SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 29-Mar-2022

Revision Number 2

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name APRICOT FLAVOUR CONCENTRATE NAT (FFAPR48029)

Product Code(s) 000000038919

Other means of identification

UN number 2924

Pure substance/mixture Mixture

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Flavour.

Uses advised against No information available.

Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Jacobs division) - incorporated in Australia ABN:51 600 546 512 70 Marple Avenue Villawood NSW 2163 Australia

Telephone Number: +61 2 8717 2929

Facsimile: +61 2 9755 9611

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
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1 Sub-category B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1

Revision Number 2

SIGNAL WORD

Danger

Label elements

Flame Corrosion

Hazard statements

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Do not breathe dusts or mists

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

Keep container tightly closed

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment

Use non-sparking tools

Take action to prevent static discharges

Wash hands thoroughly after handling

Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

Precautionary Statements - Response

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS)

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor

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

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting

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

Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Product Description: contains isoamyl acetate, acetic acid and propylene glycol.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	>60
2-Methylbutyric acid	116-53-0	1-<10
Flavour ingredients at non-hazardous	-	to 100

(FFAPR48029)

Revision Number 2

Revision date: 29-Mar-2022

concentrations

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New General advice

Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is

irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek immediate medical

attention/advice.

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Eye contact

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not rub affected

area. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Take off contaminated

clothing and wash before reuse. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting

without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get

immediate medical advice/attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Swelling of tissue.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Can cause corneal burns. Symptoms may be delayed. Treat symptomatically. Note to physicians

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal Suitable Extinguishing Media

protein foam can be used.

Unsuitable extinguishing media CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the

chemical

Highly flammable. Corrosive. Risk of ignition. Containers may explode when heated. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. 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

Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire, Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use

Revision Number 2

personal protection equipment.

Hazchem code •3WE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin,

eyes and inhalation of vapors. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Remove all sources of ignition. Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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. Prevent product from entering drains.

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containmentStop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. 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 Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert

absorbent material. Use personal protective equipment as required. Pick up and transfer to

properly labelled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Ensure

adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. 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 personal protection equipment. Use according to package label instructions.

General hygiene considerations D

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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store locked up. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away

from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Do not store near combustible materials. Protect from

Revision Number 2

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/m³ (1000 ppm)

Isoamyl acetate (Isopentyl acetate): 8hr TWA = 270 mg/m³ (50 ppm), 15 min STEL = 541 mg/m³ (100 ppm)

Acetic acid: $8hr TWA = 25 mg/m^3 (10 ppm)$, $15 min STEL = 37 mg/m^3 (15 ppm)$

Propane-1,2-diol (propylene glycol) (total: vapour & particulates): 8hr TWA = 474 mg/m³ (150 ppm); (particulates only): 8hr TWA

 $= 10 \text{ mg/m}^3$

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.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

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 controlsEnsure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Eyewash stations. 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, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, FACE SHIELD, GLOVES (Long), APRON, RUBBER BOOTS.

Revision Number 2

Revision date: 29-Mar-2022











Tight sealing safety goggles. If splashes are likely to occur:. wear Face shield. Eye/face protection

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing. Antistatic boots. Overalls.

Elbow-length impervious gloves. Hand protection

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 Colourless to Pale Yellow Odor Characteristic Strong Apricot **Odor threshold** No information available.

Property Values Remarks • Method

No data available pН None known pH (as aqueous solution) No data available None known Melting point / freezing point No data available None known Boiling point / boiling range No data available None known Flash point 16 °C CC (closed cup) **Evaporation rate** No data available None known Flammability (solid, gas) No data available None known Flammability Limit in Air None known

Upper flammability or explosive No data available

limits

Lower flammability or explosive No data available

limits

No data available Vapor pressure None known No data available Vapor density None known Relative density 0.8295-0.9495 @20°C None known Water solubility Miscible in water None known None known Solubility(ies) No data available **Partition coefficient** No data available None known **Autoignition temperature** No data available None known **Decomposition temperature** No data available None known Kinematic viscosity No data available None known Dynamic viscosity No data available None known

Other information

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

000000038919 - APRICOT FLAVOUR CONCENTRATE NAT

(FFAPR48029)

Revision date: 29-Mar-2022

Revision Number 2

Reactivity No information available.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge Yes.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing. 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

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of carbon.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product InformationNo 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 Inhalation may cause severe respiratory irritation and pulmonary edema.

Eye contact Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness.

Skin contact Contact causes severe skin irritation and possible burns. Causes severe burns.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Can burn

mouth, throat, and stomach.

Symptoms Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Swelling of tissue.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50

Revision Number 2

Ethyl alcohol	= 7060 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 124.7 mg/L (Rat)4 h
2-Methylbutyric acid	= 1870 µL/kg (Rat)	= 1460 μL/kg (Rabbit)	-

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 Causes severe burns. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on

component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage. 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to	Crustacea
			microorganisms	
Ethyl alcohol	-	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)		
2-Methylbutyric acid	-	LC50: >1000mg/L (96h,	-	-
		Danio rerio)		

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Ethyl alcohol	-0.32

(FFAPR48029)

Revision date: 29-Mar-2022

Revision Number 2

Mobility

Mobility in soil No information available.

Other adverse effects

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused

products

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with

environmental legislation.

Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld Contaminated packaging

containers. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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 2924

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHYL ALCOHOL AND Proper shipping name

2-METHYLBUTYRIC ACID)

Hazard class Subsidiary hazard class 8 Packing group Ш **Special Provisions** 274 Hazchem code •3WF

IATA

Not regulated

UN number 2924

UN proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHYL ALCOHOL AND

2-METHYLBUTYRIC ACID)

Transport hazard class(es) 3 **Subsidiary hazard class** 8 Ш Packing group

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 2924

UN proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHYL ALCOHOL AND

2-METHYLBUTYRIC ACID)

Transport hazard class(es) Subsidiary hazard class 8 Packing group Ш **IMDG EMS Fire** F-E **IMDG EMS Spill** S-C Marine pollutant No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Revision Number 2

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

National regulations

Australia

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 Threshold quantity (T) Liquids that meet the criteria for Class 3 Packing Group II or III 50 000

National pollutant inventory

Subject to reporting requirement

Chemical name	National pollutant inventory
Ethyl alcohol - 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

Issuing Date: 29-Mar-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 Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Revision Number 2

TWA TWA (time-weighted average) STEL STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)

Ceiling Maximum limit value * Skin designation

C 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 Ixom 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