SAFETY DATA SHEET
DX Coconut Flavor

Printed: 04/07/2016
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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: 16852
Product Name: DX Coconut 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	**Phone Number:** (831)316-7137
Web site address:	Perfumersapprentice.com	
Information:	Contract #: MIS6760377	

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Emergency Contact:	Chem-Tel Phone	(800)255-3924 01 (813)248-0585

Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B

2.2 Label Elements:

GHS Signal Word: **Warning**

GHS Hazard Phrases:
Causes eye irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases:
Wash {hands} thoroughly after handling.

GHS Response Phrases:
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
No phrases apply.

2.3 Adverse Human Health Effects and Symptoms:

2.3.1 Inhalation: My be harmful if inhaled.
2.3.2 Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.
2.3.3 Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)/ REACH Registration No.	Concentration	EC No./ EC Index No.	GHS Classification
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	90.0 -99.0 %	200-338-0 NA	Skin Corr. 2: H315 Eye Damage 2A: H319 STOT (SE) 3: H335 H336
121-33-5	Vanillin	1.0 -5.0 %	204-465-2 NA	No data available.
104-61-0	2(3h)-Furanone, Dihydro-5-pentyl-	1.0 -5.0 %	203-219-1 NA	No data available.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures:

In Case of Inhalation: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

In Case of 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.

In Case of 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.

In Case of Ingestion: If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Polyethylene glycols are generally poorly absorbed orally and are mostly unchanged by the kidney. Dermal absorption can occur across damaged skin (e.g. through burns) leading to increased osmolality, anion gap metabolic acidosis, elevated calcium, low ionised calcium, CNS depression and renal failure. Treatment consists of supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycaemia, lactic acidosis and seizures. The usual measures are supportive care and decontamination (Ipecac/ lavage/ activated charcoal/ cathartics), within 2 hours of exposure should suffice. Check the anion gap, arterial pH, renal function and glucose levels.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1	**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.
	Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result .
5.2	**Flammable Properties and Hazards:**	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
		No data available.
	Flash Pt:	> 93.30 C Method Used: Closed Cup
	Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
	Autoignition Pt:	No data.
5.3	**Fire Fighting Instructions:**	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1	**Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:**	No data available.
6.2	**Environmental Precautions:**	No data available.
6.3	**Methods and Material For Containment and Cleaning Up:**	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.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1	**Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:**	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
7.2	**Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:**	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water. Alcohols are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium should not be heated above 49 deg.
	Other Precautions:	Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Parameters:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Britain EH40	France VL	Germany MAK/TRK
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	TWA: 474 mg/m3 (150 ppm) (Total Particulates) TWA: 10 mg/m3 (Powder)	No data.	No data.
121-33-5	Vanillin	No data.	No data.	No data.
104-61-0	2(3h)-Furanone, Dihydro-5-pentyl-	No data.	No data.	No data.

CAS #	Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Europe
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	No data.	No data.	No data.
121-33-5	Vanillin	No data.	No data.	No data.
104-61-0	2(3h)-Furanone, Dihydro-5-pentyl-	No data.	No data.	No data.

8.2 Exposure Controls:

8.2.1 Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.): 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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment:

Eye Protection: 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.

Protective Gloves: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Other Protective Clothing: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type): Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.
No data available.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Appearance and Odor:	Clear colorless to light yellow liquid with coconut flavor and scent.
pH:	No data.
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	No data.
Flash Pt:	> 93.30 C Method Used: Closed Cup
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available.
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	No data.
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	1.03 at 22.0 C
Solubility in Water:	No data.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:	No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Decomposition Temperature:	No data.
Viscosity:	No data.

9.2 Other Information

Percent Volatile:	No data.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1	**Reactivity:**	No data available.
10.2	**Stability:**	Unstable [ ] Stable [X]
10.3	**Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:**	No data available.
	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]
10.4	**Conditions To Avoid - Instability:**	No data available.
10.5	**Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:**	No data available.
10.6	**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:**	No data available.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects: No data available.

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

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity: No data available.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability: No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available.

12.4 Mobility in Soil: No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: No data available.

12.6 Other adverse effects: No data available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Disposal Method: No data available.

Section 14. Transport Information

GHS Classification: Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B - Warning! Causes eye irritation

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

ADR/RID Shipping Name: Not regulated.

UN Number:

Hazard Class:

14.2 MARINE TRANSPORT (IMDG/IMO):

IMDG/IMO Shipping Name: Not regulated.

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Not regulated.

Additional Transport Information: Not regulated.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

EPA SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	S. 302 (EHS)	S. 304 RQ	S. 313 (TRI)
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	No	No	No
121-33-5	Vanillin	No	No	No
104-61-0	2(3h)-Furanone, Dihydro-5-pentyl-	No	No	No

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Fire Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Other US EPA or State Lists
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	CA PROP.65: No
121-33-5	Vanillin	CA PROP.65: No
104-61-0	2(3h)-Furanone, Dihydro-5-pentyl-	CA PROP.65: No

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	International Regulatory Lists
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	REACH: Yes - (R), (P)
121-33-5	Vanillin	REACH: Yes - (R), (P)
104-61-0	2(3h)-Furanone, Dihydro-5-pentyl-	REACH: Yes - (R), (P)

Section 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 02/17/2016

Additional Information About This Product: This product contains no added diacetyl as an ingredient. However, because diacetyl can occur in small amounts as an artifact of the production process in other ingredients, "No Added Diacetyl" products may not be "Diacetyl Free", as trace amounts may be present.

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