



SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Prepared in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) and Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH, as amended)

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier

Item	Information
Product Name	Mate Absolute
Alternative Name	Yerba Mate Absolute 50% in Ethanol
Botanical Name	<i>Ilex paraguariensis</i> A.St.-Hil.
INCI Name	Ilex Paraguariensis Leaf Extract; Alcohol
Mate Absolute CAS Number	68916-96-1
Ethanol CAS Number	64-17-5
Ethanol EC Number	200-578-6
Product Type	Natural botanical absolute diluted to 50% in ethanol
Plant Part Used	Dried leaves and young stems
Extraction Method	Solvent extraction followed by dilution in ethanol
Country of Manufacture	Italy

1.2 Relevant identified uses

- Professional fragrance formulation
- Fine-fragrance compounds
- Cosmetic fragrance applications
- Soap and toiletry products
- Incense and aromatic preparations
- Laboratory evaluation and product development

1.3 Uses advised against

- Internal consumption
- Food or beverage use
- Direct application to skin without appropriate formulation
- Use by children
- Medicinal or therapeutic use without authorisation
- Use near flames, sparks or ignition sources
- Any use inconsistent with applicable legislation

1.4 Supplier details



Aromology Trading LLC

G05 Al Ghazal Building, Nadd Al Hamar
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Website: www.aromology.com

Email: info@aromology.com

1.5 Emergency telephone number

Contact the local emergency services or national poison-control centre.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Hazard Class	Classification
Flammable liquids	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2

The final classification must be confirmed against the measured flash point, exact ethanol concentration and batch-specific composition.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms

GHS02 – Flame

GHS07 – Exclamation mark

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention



- P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233: Keep container tightly closed.
- P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
- P242: Use non-sparking tools.
- P243: Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P264: Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P280: Wear protective gloves and eye or face protection.

Response

- P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN OR HAIR: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, when present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- P370+P378: In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or water fog to extinguish.

Storage and disposal

- P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapours may travel to a distant ignition source.
- High vapour concentrations may cause headache, dizziness, nausea or drowsiness.
- The botanical component may cause irritation in sensitive individuals.
- Spilled material may create a slipping hazard.
- The mixture has not been fully assessed for PBT, vPvB or endocrine-disrupting properties.
- Natural botanical extracts may vary between batches.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixture

Component	CAS	EC Number	Concentration	Classification
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	Number			
Ethanol	64-17-5	200-578-6	Approximately 50%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319
Mate Absolute – <i>Ilex paraguariensis</i>	68916-96-1	Not assigned or mixture-dependent	Approximately 50%	Natural complex substance; not conclusively classified as a whole

3.2 Alternative botanical identifier

CAS No. 73296-98-7 may also be encountered for *Ilex paraguariensis* leaf extract. CAS No. 68916-96-1 is used as the principal identifier for the Mate Absolute in this document.

3.3 Naturally occurring components

The botanical portion may naturally contain:

- Caffeine
- Theobromine
- Chlorogenic acids
- Caffeic acid derivatives
- Polyphenols
- Saponins
- Flavonoids
- Waxes
- Chlorophylls
- Trace volatile aromatic compounds

Composition varies according to botanical source, harvest, drying, processing and extraction conditions.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

Inhalation

- Move the affected person to fresh air.
- Keep the person warm and at rest.
- Loosen tight clothing.
- Obtain medical attention if headache, dizziness, coughing, nausea or respiratory discomfort persists.
- If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should provide artificial respiration.



Skin contact

- Remove contaminated clothing and footwear.
- Rinse the affected skin thoroughly with water.
- Wash with soap and water.
- Obtain medical advice if irritation, redness or rash develops.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye contact

- Rinse cautiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses when present and easy to do.
- Keep the eyelids open while rinsing.
- Do not rub the eyes.
- Obtain medical attention if irritation, redness or pain persists.

Ingestion

- Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.
- Do not induce vomiting.
- Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Keep the affected person at rest.
- Contact a physician or poison-control centre if a significant quantity has been swallowed or symptoms develop.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects

Possible symptoms include:

- Eye redness, pain and tearing
- Skin dryness or irritation
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Drowsiness
- Impaired coordination
- Gastrointestinal discomfort

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention

Treat symptomatically.

Persons exposed to high concentrations of ethanol vapour should be monitored for central nervous system depression.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

- Alcohol-resistant foam
- Dry chemical powder
- Carbon dioxide
- Water fog or fine water spray

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use a direct high-pressure water jet, as this may spread the burning liquid.

5.3 Special hazards arising from the mixture

- Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapours may travel along floors to distant ignition sources.
- Closed containers may rupture when exposed to heat.
- Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and irritating organic vapours.

5.4 Advice for firefighters

- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
 - Wear full protective firefighting clothing.
 - Approach the fire from upwind.
 - Cool exposed containers with water spray.
 - Remove containers from the fire area when safe to do so.
 - Prevent contaminated firefighting water from entering drains and waterways.
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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions

- Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Do not smoke.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Avoid breathing vapour or mist.



- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
- Use non-sparking tools.
- Take precautions against static discharge.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Prevent entry into drains, sewers, surface water and soil.
- Contain the spill where safe to do so.
- Notify the relevant authority if a significant release reaches the environment.

6.3 Methods for containment and cleaning

- Stop the leak when this can be done safely.
- Contain with sand, earth, vermiculite or another inert non-combustible absorbent.
- Transfer absorbed material into a suitable labelled waste container.
- Use non-sparking equipment.
- Clean the affected surface with water and detergent after collection.
- Ventilate the area until vapours have dispersed.
- Dispose of waste through an authorised contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to:

- Section 8 for personal protective equipment
- Section 13 for disposal information

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Handle only in a well-ventilated area.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, hot surfaces and open flames.
- Do not smoke in handling or storage areas.
- Avoid breathing vapour, mist or spray.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Keep the container tightly closed when not in use.
- Use explosion-proof and grounded equipment where required.
- Use non-sparking tools.
- Prevent static electricity accumulation.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling.



- Wash hands thoroughly after use.
- Use clean, dry and compatible dispensing equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

- Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area.
- Recommended storage temperature: 15–25 °C.
- Protect from direct sunlight and heat.
- Keep away from flames, sparks and electrical ignition sources.
- Store separately from strong oxidising agents.
- Keep the container tightly closed and upright.
- Store in an approved flammable-liquid storage area.
- Use compatible containers such as aluminium, stainless steel or suitable glass.
- Keep away from food and beverages.
- Keep out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end uses

Professional fragrance and cosmetic formulation.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits for ethanol vary by jurisdiction.

A commonly applied workplace exposure guideline is:

Substance	Guideline Exposure Limit
Ethanol	1,000 ppm, 8-hour time-weighted average

Users must consult the occupational exposure limits applicable in their jurisdiction.

No specific occupational exposure limit has been established for Mate Absolute as a complete natural complex substance.

8.2 Engineering controls

- Provide adequate general ventilation.
- Use local exhaust ventilation where vapours or aerosols may accumulate.
- Use explosion-proof ventilation systems where necessary.
- Provide access to an eyewash station and safety shower.



- Prevent electrostatic discharge.

8.3 Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles or a face shield where splashing is possible.

Hand protection

Wear resistant protective gloves, such as:

- Nitrile rubber
- Butyl rubber
- Neoprene

Glove suitability and breakthrough time should be confirmed with the glove manufacturer.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing, a laboratory coat or chemical-resistant apron.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection is normally unnecessary where adequate ventilation is provided.

Where vapour concentrations may exceed applicable occupational limits, use an approved respirator fitted with an organic-vapour filter.

Hygiene measures

- Wash hands after handling.
- Do not touch the face or eyes with contaminated gloves.
- Remove contaminated clothing promptly.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area.

Environmental exposure controls

Prevent uncontrolled discharge into the environment.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Typical Information
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Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear to slightly viscous liquid
Colour	Dark green to greenish-brown or brown
Odour	Dry tea, leafy, herbaceous, hay-like, smoky and mildly tobacco-like
Odour Threshold	Not determined
pH	Not applicable
Melting/Freezing Point	Not determined
Initial Boiling Point	Approximately 78 °C, influenced by ethanol
Flammability	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Lower Explosion Limit	Approximately 3.3% by volume for ethanol vapour
Upper Explosion Limit	Approximately 19% by volume for ethanol vapour
Flash Point	Typically approximately 21–24 °C, closed cup; batch verification required
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Approximately 363 °C for ethanol
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined
Relative Density at 20 °C	Typically 0.850–0.950
Refractive Index at 20 °C	Not established for the mixture
Solubility in Water	Partially miscible; botanical material may cause turbidity
Solubility in Ethanol	Soluble
Vapour Pressure	Influenced by ethanol content
Relative Vapour Density	Greater than air
Partition Coefficient	Not determined for the complete mixture
Kinematic Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive Properties	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air
Oxidising Properties	Not considered oxidising

The stated values are representative and do not constitute batch-specific analytical specifications.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No hazardous reaction is expected under recommended handling and storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability



Stable when stored in a tightly closed container under recommended conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Hazardous reactions may occur with strong oxidising agents.
- Pressure may build inside closed containers exposed to heat.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

- Heat
- Sparks
- Open flames
- Hot surfaces
- Static discharge
- Direct sunlight
- Prolonged exposure to air
- Poorly ventilated spaces

10.5 Incompatible materials

- Strong oxidising agents
- Strong acids
- Alkali metals
- Acid chlorides
- Reactive halogen compounds
- Peroxides

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce:

- Carbon monoxide
- Carbon dioxide
- Smoke
- Irritating organic vapours

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Acute toxicity



The mixture is not expected to meet acute-toxicity classification criteria under normal professional handling.

Excessive ingestion or inhalation of concentrated vapour may produce harmful effects associated with ethanol exposure.

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact may remove natural oils from the skin and cause dryness or irritation.

The botanical extract may cause irritation in susceptible individuals.

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

11.4 Respiratory sensitisation

No adequate product-specific data are available.

11.5 Skin sensitisation

The mixture is not classified as a skin sensitizer based on available information. Natural botanical extracts may nevertheless cause reactions in sensitive individuals.

11.6 Germ-cell mutagenicity

No product-specific evidence indicating classification is available.

11.7 Carcinogenicity

No product-specific evidence indicating classification is available.

11.8 Reproductive toxicity

No product-specific evidence indicating classification is available for normal occupational handling.

11.9 Specific target-organ toxicity—single exposure

High concentrations of ethanol vapour may cause:

- Headache
- Dizziness



- Drowsiness
- Nausea
- Reduced coordination

11.10 Specific target-organ toxicity—repeated exposure

Repeated skin exposure may cause dryness or dermatitis.

No adequate product-specific repeated-exposure data are available for the botanical extract.

11.11 Aspiration hazard

The mixture is not expected to meet the viscosity and hydrocarbon-composition criteria for aspiration-hazard classification.

11.12 Likely routes of exposure

- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Eye contact
- Accidental ingestion

11.13 Endocrine-disrupting properties

No product-specific assessment is available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Complete aquatic-toxicity data are not available for the mixture.

Large or repeated releases may adversely affect aquatic organisms and water quality.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ethanol is readily biodegradable.

The botanical component contains naturally derived organic substances expected to show varying rates of biodegradation.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential



Ethanol has low bioaccumulative potential.

No complete bioaccumulation data are available for the botanical absolute.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ethanol is mobile in soil and water.

Some components of the botanical extract may adsorb to soil or sediment.

12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment

The complete mixture has not been fully assessed.

Based on available information, ethanol is not considered PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine-disrupting properties

No product-specific data are available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

- Avoid uncontrolled environmental discharge.
- Large releases may increase chemical oxygen demand in water.
- The ethanol component may evaporate rapidly following release.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste-treatment methods

- Dispose of the product as flammable chemical waste.
 - Use an authorised waste-disposal contractor.
 - Do not discharge into drains, sewers, waterways or soil.
 - Do not mix with incompatible waste materials.
 - Contaminated absorbents should be treated as regulated chemical waste.
 - Empty containers may retain flammable vapours.
 - Do not cut, weld, drill or burn empty containers.
 - Containers should be professionally cleaned, recycled or disposed of according to local regulations.
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

UN 1170

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ETHANOL SOLUTION

Alternative accepted description where applicable:

ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION

14.3 Transport hazard class

Class 3 – Flammable liquid

14.4 Packing group

Packing Group II

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not normally classified as a marine pollutant based on the stated composition.

14.6 ADR/RID

Item	Classification
UN Number	UN 1170
Proper Shipping Name	Ethanol solution
Class	3
Packing Group	II
Classification Code	F1
Hazard Identification Number	33
Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E

14.7 IMDG

Item	Classification
UN Number	UN 1170
Proper Shipping Name	Ethanol solution
Class	3
Packing Group	II



Marine Pollutant
EmS

No, unless batch-specific data require otherwise
F-E, S-D

14.8 IATA

Item	Classification
UN Number	UN 1170
Proper Shipping Name	Ethanol solution
Class	3
Packing Group	II

14.9 Special precautions

- Keep away from ignition sources.
- Transport containers upright and securely closed.
- Protect containers against heat and physical damage.
- Confirm the classification against the measured batch flash point and current carrier requirements.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared with reference to:

- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 concerning REACH
- Regulation (EU) 2020/878
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 concerning classification, labelling and packaging
- Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 where the material is used in cosmetics
- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- ADR provisions for road transport
- IMDG Code for maritime transport
- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations for air transport

15.2 Cosmetic use

Use in cosmetics remains subject to:

- Finished-product safety assessment
- Applicable IFRA Standards
- Fragrance-allergen evaluation



- Residual-solvent requirements
- Product-purity requirements
- Applicable national and regional legislation

15.3 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out by Aromology Trading LLC for the complete mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Full text of hazard statements

- **H225:** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- **H319:** Causes serious eye irritation.

16.2 Document information

Item	Details
Product	Mate Absolute 50% ETH – Italy
Mate Absolute CAS Number	68916-96-1
Alternative Extract CAS Number	73296-98-7
Ethanol CAS Number	64-17-5
Issue Date	21 July 2026
Revision Number	1.1
Document Type	Material Safety Data Sheet
Revision Reason	Mate Absolute CAS number updated

16.3 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation
EC	European Community
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of



Chemicals

vPvB

Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

16.4 Important qualification

The classification is principally driven by the approximately 50% ethanol content.

The actual ethanol concentration, flash point, residual-solvent profile and botanical composition should be verified where this document is used for formal regulatory or dangerous-goods shipping purposes.

16.5 Disclaimer

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on currently available information and is believed to be accurate at the date of issue. It is provided as guidance for safe handling, storage, transportation and disposal.

This document does not constitute a warranty, certificate of analysis or finished-product safety assessment. Natural raw materials may vary according to botanical origin, harvest, processing, extraction and storage.

Aromology Trading LLC is not responsible for misuse, inappropriate handling or use contrary to applicable legislation. The user is responsible for evaluating the product's suitability for the intended application and ensuring compliance with all relevant regulations.

This product is a professional-grade perfumery ingredient. It is not intended for internal consumption and must be kept away from children.

Authorised by

Fozia Khot
Director