

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:** 00185  
**Product Name:** Root Beer Flavor (PG)  
**Trade Name:** Root Beer Flavor (PG)
- 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]:**  
Flammable Liquids, Category 2  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2  
Skin Sensitization, Category 1  
Aquatic Toxicity (Acute), Category 1  
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic), Category 1
- 2.1.2 Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC:**  
Xn: Harmful  
N: Dangerous for the environment  
F: Highly Flammable  
Risk Phrases: R22, R36/37/38, R10, R43, R50/53, R11, R21  
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:**

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**GHS Precaution Phrases:**

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../ equipment.  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

**GHS Response Phrases:**

P370+378 - In case of fire, use ... to extinguish.  
P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P321 - Specific treatment see ... on this label.  
P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing.  
P333+313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.  
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P391 - Collect spillage.

**GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:**

P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ....

**2.2.2 Labeling according to Directive 1999/45/EC:**



**Xn**



**N**



**F**

**2.3 Adverse Human Health** Adverse reproductive effects have been reported in animals.

**Effects and Symptoms:**

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. May cause liver and kidney damage. Laboratory experiments have shown mutagenic effects. Chronic exposure may cause blood effects. Exposure to high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Animal studies have reported the development of tumors. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage. This is an experimental neoplastigen, tumorigen, and carcinogen.

**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. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. May cause lung damage. May be harmful if inhaled. Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

**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) May cause erythema (redness) and edema (fluid buildup) with crusting and scaling. Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Causes moderate skin irritation. May cause cyanosis of the extremities. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. A patch test in humans found a concentration of 1% in

petrolatum was sensitizing in 15 out of 16 persons. Another human patch test found 68% positive reactions (50/73) when 5% cinnamaldehyde in vaseline was used. 21% positive reactions (15/71) when 2% cinnamaldehyde in vaseline was used.

**2.3.3 Eye Contact:** May cause slight transient injury. Causes severe eye irritation. May cause painful sensitization to light. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

**2.3.4 Ingestion:** Low hazard for usual industrial handling. May cause hemoglobinuric nephrosis. May cause changes in surface EEG. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Skin: May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.  
May cause eye irritation.

Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause nausea and vomiting. Systemic effects of exposure include initial stimulation and later central nervous system depression. Symptoms include convulsions, respiratory failure, cardiac collapse, and possible death. Stomatitis (inflammation of the mucous membranes in the mouth) is a common sign of toxicity. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Low hazard for normal industrial handling.

**Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients**

<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)/ REACH Registration No.</b>	<b>Concentration</b>	<b>EC No./ EC Index No.</b>	<b>Risk Phrases/ GHS Classification</b>
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	>=10.0 %	200-338-0 NA	No phrases apply.
104-45-0	Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-propyl-	>=10.0 %	203-203-4 NA	N; R51/53
119-36-8	Methyl salicylate	>=10.0 %	204-317-7 NA	Xn; R22-36/37/38
4180-23-8	Trans-Anethole	1.0 -10.0 %	224-052-0 NA	R43
138-86-3	Dipentene	1.0 -10.0 %	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
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	1.0 -10.0 %	200-578-6 603-002-00-5	F; R11 Flam. Liq. 2: H225

## 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. If breathed in, move person into fresh air. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical aid immediately.
- In Case of Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical aid if symptoms occur.
- In Case of Eye Contact:** In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Gently lift eyelids and flush continuously with water. Get medical aid immediately.
- In Case of Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician. Get medical aid immediately. Call a poison control center. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. 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.
- 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. Move out of dangerous area. Persons with skin or eye disorders or liver, kidney, chronic respiratory diseases, or central and peripheral nervous system diseases may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance.  
 Antidote: Replace fluid and electrolytes.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- 5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam. Suitable: 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. 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.
- 5.2 Flammable Properties and Hazards:** EXPLOSION HAZARDS.  
 Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions.
- 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. Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Protective Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Specific Hazard(s): Flammable Liquid. Replace fluid and electrolytes. 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. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Combustible 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.

**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. Personal precautions. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Environmental precautions. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods for cleaning up. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Do not let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep up or absorb material, then place into a suitable clean, dry, closed container for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN CASE OF LEAK OR SPILL. Evacuate area. Shut off all sources of ignition. PROCEDURE(S) OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION(S) Wear respirator, chemical safety goggles, rubber boots, and heavy rubber gloves. Cover with dry-lime, sand, or soda ash. Place in covered containers using non-sparking tools and transport outdoors. 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. Wash area with soap and water.

**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. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. User Exposure: Avoid breathing vapor. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Use only in a chemical fume hood.

**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. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed

when not in use. Suitable: Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Flammables-area. Do not store near perchlorates, peroxides, chromic acid or nitric acid. Keep refrigerated. (Store below 4°C/39°F.)

## 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)		
104-45-0	Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-propyl-			
119-36-8	Methyl salicylate			
4180-23-8	Trans-Anethole			
138-86-3	Dipentene			
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	TWA: 1920 mg/m3 (1000 ppm) STEL: ()	TWA: 1900 mg/m3 (1000 ppm) STEL: 9500 mg/m3 (5000 ppm)	
CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
57-55-6	Propylene glycol			
104-45-0	Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-propyl-			
119-36-8	Methyl salicylate			
4180-23-8	Trans-Anethole			
138-86-3	Dipentene			
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	PEL: 1000 ppm	TLV: 1000 ppm	

### 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. Use nonsparking tools. Mechanical exhaust required. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Use only under a chemical fume hood.

### 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. Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Chemical safety goggles. Wear chemical splash goggles.
- Protective Gloves:** Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves.
- Other Protective Clothing:** Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
- 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. is not required. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

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. 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. Hand: Compatible chemical-resistant gloves.

**Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## 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 light brown liquid.  
Root beer 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, Incompatible materials, Light, ignition sources, prolonged exposure to air.

**10.5 Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:** Strong oxidizing agents, Strong oxidizing agents. acids, Alkali metals, Ammonia, hydrazine, Peroxides, Sodium, Acid anhydrides, calcium hypochlorite, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, Perchloric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate, potassium tert-butoxide, magnesium perchlorate, Acid chlorides, platinum, uranium hexafluoride, silver oxide, iodine heptafluoride, acetyl bromide, disulfuryl difluoride, tetrachlorosilane + water, acetyl chloride, permanganic acid, ruthenium (VIII) oxide, uranyl perchlorate.

**10.6 Hazardous** Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, formed under fire conditions. Carbon oxides,

**Decomposition Or Byproducts:** irritating and toxic fumes and gases.

## Section 11. Toxicological Information

**11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects:** Epidemiology: No information available.  
Teratogenicity: Teratogenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.  
Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.  
Mutagenicity: Mutation in microorganisms: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.  
Neurotoxicity: Other Studies: Teratogenicity: No information available.  
No data available.  
Teratogenicity: No data available.

**Irritation or Corrosion:** No data available.

**Sensitization:** No data available.

**Chronic Toxicological Effects:** IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.  
ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.  
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**Carcinogenicity/Other Information:** CAS# 57-55-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 119-36-8: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 4180-23-8: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 64-17-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 14371-10-9: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 104-55-2: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 97-53-0: 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 Hr Unspecified, Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 710 mg/L; 30 min; Microtox test Fish: Goldfish: LC50 5000 mg/L; 24 Hr; Unspecified Fish: 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. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.  
No information reported.  
Other: Do not empty into drains. Terrestrial: Medium to low mobility in soil. Aquatic: May slowly volatilize. Atmospheric: Exists solely in the vapor phase. Half-life = 4.9 hours. Slight biodegradation but no bioconcentration. When released to the atmosphere it will photodegrade in hours (polluted urban atmosphere) to an estimated range of 4 to 6 days in less polluted areas. Rainout should be significant.

### 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. Product.

This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging.

Dispose of as unused product. APPROPRIATE METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF SUBSTANCE OR PREPARATION. Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable.

### Section 14. Transport Information

**14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):**

**DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Dipentene. mixture.

**DOT Hazard Class:** 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID

**UN/NA Number:** UN2052 **Packing Group:** III

**14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):**

**TDG Shipping Name:** Not Regulated. No information available. METHANOL.

**14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):**

**ADR/RID Shipping Name:**

**UN Number:** 2052 **Packing Group:** III

**Hazard Class:** 3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID

**14.3 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):**

**ICAO/IATA Shipping Name:** Dipentene. mixture.

### Section 15. Regulatory Information

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Root Beer Flavor (PG)

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### European Community Hazard Symbol codes:

### European Community Risk and Safety Phrases:

R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R10	Flammable.
R43	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R11	Highly flammable.
R21	Harmful in contact with skin.
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition.
S7	Keep container tightly closed.

## Section 16. Other Information

**Revision Date:** 03/31/2014

**Additional Information About  
This Product:**