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

Catalogue Number	CS-ER-02529
Product Name	Camphor(Secondary Standards traceble to EP)
CAS No.	76-22-2
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	Not available
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:

Skin irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H228	Not available
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H371	Not available
H373	Not available
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Not available
H335	Not available
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H401	Not available
H320	Not available
H370	Not available
H372	Not available
H402	Not available
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P210	Not available
P240	Not available
P241	Not available
P260	Not available
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P317	Not available

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P316	Not available
P317	Not available
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P330	Not available
P332+P317	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	Not available
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio
P264+P265	Not available
P273	Not available
P284	Not available
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P305+P354+P338	Not available
P316	Not available
P320	Not available
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P391	Not available
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P203	Not available
P272	Not available
P318	Not available
P333+P317	Not available

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Camphor(Secondary Standards traceble to EP)

CAS Number : 76-22-2
Molecular Formula : C10H16O
Molecular Weight : 152.24
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : Not available
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

Property	Value
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
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: The main target organs of camphor exposure are the CNS and kidneys. Convulsions, depression, apnea, asystole, gastric irritation, colic, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anxiety, excitement, delirium, and severe post-convulsive coma may occur after intake of camphor. Symptoms may appear 5 to 90 min after ingestion depending on the product ingested (solid or liquid). Poisoning is associated with an initial excitatory phase (vomiting, diarrhea and excitement), followed by CNS depression and death. Toxic effects appear after ingestion of approximately 2 g (lethal dose adults: 4 g, children: 0.5-1 g, infants: 70 mg/kg of pure camphor). There have been reports of instant collapse in infants after camphor has been applied to their nostrils. Camphor is irritating to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Acute camphor toxicity begins with nausea and vomiting and quickly progresses to CNS depression, seizures, respiratory failure, and death from respiratory arrest or status epilepticus.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: With chronic dermal exposure, systemic effects and contact dermatitis can occur as well as significant allergic responses. Ocular exposure results primarily in irritation only, although oral intake has been associated with visual problems.

- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Camphor is not mutagenic with the Ames test but sister chromatid exchange has been reported in mice given 80 mg/kg doses of camphor ip, demonstrating possible genotoxicity.
- Carcinogenicity: Camphor is not a human carcinogen. Carcinogenicity tests in animals have been negative. A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. /Camphor, synthetic/
- Reproductive toxicity: The topical use of camphorated oil in pregnancy was not associated with teratogenic effects. However, camphor ingestion may lead to abortion and/or a death of the fetus because camphor crosses the placenta and fetuses lack the enzymes needed to hydroxylate and conjugate with glucuronic acid. D-camphor elicited no evidence of teratogenicity when administered orally during the fetal period of organogenesis to pregnant rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day, and to pregnant rabbits at doses up to 681 mg/kg bw/day.
- STOT-single exposure: The main target organs of camphor exposure are the CNS and kidneys. Convulsions, depression, apnea, asystole, gastric irritation, colic, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anxiety, excitement, delirium, and severe post-convulsive coma may occur after intake of camphor.
- STOT-repeated exposure: With chronic dermal exposure, systemic effects and contact dermatitis can occur as well as significant allergic responses. Female Swiss albino mice (8-9 wk old) were treated daily by oral route for 20 days with 50, 150 or 300 mg/kg bw of camphor dissolved in 0.1 mL of olive oil. Camphor only at the 300 mg/kg bw dose level caused a significant increase in the activities of cytochrome P450 ($P<0.05$), cytochrome b5 ($P<0.05$), aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase ($P<0.05$) and glutathione S-transferase ($P<0.05$).
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- Convulsions, depression, apnea, asystole, gastric irritation, colic, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anxiety, excitement, delirium, and severe post-convulsive coma may occur after intake of camphor. Symptoms may appear 5 to 90 min after ingestion depending on the product ingested (solid or liquid). Poisoning is associated with an initial excitatory phase (vomiting, diarrhea and excitement), followed by CNS depression and death. There have been reports of instant collapse in infants after camphor has been applied to their nostrils. Camphor is irritating to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Acute camphor toxicity begins with nausea and vomiting and quickly progresses to CNS depression, seizures, respiratory failure, and death from respiratory arrest or status epilepticus.

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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