# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 27-Jun-2022

# **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

Product identifier	
Product Name	BOURBON FLAVOUR E40855 (FABOU40855)
Product Code(s)	00000037189
Other means of identification	
UN number	1197
Recommended use of the chemical	and restrictions on use
Recommended use	Flavour.
Uses advised against	No information available.
Supplier Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Ja ABN:51 600 546 512 70 Marple Avenue Villawood NSW 2163 Australia Telephone Number: +61 2 8717 2929 Facsimile: +61 2 9755 9611	acobs division) - incorporated in Australia
Emergency telephone number	

Emergency telephone number 1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification

Classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG).

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2

SIGNAL WORD Danger





#### Label elements



Hazard statements H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking Keep container tightly closed Ground/bond container and receiving equipment Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment Use only non-sparking tools Take precautionary measures against static discharge Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection Wash hands thoroughly after handling **Precautionary Statements - Response** 

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
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower
In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish.
Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	64-17-5	>60
Flavour ingredients at non-hazardous	-	to 100
concentrations		

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

General adviceFor advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New<br/>Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.InhalationRemove to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.	
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Call a physician if symptoms occur.	
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.	
Self-protection of the first aider	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information.	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		
Symptoms	Irritation. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.	
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed		
Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.	

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES Suitable Extinguishing Media		
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.	
Specific hazards arising from the c	hemical	
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Highly flammable. Risk of ignition. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Containers may explode when heated. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.	
Hazardous combustion products	Oxides of carbon.	
Special protective actions for fire-fighters		
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.	
Hazchem code	3YE	

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch

	or walk through spilled material.
Other information	Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.
For emergency responders	Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.
Environmental precautions	
Environmental precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent product from entering drains.
Methods and material for containm	ent and cleaning up
Methods for containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
Methods for cleaning up	Dam up. Use non-sparking tools. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers.

# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use personal protection equipment. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion. Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Use according to package label instructions.		
General hygiene considerations	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.		
Conditions for safe storage, includi	Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities		
Storage Conditions	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep in properly labelled containers. Do not store near combustible materials. Protect from direct sunlight. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Store in accordance with local regulations.		
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents.		
Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)	None allocated		

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Exposure Limits

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Ethyl alcohol: 8hr TWA = 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (1000 ppm)

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

#### Appropriate engineering controls

**Engineering controls** 

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

#### OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Eye/face protection	Goggles.
Skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing. Antistatic boots. Overalls.
Hand protection	Impervious gloves.
Respiratory protection	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	No information available.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear
Color	Dark Red-brown

#### **Revision Number** 4

Bourbon No information available.	
<u>Values</u> No data available No data available No data available No data available 21 °C No data available	Remarks • Method None known None known None known CC (closed cup) None known
No data available	None known None known
No data available	None known
>1 0.858 - 0.878 @20°C No data available Miscible in water No data available No data available No data available No data available	None known None known None known None known None known None known None known None known
	No information available.          Values         No data available         No data available

Other information

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	
Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Explosion data Sensitivity to mechanical impac	t None.
Sensitivity to static discharge	Yes.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.
Conditions to avoid	
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Avoid contact with combustible substances. Direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	5

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of carbon.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information	No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
Inhalation	May cause irritation. Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of coordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin contact	May cause irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause defects to the central nervous system (e.g. dizziness, headache).
Symptoms	Irritation. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.

#### Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

No information available.

#### **Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	= 7060 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 124.7 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

#### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure\_\_\_\_

Skin corrosion/irritation	No information available.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No information available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No information available.
Carcinogenicity	No information available.
Reproductive toxicity	No information available.
STOT - single exposure	No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure	No information available.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.

#### Chronic effects:

A study of the effects of ethanol inhalation in humans found that at between 5000-10000 ppm subjects experienced coughing and smarting of the eyes and nose, with symptoms disappearing within minutes. People exposed at 15000 ppm experienced continuous lacrimation and coughing. Irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract were not noted at concentrations below 5000 ppm. For Ethanol: Repeated or prolonged exposure to this material could result in effects on the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, and heart muscle. Ethanol may cause adverse reproductive effects. Ingestion by pregnant women may cause serious effects in their newborn babies called 'foetal alcohol syndrome'.

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Ecotoxicity**

#### Ecotoxicity

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to	Crustacea
			microorganisms	
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	-	LC50: 12.0 - 16.0mL/L	-	LC50: 9268 - 14221mg/L
		(96h, Oncorhynchus		(48h, Daphnia magna)
		mykiss) LC50: >100mg/L		EC50: =2mg/L (48h,
		(96h, Pimephales		Daphnia magna) EC50:
		promelas) LC50: 13400 -		=10800mg/L (24h,
		15100mg/L (96h,		Daphnia magna)
		Pimephales promelas)		

#### Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

No information available.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation

No information available.

#### **Component Information**

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	-0.32

#### <u>Mobility</u>

Mobility in soil

No information available.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects

No information available.

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### ADG

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	1197
Proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID
Hazard class	3
Packing group	II
Hazchem code	3YE

#### <u>IATA</u>

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	1197
UN proper shipping name	EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Packing group	II

#### **IMDG**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number UN proper shipping name	1197 EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING, LIQUID 3
Transport hazard class(es) Packing group	3 
IMDG EMS Fire	F-E
IMDG EMS Spill	S-D

# **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

#### National regulations

#### <u>Australia</u>

Classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG).

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

### Major hazard (accident/incident planning) regulation

Verify that license requirements are met

Hazardous chemical Liquids that meet the criteria for Class 3 Packing Group II or III

### National pollutant inventory

Subject to reporting requirement

Threshold quantity (T) 50 000

Chemical name	National pollutant inventory
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) - 64-17-5	10 tonne/yr Threshold category 1

International Inventories AIIC

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals or are regulated through the Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

Legend: AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Reason(s) For Issue:** 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification Change in Engineering Control Measures

Issuing Date:

27-Jun-2022

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

#### **Revision Note:**

The symbol (\*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

#### Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Legend Sect	ion 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL	_ PROTECTION	
TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
С	Carcinogen		

#### Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s)) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals Food Research Journal Hazardous Substance Database International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID) Japan GHS Classification Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP) National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED) National Toxicology Program (NTP) New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

World Health Organization

#### **Disclaimer**

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since lxom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Bronson & Jacobs representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

Bronson and Jacobs incorporating the businesses of Woods and Woods and Keith Harris and Australian Botanical Products.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**