

000223 ROSE FLAVOUR

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 17/09/2019

Print Date: 17/09/2019

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

Supplier : Rawpharma Biz Private Limited

Ahmedabad

Gujarat – 380060

Website : www.rawpharmabiz.com

Email: info@rawpharmabiz.com

Product Identifier

Product name: ROSE FLAVOUR

Proper shipping name: EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID

Other means of identification: Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses: Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	The Product Makers (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	50 - 60 Popes Road Keysborough 3173 Australia
Telephone	61 3 9771 0300
Fax	61 3 9771 0301
Website	www.theproductmakers.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	The Product Makers (Australia) Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	61 3 9771 0300
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

Flammability	3	0 = Minimum
Toxicity	1	1 = Low
Body Contact	2	2 = Moderate
Reactivity	0	3 = High
Chronic	3	4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.

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P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

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

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	60-90	<u>ethanol</u>
106-21-8	<1	<u>geraniol tetrahydride</u>
141-25-3	<1	<u>alpha-citronellol</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures****Eye Contact**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:

- 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

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- Alcohol stable foam.

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

Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

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- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

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

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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**

- Remove all ignition sources.

Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling****Safe handling**

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- Shelf Life : 12 months
- Storage Conditions: Store tightly closed under cool, dry conditions in an approved storage area. Avoid exposure to light.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Suitable container**

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- Avoid strong bases.

*

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

Personal protection

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Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.
- 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.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance

:

Clear, colourless to pale yellow liquid

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.85
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Characteristic of Rose	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)	<23	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Refractive Index	1.364	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	Not Available	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:

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

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**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

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.

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Ingestion

Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact

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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Eye

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

Chronic

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring.

000223 ROSE FLAVOUR	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
geraniol tetrahydride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
alpha-citronellol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein.

ETHANOL

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

GERANIOL TETRAHYDRIDE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. The Branched Chain Saturated Alcohol (BCSA) group of fragrance ingredients was evaluated for safety.

ALPHA-CITRONELLOL

Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. Current opinion holds that there are no safety concerns regarding the branched chain unsaturated non-cyclic alcohols, as fragrance ingredients, at current declared levels of use and exposure; however, use of these materials at higher maximum levels of skin or whole-body exposure requires re-evaluation.

000223 ROSE FLAVOUR & ALPHA-CITRONELLOL

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis.

GERANIOL TETRAHYDRIDE & ALPHA-CITRONELLOL

Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. With few exceptions* (see below), there are no safety concerns regarding certain cyclic and non-cyclic terpene alcohols **, as fragrance ingredients, under present declared levels of use and exposure, because

- They have low acute toxicity
- No significant toxicity was observed in repeat dose toxicity tests

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- They were not found to cause mutations or genetic toxicity
- Substances in this group are processed similarly in the body
- There is no indication of persistent breakdown products causing severe toxicity
- They practically do not irritate the skin
- They have a generally low potential for sensitization
- The margin of safety is more than 100 times the maximum daily exposure.

Citronellol, geraniol, nerol, and geranyl acetate are currently generally regarded as safe by the US FDA for their intended use as flavouring substances.

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

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

000223 ROSE FLAVOUR	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4

geraniol tetrahydride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.707mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.6mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.780mg/L	3
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.5mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	10mg/L	2

alpha-citronellol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

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

Henry's atm m³/mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
geraniol tetrahydride	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
geraniol tetrahydride	LOW (LogKOW = 3.6406)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

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ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
geraniol tetrahydride	LOW (KOC = 70.79)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
- **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- Recycle wherever possible.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant

NO

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	Land transport (ADG)	Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)	Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1197	Environmental hazard: Not Applicable	Environmental hazard: Not Applicable	Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name: EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID	Special provisions: Not Applicable	ERG Code: 3L	EMS Number: F-E , S-D
Transport hazard class(es): 3	Limited quantity: 5 L	Special provisions: A3	Special provisions: Not Applicable
Subrisk: Not Applicable		Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364	Limited Quantities: 5 L
Packing group: II		Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L	
		Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353	
		Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L	
		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341	
		Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

geraniol tetrahydride is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

alpha-citronellol is found on the following regulatory lists

- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

- IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

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- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
- Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; alpha-citronellol; geraniol tetrahydride)
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	No (alpha-citronellol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (alpha-citronellol)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 17/09/2019

Initial Date: 17/09/2019

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Prepare By : Rawpharma Biz Private Limited

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