levels of 200 ppm.</p>		
GLYCEROL	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>For glycerol:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw. At very high dose levels, the signs of toxicity include tremor and hyperaemia of the gastro-intestinal tract. Skin and eye irritation studies indicate that glycerol has low potential to irritate the skin and the eye. The available human and animal data, together with the very widespread potential for exposure and the absence of case reports of sensitisation, indicate that glycerol is not a skin sensitiser.</p>		
FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS & BENZYL ALCOHOL & vanillin	<p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and conjugal contact dermatitis occur.</p> <p>Intolerance to perfumes, by inhalation, may occur if the perfume contains a sensitising principal. Symptoms may vary from general illness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest-tightness, headache, exertional dyspnoea, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, and other respiratory diseases (including asthma).</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitising fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prohaptens is a chemical that itself is non- or low-sensitising, but that is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by simple chemical transformation (air oxidation, photoactivation) and without the requirement of specific enzymatic systems. A prohaptens is a chemical that itself is non- or low-sensitising but that is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation) usually via enzyme catalysis.</p>		
FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS & CAPRYLIC/ CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	<p>For Group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters):</p> <p>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.</p>		
BENZYL ALCOHOL & vanillin	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p>		
BENZYL ALCOHOL & CAPRYLIC/ CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE & ACETOIN & ETHANOL	<p>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.</p>		
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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

FW-OFRE Natural French Vanilla Flavor OS	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	10mg/L	4
vanillin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	57mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	36.79mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	120mg/L	2
caprylic/ capric triglyceride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>=53mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.01mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.449mg/L	2
	EC0	24	Crustacea	>=2.2mg/L	1
acetoin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	504	Crustacea	>=0.01mg/L	2
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
glycerol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/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				

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

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.

For benzyl alcohol:

log Kow : 1.1

Koc : <5

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.91E-07

Continued...

BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%

COD : 96%

ThOD : 2.519

BCF : 4

Bioaccumulation : not significant

Anaerobic effects : significant degradation

Effects on algae and plankton: inhibits degradation of glucose

Degradation Biological: significant

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photochem

Ecotoxicity

Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l

Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow 10 ppm, bluegill sunfish 15 ppm; tidewater silverside fish 15 ppm

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
vanillin	LOW	LOW
acetoin	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
glycerol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
vanillin	LOW (LogKOW = 1.21)
acetoin	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3644)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
vanillin	LOW (KOC = 38.45)
acetoin	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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>
-------------------------------------	--

- ▶ **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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
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 Label : 3 Special provisions : B1, IB3, T2, TP1

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	

VANILLIN(121-33-5*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

CAPRYLIC/ CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE(73398-61-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
---	--

ACETOIN(513-86-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
---	--

ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

GLYCEROL(56-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	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)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	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 - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (benzyl alcohol; vanillin; glycerol; ethanol; caprylic/ capric triglyceride; acetoin)
China - IECSC	Y

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	09/11/2018
Initial Date	09/11/2018

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
caprylic/ capric triglyceride	52622-27-2, 73398-61-5, 85409-09-2, 123465-33-8
ethanol	64-17-5, 2348-46-1
glycerol	56-81-5, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0, 8043-29-6, 1400594-62-8

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

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.