

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name (R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names (R)-(+)-p-mentha-1,8-diene; R-4-isopropenyl-1-methyl-1-cyclohexene; d-limonene

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd

Address 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China

Telephone +86-4000-6969-66

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-4000-6969-66

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 3

Skin irritation, Category 2

Skin sensitization, Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)**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/lighting/...] equipment.
 P242 Use non-sparking tools.
 P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
 P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
 P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].
 P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
 P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
 P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
 P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.1 Substances**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	5989-27-5	227-813-5	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures**4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures****If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation and sensitization of the skin. It may also cause eye irritation and damage. Ingestion of large

doses may lead to albuminuria and hematuria. This type of compound irritates all tissues intensely and may cause circulatory collapse. Ingestion of this type of compound may cause abdominal burning, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dysuria, hematuria, unconsciousness, shallow respiration, and convulsions. Inhalation of this type of compound may cause dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing, tachycardia, bronchial irritation, unconsciousness and convulsions. Anuria, pulmonary edema and bronchia pneumonia may complicate recovery after either type of exposure. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is a skin irritant and sensitizer. It is also an eye irritant. It may be harmful by ingestion, inhalation or skin absorption. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. (NTP, 1992)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Turpentine, terpenes, and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 48°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: 28 mg/m³, 5 ppm; peak limitation category: II(4); skin absorption (H); sensitization of skin (SH); pregnancy risk group: B

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid. Aspect conform to internal guideline DRT 6901.
Colour	Colourless to slightly yellow.
Odour	Citrus odor
Melting point/freezing point	-73.97°C. Remarks:± -273.1°C; measured using adiabatic calorimetry.;-73.65°C. Remarks:± -272.65°C; measured using differential scanning calorimetry.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>= 175.5 - <= 176.5 °C. Atm. press.:763 mm Hg.
Flammability	Flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	51 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.
Auto-ignition temperature	245 °C. Atm. press.:99 544 Pa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 0.846. Temperature:25°C.
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 67.1° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 4.38. Temperature:37 °C. Remarks:Standard error: 0.05.

Vapour pressure	200 Pa. Temperature:24.85°C. Remarks:Experimental value.
Density and/or relative density	0.844. Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	4.7 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Reacts violently with a mixture of iodine pentafluoride and tetrafluoroethylene. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with oxidants.

10.2 Chemical stability

Oxidizes to a film in air, oxidation behavior similar to that of rubber or drying oils.
Limonene

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FlammableD-LIMONENE is sensitive to exposure to light. Atmospheric oxidation can occur. This chemical is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. It reacts violently with (iodine pentafluoride + tetrafluoroethylene). With dry hydrogen chloride or hydrogen bromide, it forms monohalides. With aqueous hydrogen chloride or hydrogen bromide, it forms the dihalide. (NTP, 1992)

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with a mixture of iodine pentafluoride and tetrafluoroethylene, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with oxidants.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 5.6-6.6 g/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of d-limonene. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of d-limonene. Overall evaluation: In making its overall evaluation of the carcinogenicity to humans of d-limonene, the Working Group concluded that d-limonene produces renal tubular tumors in male rats by a non-DNA reactive alpha-2u-globulin associated response. Therefore, the mechanism by which d-limonene incr the incidence of renal tubular tumors in male rats is

not relevant to humans. d-Limonene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the skin. The substance is mildly irritating to the eyes.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. See Notes.

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 720 µg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 0.307 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 0.32 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - 209 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks:Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: d-Limonene was completely biodegraded in 8 days in a laboratory study using unacclimated soil obtained from a coniferous forest(1). d-Limonene, present at 100 mg/L, reached 73% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(2).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 480 was calculated in fish for d-limonene(SRC), using a log Kow of 4.57(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high, provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of d-limonene can be estimated to be 1120(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that d-limonene is expected to have low mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2052 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2052 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2052 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DIPENTENE (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: DIPENTENE (For reference only, please check.) IATA: DIPENTENE (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.) IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	5989-27-5	227-813-5
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

Sensitization may occur with the oxidized substance. This can occur when the pure or diluted substance has been kept for several days. UN 2052 (Transport Emergency Card 30S2052) and UN 2319 (Transport Emergency Card 30GF1-III) with Hazard class 3, Pack group III are used in transport of this substance.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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