

Vanillin 10% in DPG

vanillin-10-dpg · Version 1.0 · Issued 28 August 2026

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Vanillin 10% in DPG
Catalogue SKU	vanillin-10-dpg
Description	A 10 % w/w solution of vanillin in dipropylene glycol, blended by Veriscents. Composition in Section 3.
Substance or mixture	Mixture
Other identifiers	None. The mixture has no CAS number; component CAS numbers are given in Section 3.

1.2 Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

Identified uses	Fragrance ingredient in dilute form, for professional and industrial formulation of fragrance compounds and finished consumer products.
Uses advised against	Not for food or flavour use — see the note in Section 15. Not supplied for ingestion, for inhalation or vaping, or as a finished consumer product.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer	Veriscents 30 N. Gould Street Sheridan, WY 82801 United States
Telephone	+1 877.863.7700
E-mail	support@veriscents.com
Responsible contact	Regulatory Officer

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1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone (24 h) +1 800.222.1222 — Poison Help, US national poison control

Scope of the emergency number

Poison Help provides medical advice on human exposure — ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye contact — and routes the caller to their regional poison center. It operates around the clock.

It is not a chemical incident response service and does not handle spills, fire or transport incidents. The requirement at 49 CFR 172.604 for a monitored number backed by shipment hazard information applies only to material offered as regulated hazmat. This product is not regulated for transport; see Section 14.

Veriscents is the manufacturer of this blend

This is not a repackaged material. Veriscents formulates it, and is therefore the party responsible under 29 CFR 1910.1200 for classifying the mixture and for the accuracy of this sheet. There is no upstream manufacturer's sheet behind it. The classification is derived from component data by the Appendix A rules, and the derivation is set out in full in Section 16 so that it can be checked rather than taken on trust.

SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard class	Category	Hazard statement
Respiratory or skin sensitisation — skin	Category 1	H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 2	H319 — Causes serious eye irritation

Both classifications come from the vanillin content; dipropylene glycol is not classified for any hazard. No physical hazard, acute toxicity, aquatic or other health classification is met by the mixture. Section 16 shows the calculation, including the endpoints that fall below their thresholds.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word		Warning
Pictogram	Code	Applies to
Exclamation mark	GHS07	Skin sensitisation Category 1, eye irritation Category 2

Hazard statements

H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 — Causes serious eye irritation.

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Precautionary statements

Prevention	P261 — Avoid breathing mist or vapour. P264 — Wash hands and other contacted skin thoroughly after handling. P272 — Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280 — Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
Response	P302+P352 — IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P305+P351+P338 — IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P333+P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention. P337+P313 — If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention. P362+P364 — Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	None required for this classification.
Disposal	P501 — Dispose of contents and container to an approved disposal site, in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture is a combustible liquid, not a flammable one: both components have flash points well above 93 °C. Dipropylene glycol is hygroscopic and the blend will take up atmospheric moisture if left open. No PBT or vPvB assessment has been performed.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The full composition is disclosed. Veriscents does not claim trade secret protection under 29 CFR 1910.1200(i) for a two-component dilution whose composition is stated in the product name.

Component	CAS	EC	% w/w	Classification
Vanillin (4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde)	121-33-5	204-465-2	10	Acute Tox. 4 oral (H302); Skin Sens. 1 (H317); Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Dipropylene glycol, fragrance grade (mixture of isomers)	25265-71-8	246-770-3	90	Not classified

Vanillin has no harmonised classification under CLP Annex VI, and supplier classifications differ. The set adopted above is the one most widely notified and the most protective; the basis for adopting it, and what it costs on the label, are set out in Section 16.

SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

Inhalation	Move the affected person to fresh air and keep them at rest. Obtain medical attention if discomfort continues. Significant inhalation exposure is unlikely at ambient temperature.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice if redness, irritation or a rash develops, since the mixture is a skin sensitiser and the person should then avoid further exposure. Launder clothing before it is worn again.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Rinse the mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, acute and delayed

Contact with the eyes causes irritation, which may be marked. Skin contact may produce an allergic reaction in sensitised individuals, typically appearing some hours after exposure and presenting as redness, itching or eczema. Once a person is sensitised, very low exposures can provoke a reaction.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment

No specific antidote is known. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Show this safety data sheet to the attending physician.

SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media	Suitable: alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water spray or fog. Unsuitable: a direct high-volume water jet, which may spread burning material.
5.2 Special hazards	Combustion may liberate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unidentified organic compounds. Containers exposed to fire may rupture. The material will burn once heated above its flash point, but does not ignite readily at ambient temperature.
5.3 Advice for fire-fighters	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Contain fire-water run-off where practical.

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SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions	Avoid contact with skin and eyes and wear the protective equipment described in Section 8. Spilled material makes floors slippery. Keep unprotected people away from the spill.
6.2 Environmental precautions	The mixture is not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, but it should not be released to drains, surface water or soil as a matter of practice. Dipropylene glycol exerts an oxygen demand in water.
6.3 Containment and clean-up	Contain the spill and absorb it with sand, vermiculite or other inert absorbent. Collect the absorbed material into a labelled, closable container for disposal in accordance with Section 13. Wash the residue from the surface with detergent and water. The material is water-miscible, so a spill will spread readily if washed down.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling	Use in accordance with good manufacturing and industrial hygiene practice. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact, since the mixture is a skin sensitiser. Once an individual is sensitised, further exposure should be avoided altogether. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the handling area. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash it before reuse.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage	Store in the original tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight. Keep away from strong oxidising agents and strong bases. Keep containers closed: dipropylene glycol is hygroscopic, and absorbed water will change the assay of the blend. Prolonged storage in light may darken the solution; this affects appearance rather than safety.
7.3 Specific end uses	Fragrance compounding. Use within the applicable finished-product limits for vanillin; see Section 15.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Basis	Value
OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL)	None established for either component
ACGIH threshold limit value (TLV)	None established
NIOSH recommended exposure limit (REL)	None established
Biological limit values	None established

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls	General room ventilation is sufficient for handling at ambient temperature. Provide local exhaust ventilation where mist or spray is generated. Provide eyewash facilities in the handling area.
Eye and face protection	Chemical safety glasses with side shields, or goggles where splashing is possible. Eye protection is a label requirement for this mixture, not merely good practice.
Skin protection	Chemically resistant gloves — nitrile is commonly used for this class of material. Breakthrough time has not been determined for this mixture; confirm glove selection with the glove supplier for the actual contact conditions. Gloves matter more than usual here because the sensitisation endpoint is driven by skin contact.
Respiratory protection	Not required under normal handling conditions.
Environmental exposure controls	Use secondary containment during transfer and decanting.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value	Property	Value
Physical state	Liquid	Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Appearance and colour	Clear liquid, colourless to pale yellow	Vapour pressure	Not determined
Odour	Sweet, vanilla, characteristic	Vapour density	Not determined
Odour threshold	Not determined	Relative density	Not determined for the blend — see note
pH	Not determined	Solubility in water	Miscible
Melting / freezing point	Not determined	Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water	Not determined for the blend
Initial boiling point / range	Not determined	Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined for the blend
Flash point	Not determined for the blend — see note	Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Evaporation rate	Not determined	Viscosity	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable — liquid	Explosive / oxidising properties	Not expected

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Component data, and what is still to be measured

The blend's own physical constants have not yet been measured. Published values for the components are: dipropylene glycol, flash point 121 °C closed cup, relative density 1.021 at 20 °C, boiling point 231 °C, auto-ignition 310 °C; vanillin, a crystalline solid melting at 81 °C with a flash point of 147 °C.

Those figures are given as component data, not as measurements of this product, and are not entered in the table above. They support one conclusion that can be drawn safely: with both components above 120 °C, the blend cannot meet the criteria for any flammable liquid category, and Section 2.3 classifies it as combustible on that basis. Flash point, relative density and refractive index should be measured on the first production lot and carried into this section at the next revision.

9.2 Other information

Appearance and odour conformity are recorded per lot on the certificate of analysis.

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	No significant reactivity hazard under normal conditions.
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under the storage and handling conditions described in Section 7.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	None expected under normal conditions of use.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Extreme heat, ignition sources, prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, and prolonged exposure to air in an open container.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases. Vanillin is a phenolic aldehyde and will oxidise slowly on prolonged air exposure, which is what darkens an old solution.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal storage conditions. See Section 5 for combustion products.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

The mixture has not been tested as a whole. The endpoints below are derived from component data by the calculation rules in Appendix A to 29 CFR 1910.1200; the arithmetic is shown in Section 16.

Endpoint	Result for the mixture
Acute toxicity, oral	Not classified. Calculated ATE of the mixture is 5,000 mg/kg body weight, above the 2,000 mg/kg cut-off for Category 4
Acute toxicity, dermal / inhalation	Not classified; no component is classified by these routes
Skin corrosion / irritation	Not classified. Neither component is classified for skin irritation
Serious eye damage / irritation	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319). Vanillin at 10 % meets the 10 % additivity threshold
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified
Skin sensitisation	Skin Sens. 1 (H317). Vanillin at 10 % is well above the 1 % generic concentration limit. Vanillin is also an EU-declarable fragrance allergen; see Section 15
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified. Vanillin is negative in the Ames test, in chromosome aberration and in the mouse micronucleus assay
Carcinogenicity	Not classified. Neither component is listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
STOT — single and repeated exposure	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	Not classified

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity	Not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment. Vanillin is reported by some suppliers as Aquatic Acute 3 (H402), which at 10 % falls below the 25 % threshold at which a mixture would take that classification. Dipropylene glycol is not classified.
12.2 Persistence and degradability	Both components are expected to be readily biodegradable. No test data on the mixture.
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	Low. Vanillin has a log P of about 1.2; dipropylene glycol is fully water-miscible.
12.4 Mobility in soil	High, on the water miscibility of both components.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No assessment has been performed.
12.6 Other adverse effects	None known. Not a marine pollutant.

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SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods	Dispose of the product and its residues through a licensed waste contractor, in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Incineration at a permitted facility is the normal route. Do not discharge to drains.
Container disposal	Empty containers retain residue. Do not reuse, cut or weld them. Send them to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
RCRA status	This material is not a listed hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261 subpart D and does not meet the characteristic of ignitability, its flash point being above 60 °C. The waste generator remains responsible for characterising the waste as generated, including any contamination introduced in use.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated for transport

This mixture is not a dangerous good under 49 CFR (DOT), the IMDG Code, the ICAO Technical Instructions and IATA DGR, or ADR/RID/ADN. It carries no UN number, no proper shipping name, no hazard class and no packing group, and it is not a marine pollutant.

Nothing in this SKU triggers the emergency response contract requirement at 49 CFR 172.604, and no hazmat surcharge applies to it by ground, air or sea.

14.5 Environmental hazards	None. Not classified as environmentally hazardous or as a marine pollutant.
14.6 Special precautions for user	None beyond normal handling of a liquid in closed containers.
14.7 Transport in bulk under MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code	Not applicable. Veriscents does not ship this material in bulk.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States

TSCA	Both components are listed on the TSCA section 8(b) Inventory.
SARA 302 / 304	Neither component is listed as an extremely hazardous substance.
SARA 313	Neither component is listed as a toxic chemical subject to reporting.
CERCLA	No reportable quantity assigned to either component.
California Proposition 65	Neither vanillin nor dipropylene glycol appears on the Proposition 65 list published by OEHHA, checked at the issue date of this sheet. No Proposition 65 warning is required on the basis of this product.
FDA	Vanillin is a generally recognised as safe synthetic flavouring substance under 21 CFR 182.60. That status attaches to vanillin, not to this blend: dipropylene glycol is a fragrance and cosmetic solvent and is not a permitted general-purpose food additive. This product is supplied for fragrance use and must not be treated as a flavour material or used in food.

Fragrance-sector and international

IFRA	Veriscents has not identified an IFRA Standard restricting vanillin under the 51st Amendment, and no certificate of conformity is issued for this SKU on that basis. The 52nd Amendment is expected to be notified towards the end of 2026 and will be checked against this material on publication.
EU Regulation 1223/2009	Vanillin was added to the individually labelled fragrance allergens in Annex III by Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1545. A cosmetic product placed on the EU market must name VANILLIN in its ingredient list when the concentration exceeds 0.001 % in a leave-on product or 0.01 % in a rinse-off product. The first compliance date, 31 July 2026, has passed; from 31 July 2028 non-compliant products may no longer be made available on the Union market. Note that the assimilated Great Britain version of Annex III does not currently carry the entries added by 2023/1545, so an EU label and a GB label for the same formula can legitimately differ.
Canada	This sheet is prepared to the United States Hazard Communication Standard. Classification under the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations has not been assessed.

What the allergen threshold means at a 10 % dilution

Because this product is one part vanillin in ten, the declaration thresholds land at one tenth of the usual figures when calculated against the dilution rather than against pure vanillin. This product exceeds the leave-on threshold once it makes up more than 0.01 % of a finished cosmetic, and the rinse-off threshold above 0.1 %. Those are very small numbers. In practice almost any perfumed cosmetic using this dilution at a normal dose rate will need VANILLIN on the ingredient list for the EU market. Customers should calculate against the finished consumer product, not against their compound.

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SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

Document number	VS-VANILLIN-10-DPG-R10
Version	1.0
Issue date	28 August 2026
Supersedes	None. This is the first issue for this product.
Prepared by	Regulatory Officer, Veriscents
Next review	On measurement of the blend's physical constants; on any change to the vanillin or dipropylene glycol supplier or their classification; on a new IFRA Amendment; and on any regulatory change affecting classification or declaration thresholds.

Classification basis and calculation

Veriscents formulates this product, so the mixture classification is Veriscents' own and is derived from component data rather than inherited. Dipropylene glycol is not classified and contributes nothing to any endpoint, so every result below turns on vanillin at 10 % w/w.

Endpoint	Vanillin	Mixture rule	At 10 %	Result
Acute toxicity, oral	Acute Tox. 4 (H302)	ATE summation; converted point estimate 500 mg/kg for Category 4	$ATE_{mix} = 100 \div (10/500) = 5,000 \text{ mg/kg}$	Not classified — above the 2,000 mg/kg cut-off
Skin sensitisation	Skin Sens. 1 (H317)	Generic concentration limit $\geq 1.0 \%$	10 %	Classified — H317
Eye irritation	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)	Additivity; sum of Category 2 ingredients $\geq 10 \%$	10.0 %	Classified — H319, exactly at the threshold
Aquatic, acute	Aquatic Acute 3 (H402) per some suppliers	Summation $\geq 25 \%$	10 %	Not classified
All other endpoints	Not classified	—	—	Not classified

Two judgement calls behind the label, for the record

Vanillin's sensitisation classification. Vanillin has no harmonised CLP entry and suppliers disagree: some classify it Eye Irrit. 2 alone, others add Acute Tox. 4 and Skin Sens. 1, and at least one cites a negative guinea pig maximisation result. Veriscents has adopted Skin Sens. 1: it is the most widely notified position, and the only one consistent with telling customers, as Section 15 does, that vanillin is now an individually labelled EU contact allergen. Adopting it puts H317 on this label. If the vanillin supplier's sheet takes the narrower view, the position can be revisited — but it would need reconciling with the EU allergen entry rather than simply following the supplier.

The eye irritation endpoint sits exactly on its threshold. The additivity rule classifies a mixture Eye Irrit. 2 when Category 2 ingredients sum to 10 % or more. A nominal 10 % blend meets that by a hair, and a lot assaying 9.8 % would not. Veriscents classifies at the nominal formulation and keeps the label constant across lots, rather than letting H319 appear and disappear with normal batch variation. That is the conservative reading and the only one that gives customers a stable document.

Sources

Component classifications and physical data are taken from current supplier safety data sheets and public regulatory sources for vanillin (CAS 121-33-5) and dipropylene glycol (CAS 25265-71-8), and from Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1545 for the allergen position. Numeric data and regulatory phrases are reproduced exactly; prose is written for this sheet. No upstream manufacturer's safety data sheet exists for this blend, because Veriscents makes it.

Key to abbreviations and full text of statements

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, oral — Category 4	IFRA	International Fragrance Association
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute — Category 3	STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
ATE	Acute toxicity estimate	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
DPG	Dipropylene glycol	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage / eye irritation — Category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitisation — Category 1	H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals		

Disclaimer

Veriscents manufactures this product and is the responsible party for the accuracy of this safety data sheet. The information given is based on the component data named above and on the state of our knowledge at the issue date. It describes the product in respect of safety requirements only and is not a specification, a guarantee of properties, or an authorisation to use the product in any particular application. The purchaser is responsible for determining suitability for their own process, for compliance with the regulations applying to their finished product — including allergen declaration — and for the safety of their own personnel.