

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACP Odor Eliminator & Freshener Wildberry Conc

## Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	:	ACP Odor Eliminator & Freshener Wildberry Conc
Product code	:	2-2460, #21
Other means of identification	:	Not available.
Product type	:	Liquid.

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

#### Identified uses

Not applicable.

#### Uses advised against

Not applicable.

Supplier's details	:	Aqua ChemPacs, LLC 2693 Philmont Avenue Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006 (888)964-2080
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Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	:	1-800-535-5053 (Infotrac)
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## Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). The hazard classification and label elements reflect the intrinsic properties of the concentrated product as supplied, which is sealed in a water soluble sachet. The following precautionary statements are applicable under conditions of exposure to the large quantities of product (spill over 5 gallons), or handling damaged sachets (full skid). Handling undamaged pouches of product according to instructions does not present any exposure to concentrate, no PPE is required (applicable to Sections 5, 6 and 11 of the current SDS).
Classification of the substance or mixture	:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

:

Danger

#### Hazard statements

:

Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye damage.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

:

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Wash thoroughly after handling.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Response</b>	: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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.
<b>Storage</b>	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	: Mixture
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Diol	Proprietary	-
Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohols	Proprietary	-
Alcohol	Proprietary	-
benzyl alcohol	≤2.9	100-51-6
benzaldehyde	≤2.4	100-52-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Ingestion

- : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Causes serious eye damage.                        |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Causes skin irritation.                           |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>pain<br>watering<br>redness                           |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : No specific data.  |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>pain or irritation<br>redness<br>blistering may occur |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>stomach pains   |

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Notes to physician</b>         | : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.   |
| <b>Specific treatments</b>        | : No specific treatment.  |
| <b>Protection of first-aiders</b> | : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. |

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>   | : Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam. |
| <b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b> | : Do not use water jet.  |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b> | : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. |
|---|---|

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Hazardous thermal decomposition products</b> | : Decomposition products may include the following materials:<br>carbon dioxide<br>carbon monoxide |
|---|--|

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Protect pods from freezing and overheating, avoid high humidity and outdoor storage. Store at temperatures from 50 to 80 F and relative humidity 50-60%. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Diol	<b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> CEIL: 25 ppm CEIL: 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b> CEIL: 25 ppm CEIL: 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).</b> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable fraction. Aerosol only. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. Form: Vapor fraction TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: Vapor fraction None. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> STEL: 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. <b>OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022).</b> TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. <b>OARS WEEL (United States, 7/2018). Skin sensitizer.</b> STEL: 4 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 2 ppm 8 hours.
Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohols	
Alcohol	
benzyl alcohol	
benzaldehyde	

#### Biological exposure indices

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
Alcohol	<b>ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2022)</b> BEI: 40 mg/l, acetone [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Red.
- Odor** : Pleasant. [Strong]
- Odor threshold** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>pH</b>	: 6 to 8.5 at RTU dilution
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: 56°C (132.8°F) [Pensky-Martens]
<b>Flammability</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: 0.933
<b>Density</b>	: 0.933 g/cm³ [23°C (73.4°F)]
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	:

Media	Result
cold water	Easily soluble
hot water	Easily soluble

<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Diol	LD50 Oral	Rat	3700 mg/kg	-
Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohols	LD50 Oral	Rat	1378 mg/kg	-
Alcohol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
benzyl alcohol	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
benzaldehyde	LD50 Oral	Rat	1230 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1300 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Diol	Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit Rabbit	- -	465 mg 24 hours 500 mg	-
Alcohol	Eyes - Moderate irritant Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit Rabbit	- -	10 mg 24 hours 100 mg	-
benzyl alcohol	Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit Rabbit Man	- - -	100 mg 500 mg 48 hours 16 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant Skin - Moderate irritant	Pig Rabbit	- -	100 % 24 hours 100 mg	-
benzaldehyde	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Alcohol	-	3	-

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Alcohol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
ACP Odor Eliminator & Freshener Wildberry Conc	3312.3	27672.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diol	3700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohols	1378	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alcohol	5000	12800	N/A	N/A	N/A
benzyl alcohol	1230	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A
benzaldehyde	1300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Diol	Acute EC50 2800000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Ceriodaphnia reticulata</i> - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute EC50 3200000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Larvae	48 hours
Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohols	Acute LC50 8000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Alburnus alburnus</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 5.36 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> - Neonate	48 hours
Alcohol	Acute EC50 2686 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
benzyl alcohol benzaldehyde	Acute EC50 7550 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Crangon crangon</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Rasbora heteromorpha</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 10 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 28 µg/l	Algae - <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute LC50 1.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Americamysis bahia</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1070 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Diol	0.58	-	Low
Alcohol	0.05	-	Low
benzyl alcohol	0.87	-	Low
benzaldehyde	1.48	-	Low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Alcohol)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl alcohol)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl alcohol)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl alcohol)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl alcohol)
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3 	3  	3 
Packing group	III	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

- DOT Classification** : This product may be re-classified as "Combustible Liquid," unless transported by vessel or aircraft. Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.
- TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR:** benzaldehyde; vanillin; cinnamaldehyde  
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

**SARA 302/304**

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

## Section 15. Regulatory information

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Diol		SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohols	Proprietary	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
Alcohol	Proprietary	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
benzyl alcohol	≤2.9	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
benzaldehyde	≤2.4	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: Diol; Alcohol; BENZYL ALCOHOL; BENZALDEHYDE

**New York** : None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: Diol; Alcohol; BENZALDEHYDE

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: Diol; Alcohol; BENZENEMETHANOL; BENZALDEHYDE

### California Prop. 65

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

### Inventory list

**Australia** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Canada** : All components are listed or exempted.

**China** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Eurasian Economic Union** : **Russian Federation inventory:** Not determined.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

<b>Japan</b>	: Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Philippines</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Thailand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Turkey</b>	: Not determined.
<b>United States</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

<b>Health</b>	/	3
<b>Flammability</b>		2
<b>Physical hazards</b>		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method

### History

<b>Date of printing</b>	: 4/15/2024
<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	: 4/15/2024
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<b>Version</b>	: 0.01
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group

## Section 16. Other information

UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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