SAFETY DATA SHEET
Strawberries and Cream Flavor

Printed: 03/26/2014
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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended by (EC) No. 1272/2008

Section 1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product Code: 00103
Product Name: Strawberries and Cream Flavor
Trade Name: Strawberries and Cream Flavor

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

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:
Company Name: Perfumer's Apprentice
170 Technology Circle
Scotts Valley, CA 95066

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Acute Toxicity: Oral, Category 4
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation, Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 1
Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (single exposure), Category 3

2.1.2 Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC:

Xn: Harmful
C: Corrosive
Risk Phrases: R20/22, R36/37/38, R10, R34
For full text of R- phrases: see SECTION 15.

2.2 Label Elements:

2.2.1 Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

GHS Signal Word: **Danger**

GHS Hazard Phrases:

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases:

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

GHS Response Phrases:

P301+312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.

P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/....
P321 - Specific treatment see ... on this label.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ....
P405 - Store locked up.
P403+233 - Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place - if product is as volatile as to generate hazardous atmosphere.

2.2.2 Labeling according to Directive 1999/45/EC:

Xn **C**

2.3 Adverse Human Health Effects and Symptoms: Prolonged or repeated contact may result in "vanillism", an allergic dermatitis. Doesn't seem likely upon a closer look since the allergic reaction is caused by a mite in the 'raw' vanilla. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Chronic ingestion may cause lactic acidosis and possible seizures.

Chronic: Exposure to large doses may cause central nervous system depression. Exposures to propylene glycol having no adverse effects on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Birth defects are unlikely. In animal studies, propylene glycol has been shown not to interfere with reproduction.

2.3.1 Inhalation: Low hazard for normal industrial handling. Inhalation of a mist of this material may cause respiratory tract irritation. Material has a low vapor pressure at room temperature, so exposure to vapor is not likely. Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May be harmful if inhaled. No hazard expected in normal industrial use. Dust is irritating to the respiratory tract. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Vapor or mist is irritating to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary edema. May cause burning sensation in the chest. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Material has a very low vapor pressure at room temperature, so inhalation exposures are not expected unless material is heated or misted. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract.

2.3.2 Skin Contact: May be absorbed through damaged or abraded skin in harmful amounts. Allergic reactions have been reported. A single prolonged skin exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts. Repeated exposures may cause problems. Negative results have consistently been obtained in guinea pigs studies for sensitization. 1,,2-Propylene glycol is not considered an occupational skin sensitizer. (CHEMINFO) Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Dust may cause mechanical irritation. Low hazard for normal industrial handling. Causes skin irritation.

May cause irritation and dermatitis. May cause cyanosis of the extremities. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis. Causes redness

and pain. Contact with the skin may cause a local anesthetic effect. Material is a weak skin sensitizer. In an acute dermal irritation study in rats, two of six animals exhibited liver damage. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes skin burns.

2.3.3 Eye Contact: May cause slight transient injury. Low hazard for normal industrial handling. Vapors may cause eye irritation. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage. Causes severe eye irritation. Causes redness and pain. Causes eye burns.

2.3.4 Ingestion: Low hazard for usual industrial handling. May cause hemoglobinuric nephrosis. May cause changes in surface EEG. Harmful if swallowed. Vapor or mist is irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. Ingestion of large amounts may cause central nervous system depression. May cause severe gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and possible burns. May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes gastrointestinal tract burns.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)/ REACH Registration No.	Concentration	EC No./ EC Index No.	Risk Phrases/ GHS Classification
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	>=10.0 %	200-338-0 NA	No phrases apply.
4940-11-8	2 - Ethyl - 3 - hydroxy - 4 - pyrone	1.0 -10.0 %	225-582-5 NA	Xn; R22
1754-62-7	Methyl trans-cinnamate	1.0 -10.0 %	NA NA	
121-33-5	Benzaldehyde, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-	1.0 -10.0 %	204-465-2 NA	No phrases apply.
121-32-4	Benzaldehyde, 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxy-	1.0 -10.0 %	204-464-7 NA	Xn; R22
105-54-4	Ethyl butyrate	1.0 -10.0 %	203-306-4 NA	R10
7452-79-1	Ethyl 2 - methylbutyrate	1.0 -10.0 %	231-225-4 NA	R10
100-51-6	Benzenemethanol	1.0 -10.0 %	202-859-9 603-057-00-5	Xn; R20/22 Acute Tox.(O) 4: H302 Acute Tox.(I) 4: H332
141-97-9	Ethyl acetoacetate	1.0 -10.0 %	205-516-1 NA	No phrases apply. Skin Corr. 2: H315 Eye Damage 1: H318 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336
123-66-0	Ethyl butyl acetate	1.0 -10.0 %	204-640-3 NA	R10
138-86-3	Dipentene	< 0.5 %	205-341-0 601-029-00-7	Xi; N; R10-38-43-50/53 Flam. Liq. 3: H226 Skin Corr. 2: H315 Skin Sens. 1: H317 Aquatic (A) 1: H400 Aquatic (C) 1: H410

Section 4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures:

In Case of Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear. Get medical aid immediately. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.

In Case of Skin Contact: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse. In case of skin contact, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid immediately. Destroy contaminated shoes.

In Case of Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for a t least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do NOT allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed. Extensive irrigation with water is required (at least 30 minutes).

In Case of Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Call a physician. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical aid if irritation or symptoms occur. Get medical aid immediately. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Wash mouth out with water.

4.2 Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed: To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Note for the Doctor: Persons with impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Blood benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid and urine hippuric acid may be helpful in diagnosis.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam. Suitable: Water spray. In case of fire, use water, dry chemical, chemical foam, or alcohol-resistant foam. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam. Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray may cause frothing. For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Use agent most appropriate to extinguish fire. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or chemical foam.

5.2 Flammable Properties and Hazards:

Flash Pt:

Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL:

Autoignition Pt:

5.3 Fire Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Protective Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Specific Hazard(s): Dust from this material can form explosive organic dust cloud. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions. Combustible liquid. Containers may explode when heated. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.3 Methods and Material For Containment and Cleaning Up: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Provide ventilation. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN CASE OF LEAK OR SPILL. Evacuate area. PROCEDURE(S) OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION(S) Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, rubber boots, and heavy rubber gloves. Methods for cleaning up.
Sweep up, place in a bag and hold for waste disposal. Avoid raising dust. Exercise appropriate precautions to minimize direct contact with skin or eyes and prevent inhalation of dust.
Ventilate area and wash spill site after material pickup is complete. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Absorb on sand or vermiculite and place in closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Wear respirator, chemical safety goggles, rubber boots, and heavy rubber gloves.
Do not let this chemical enter the environment. Use water spray to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture. Use water spray to disperse the gas/vapor. Absorb spill with an alkaline material such as soda ash or lime. Carefully scoop up and place into appropriate disposal container.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions To Be Taken in Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. User Exposure: Do not breathe dust. Avoid inhalation. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust. Do not breathe vapor. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Wash clothing before reuse. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Keep away from heat and flame. Avoid breathing dust, mist, or vapor. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do

not ingest or inhale. Discard contaminated shoes.

7.2 Precautions To Be Taken in Storing: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from moisture. Suitable: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep tightly closed. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: Keep away from sources of ignition. Flammables-area. Keep away from heat and flame. Do not store in direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Parameters:

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	Britain EH40	France VL	Europe
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	TWA: 474 mg/m3 (150 ppm) (Total Particulates) TWA: 10 mg/m3 (Powder)		
4940-11-8	2 - Ethyl - 3 - hydroxy - 4 - pyrone			
1754-62-7	Methyl trans-cinnamate			
121-33-5	Benzaldehyde, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-			
121-32-4	Benzaldehyde, 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxy-			
105-54-4	Ethyl butyrate			
7452-79-1	Ethyl 2 - methylbutyrate			
100-51-6	Benzenemethanol			
141-97-9	Ethyl acetoacetate			
123-66-0	Ethyl butyl acetate			
138-86-3	Dipentene			

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
57-55-6	Propylene glycol			
4940-11-8	2 - Ethyl - 3 - hydroxy - 4 - pyrone			
1754-62-7	Methyl trans-cinnamate			
121-33-5	Benzaldehyde, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-			
121-32-4	Benzaldehyde, 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxy-			
105-54-4	Ethyl butyrate			
7452-79-1	Ethyl 2 - methylbutyrate			
100-51-6	Benzenemethanol			
141-97-9	Ethyl acetoacetate			
123-66-0	Ethyl butyl acetate			
138-86-3	Dipentene			

8.2 Exposure Controls:

8.2.1 Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.): Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low. Safety shower and eye bath. Mechanical exhaust required. Use adequate general or local explosion-proof ventilation to keep airborne levels to acceptable levels. Local exhaust may be necessary to control concentrations to acceptable levels.

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment:

Eye Protection: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166. Chemical safety goggles. Wear chemical splash goggles.

Protective Gloves: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Hand: Compatible chemical-resistant gloves. Protective gloves. Eyes:

Other Protective Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type): A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a dust mask type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) respirator. Respiratory protection is not required. Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) dust masks. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced. Hand: Compatible chemical-resistant gloves.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices: Wash thoroughly after handling.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid

Appearance and Odor: Transparent Colorless.
Strawberries and cream taste and aroma.

Melting Point:

Boiling Point:

Flash Pt:

Evaporation Rate:

Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL:

Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):

Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):

Specific Gravity (Water = 1):

Solubility in Water:

Autoignition Pt:

9.2 Other Information

Percent Volatile:

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:

10.2 Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]

10.3 Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

10.4 Conditions To Avoid - Instability: Excess heat, moist air, Light, dust generation, Moisture, Incompatible materials, ignition sources, alkaline materials.

10.5 Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid: Strong oxidizing agents, acids, Bases, Heat, Strong bases, hydrogen bromide gas, iron at 100C(exothermic polymerization), Corrosive to iron, Steel, Ammonia, Sulfuric acid, isocyanates, epichlorohydrin, aliphatic amines, caustics (e.g. ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide).

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects: Epidemiology: No data available.
Teratogenicity: No data available.
Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity: Experimental mutagen in human lymphocyte cells.
Neurotoxicity: Other Studies: No information available.
Teratogenicity: No information available.
No information found.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information: CAS# 57-55-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 121-33-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 105-54-4: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 7452-79-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 100-51-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 123-66-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 695-06-7: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 107-92-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 539-88-8: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity: Ecotoxicity: Water flea Daphnia: EC50 10000 mg/L; 48 HrUnspecified, Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 710 mg/L; 30 min; Microtox testFish: Goldfish: LC50 5000 mg/L; 24 Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Guppy: LC50 1000 mg/L; 48 Hr; Unspecified If released to water, 1,2-propanediol is expected to degrade relatively rapidly via biodegradation. If released to soil, relatively rapid biodegradation should also occur. Significant leaching in soil can be predicted.
Environmental: If released to the atmosphere, it is degraded rapidly by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (typical half-life of 32 hr). Physical removal from air by rainfall is possible.
Physical: No information available.
Other: No information available. No information available.

If released to soil, benzyl alcohol is expected to display high mobility and readily leach through soil. Volatilization from dry soil to the atmosphere may be an important fate process; however, it is not expected to be an important process in moist soils. If released to water, benzyl alcohol is expected to undergo microbial degradation under aerobic and anaerobic conditions.
Physical: In the atmosphere, benzyl alcohol is expected to exist almost entirely in the vapor phase. The estimated half-life for the vapor phase reaction of benzyl alcohol with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals is 2 days.
ELIMINATION.
If released to soil, butyric acid is expected to be relatively mobile, although adsorption may occur by attractive interactions with active sites in the soil. Butyric acid is not expected to significantly volatilize from either moist or dry soil to the atmosphere. If released to water, butyric acid will exist predominately in the dissociated form under environmental conditions. Butyric acid is expected to biodegrade rapidly under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.
Physical: BOD: 1.150 lb/lb, 5 days; 1.450 lb/lb, 20 days.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Disposal Method: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series: None listed. APPROPRIATE METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF SUBSTANCE OR PREPARATION. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Section 14. Transport Information

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Not Regulated. Not regulated as a hazardous material. ETHYL BUTYRATE. FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. 2-Ethylbutyl acetate. No information available. ISOBUTYRIC ACID.

DOT Hazard Class:

UN/NA Number:

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):

TDG Shipping Name: Not Regulated. No information available. ETHYL BUTYRATE. ISOBUTYRIC ACID.

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

ADR/RID Shipping Name:

UN Number:

Hazard Class:

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Non-Hazardous for Air Transport: Non-hazardous for air transport.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

European Community Hazard Symbol codes:

European Community Risk and Safety Phrases:

R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R10	Flammable.
R34	Causes burns.
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S22	Do not breathe dust.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S9	Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible.)
S28A	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Section 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 03/26/2014

Additional Information About This Product: