SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

Catalogue Number	CS-ER-00824
Product Name	Eucalyptol(Secondary Standards traceble to USP)
CAS No.	470-82-6
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Not available

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Not available

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H226	Not available
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P210	Not available
P233	Not available

P240	Not available
P241	Not available
P242	Not available
P243	Not available
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	Not available
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P333+P317	Not available
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	Not available
P403+P235	Not available
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Eucalyptol(Secondary Standards traceble to USP)
CAS Number : 470-82-6
Molecular Formula : C10H18O
Molecular Weight : 154.25
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : 1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available

Property	Value
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: HUMAN EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY: Cineole is the main constituent of eucalyptus oil, and it is mainly used as a mucolytic agent in inflammatory airway diseases. ANIMAL STUDIES: Cineole was administered by gavage to three groups, each of five male and five female rats, for twenty-eight consecutive days, at dose levels of 30, 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day. For both sexes at 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day, examination of the liver revealed a dosage dependent incidence of centrilobular hypertrophy of the hepatocytes; no other indicators of liver damage were apparent. Following the two week recovery period, hypertrophy of hepatocytes was no longer present at 600 mg/kg bw/day for either sex. 1,8-Cineole induced accumulation of protein droplets in proximal tubular epithelial cells in male rats. The renal changes were specific to the male rat and of no toxicological relevance to man.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: The purpose of this test was to evaluate the skin irritation potential of eucalyptol using the EPISKIN (TM) reconstructed human epidermis model after a treatment period of 15 minutes followed by a post-exposure incubation period of 42 hours. The relative mean viability of the test item treated tissues was 88.9% after the 15-Minute exposure period. Eucalyptol was considered to be Non-Irritant (NI).
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: A study was performed to assess the ocular irritancy potential of eucalyptol to the isolated bovine cornea (OECD 437). The undiluted eucalyptol was applied for 10 minutes followed by an incubation period of 120 minutes. Eucalyptol induced an in vitro irritancy score of 17.3. The corneas treated with eucalyptol were clear post treatment and had cloudy areas post incubation. Eucalyptol was considered not to be an ocular corrosive or severe irritant.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: Eucalyptol was tested as a constituent of toothpaste in an oral long-term study with mice. Groups of 52 male mice were given 0, 8 and 32 mg/kg bw/day eucalyptol in toothpaste base by gavage for 80 weeks followed by an observation period between 16 and 24 weeks. No treatment-related effects on body weight, food consumption, survival, weight of adrenals, kidneys, liver, lungs or spleen, or on the microscopic appearance of brain, lungs, liver and kidneys or on tumor incidence was observed.
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: Cineole was administered by gavage to three groups, each of five male and five female Wistar Han:RccHan:WIST strain rats, for twenty-eight consecutive days, at dose levels of 30, 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day. For both sexes at 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day, examination of the liver revealed a dosage dependent

incidence of centrilobular hypertrophy of the hepatocytes; no other indicators of liver damage was apparent. Following the two week recovery period, hypertrophy of hepatocytes was no longer present at 600 mg/kg bw/day for either sex. For males at 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day at the end of treatment, examination of the kidneys revealed an increased severity of hyaline droplets in the proximal tubules, accompanied at the high dosage with sporadic tubular cell degeneration; these findings decreased in severity following the treatment-free recovery period. The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) for the female rat was considered to be 600 mg/kg bw/day but for the male rat was only 30 mg/kg bw/day; however, the adverse findings observed for males were characterized by renal changes specific to the male rat and of no toxicological relevance to man. Excluding these renal changes, the NOAEL was 600 mg/kg bw/day.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- Cineole is the main constituent of eucalyptus oil, and it is mainly used as a mucolytic agent in inflammatory airway diseases. In rats dosed by gavage for twenty-eight consecutive days at 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day, examination of the liver revealed a dosage dependent incidence of centrilobular hypertrophy of the hepatocytes; no other indicators of liver damage were apparent, and hypertrophy was no longer present after a two week recovery period at 600 mg/kg bw/day. 1,8-Cineole induced accumulation of protein droplets in proximal tubular epithelial cells in male rats; the renal changes were specific to the male rat and of no toxicological relevance to man.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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