

Ocimene

sc-236231

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Ocimene

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

■ Monoterpene. Intermediate.

SYNONYMS

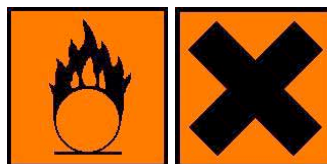
C10-H16, dimethyloctatriene, isodecatriene, iso-decatriene

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	2	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	2	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Explosive when dry.
Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Flammable.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Terpenes and their oxygen-containing counterparts, the terpenoids, produce a variety of physiological effects. Pine oil monoterpenes, for example, produce a haemorrhagic gastritis characterised by stomach pain and bleeding and vomiting. Systemic effects of pine oils include weakness and central nervous depression, excitement, loss of balance, headache, with hypothermia and respiratory failure.
- Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

EYE

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .
- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
- Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. In the presence of air, a number of common flavour and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast. Antioxidants can in most cases minimise the oxidation.

Fragrance terpenes are generally easily oxidised in air. Non-oxidised limonene, linalool and caryophyllene turned out to be very weak sensitizers, however after oxidation limonene hydroperoxide and linalool hydroperoxide are strong sensitizers. Of the patients tested 2.6% showed positive reaction to oxidised limonene, 1.3% to oxidised linalool, 1.1% to linalool hydroperoxide, 0.5% to oxidised caryophyllene, while testing with caryophyllene oxide and oxidised myrcene resulted in few positive patch tests. 2/3 of the patients reacting positive to oxidised terpenes had fragrance related contact allergy and/or positive history for adverse reactions to fragrances.

As well as the hydroperoxides produced by linalol, limonene and delta-3-carene other oxidation and resinification effects progressively causes other fairly major changes in essential oil quality over time. Autooxidation of fragrance terpenes contributes greatly to fragrance allergy, which emphasizes the need of testing with compounds that patients are actually exposed to and not only with the ingredients originally applied in commercial formulations.

Peroxidisable terpenes and terpenoids should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. Such products should have a peroxide value of less than 10 millimoles peroxide per liter. This requirement is based on the published literature mentioning sensitising properties when containing peroxides.

NAME	CAS RN	%
ocimene	29714-87-2	>98
being a mixture of isomers as		
alpha-ocimene	502-99-8	
beta-ocimene	13877-91-3	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. · If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. · Avoid giving milk or oils. · Avoid giving alcohol. · If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

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For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

· Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
· Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Liquid and vapor are flammable.
· Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- CARE: Absorbent material wet with occluded oil must be wet with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite. Some oils slowly oxidize when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may auto-oxidize and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ocimene: CAS:29714-87-2 CAS:502-99-8 CAS:13877-91-3
- alpha-ocimene: CAS:502-99-8 CAS:6874-44-8 CAS:6874-10-8
- beta-ocimene: CAS:13877-91-3 CAS:3338-55-4 CAS:3779-61-1

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to

EN 374) is recommended.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

· Overalls.

· PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.

Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	136.24
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	113	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Liquid; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

· Presence of incompatible materials.

· Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

· The various oxides of nitrogen and peroxyacids may be dangerously reactive in the presence of alkenes. BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards

· Avoid reaction with strong Lewis or mineral acids.

· Reaction with halogens requires carefully controlled conditions.

· Free radical initiators should be avoided.

The interaction of alkenes and alkynes with nitrogen oxides and oxygen may produce explosive addition products; these may form at very low temperatures and explode on heating to higher temperatures (the addition products from 1,3-butadiene and cyclopentadiene form rapidly at -150 C and ignite or explode on warming to -35 to -15 C). These derivatives ("pseudo- nitrosites") were formerly used to characterize terpene hydrocarbons.

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HAZARD: Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils auto oxidize; may generate heat and in-time smoulder and ignite.

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

OCIMENE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod.

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ocimene	HIGH		LOW	MED
alpha-ocimene	HIGH		LOW	MED
beta-ocimene	HIGH		LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3

Identification Numbers: UN1993 PG: III

Label Codes: 3 Special provisions: B1, B52,

IB3, T4,

TP1, TP29

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 203

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 60 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 220 L Vessel stowage: Location: A

aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 deg.C (100 deg.F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. An elevated temperature material that meets the definition of a Class 3 material because it is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point may not be reclassified as a combustible liquid.

Refer to 49 CFR 173.120(b)(2)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 1993 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 310 Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 309 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y309 Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS OCIMENE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None

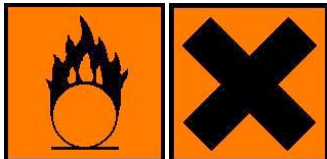
UN Number: 1993 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 223 274 955

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains ocimene)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

ocimene (CAS: 29714-87-2, 502-99-8, 13877-91-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

alpha-ocimene (CAS: 502-99-8, 6874-44-8, 6874-10-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

beta-ocimene (CAS: 13877-91-3, 3338-55-4, 3779-61-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Potentially explosive peroxides may form on standing.*.
- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

* (limited evidence).

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes alpha- ocimene 502- 99- 8 alpha- ocimene 6874- 44- 8 alpha- ocimene 6874- 10- 8 beta- ocimene 13877- 91- 3 beta- ocimene 3338- 55- 4 beta- ocimene 3779- 61- 1

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS ocimene 29714-87-2, 502-99-8, 13877-91-3 alpha-ocimene 502-99-8, 6874-44-8, 6874-10-8 beta-ocimene 13877-91-3, 3338-55-4, 3779-61-1

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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