Linalool

sc-250250

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Linalool

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
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EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
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SYNONYMS
C10-H18-O, (CH3)2C=CHCH2CH2C(CH3)(OH)CH=CH2, "natural product", "terpene alcohol", "essential oil extract", "1, 6-octadien-3-ol, 3, 7-dimethyl-", allo-ocimenol, "2, 6-dimethyl-2, 7-octadiene-6-ol", "2, 6-dimethylocta-2, 7-dien-3-ol", linalol, "linalyl alcohol", "linalool special", dl-linalool, licareol, coriandrol, "linalool for synthesis", "Extract of: lavender, bergamot, cinnamon, sassafras, Artemesia balchanorum, ", "ylang ylang"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	1		
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

Irritating to skin.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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.
■ An estimated acceptable daily intake of up to 500 microgram per kilogram body weight was estimated for the terpene/ terpenoids, citral, geranyl acetate, citronellol, linalool and linaly acetate (expressed as citral).
Twenty-third Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives Tech.

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 material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering.
■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
■ 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 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.
■ Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapor may be nose, throat and chest irritation with coughing, sneezing and possible nausea.

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. Autoxidation 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.
Linalool (a terpinoid) is an unsaturated tertiary alcohol. It is a naturally occurring component together with linalyl esters in a variety of fruits, fruit peels, fruit juices, vegetables and spices as for example laurel, coriander seeds and clary sage. The annual worldwide use of linalool and linalyl acetate in fragrances exceeds 1000 metric tons.
For consideration of potential sensitization the exposure is calculated as a percent concentration used on the skin. Exposure to linalool used in fine fragrance products is reported as 4.3% based on the use of 20% of the fragrance mixture in the fine fragrance consumer product.
Experimental studies in laboratory animals combined with advanced chemical analyses have shown that linalool is easily oxidized, and that the content of linalool decreased to about 80% after oxidation for 10 weeks at standardized conditions. One of the major oxidation products was identified as 7-hydroperoxy-3,7-dimethyl-octal-1,5-diene-3-ol. In guinea pig sensitisation studies a sample of oxidized linalool was a significant allergen sensitizing 8 of 15 test animals, whereas controls were negative. Linalyl hydroperoxide is a very strong sensitiser at the 1% level. Further studies have documented the sensitising capacity of linalool and derivatives found commercially available grade of linalool (97% purity) to be a weak sensitiser. When impurities were identified and removed the sensitising capacity was reduced but not eliminated. During storage, linalool undergoes autoxidation, building up products including hydroperoxides such as 7-hydroperoxy-3,7-dimethyl-octal-1,5-diene-3-ol , which has been identified as the apparent cause allergic reactions on exposed skin. Animal testing data found that with guinea pigs, ten week old samples of linalool sensitized the animals skin, but highly purified linalool produces no reaction. Auto-oxidation was therefore identified by the authors as necessary for the sensitising process.
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.
Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses includingrash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.
Nervous and digestive symptoms develop from repeated skin exposure to Bergamot oil. Persons sensitive to this oil may develop photodermatitis, eczema and pigment changes.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
linalool	78-70-6	>98

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. · 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.87
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Alcohol stable foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
· Combustible.
· Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

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.
Moderate hazard.
· 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

· DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
The 38th Amendment to the IFRA Standard (Nov 2003) states that "linalool and natural products known to be rich in linalool should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practical value. It is recommended to add antioxidants at the time of production of the raw material. The addition of 0.1% BHT or a-tocopherol has shown great efficiency. The maximum peroxide level for products in use should be 20mmol/l.".
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

· Metal can or drum
· Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
· No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
· Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
· Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
· Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	linalool (Turpentine and selected monoterpenes Revised 2003)	20							S
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	linalool (Turpentine and selected monoterpenes)	20	111						

ENDOELTABLE

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.
· Polyethylene gloves.

OTHER

· Overalls.
· P.V.C. apron.
· Barrier cream.
· Skin cleansing cream.
· Eye wash unit.

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.
Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	154.25
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	381- 387 (720 mm)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	169	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.87
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Thin oily liquid with odour of French lavender; does not mix with water. Mixes with hydrocarbon solvents.

Linalool is a liquid with a vapour pressure of approx. 0.2 hPa (at 23.5 degree C), a water solubility of 1589 mg/l (at 25 degree C) and a Log Kow of 2.97 (at 23.5 degree C). Measured log Kow values are available for four substances in this chemical category. Three alcohols, linalool, alpha-terpineol, and plinol exhibit log Kow values of 2.9, 2.98 respectively. Higher log Kow values of 4.3 and 4.09 were reported for the more non-polar acetate esters, alpha-terpineol acetate and the related plinyl acetate, respectively.

Material	Value

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.
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 oxidizing agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

linalool

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

LINALOOL:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 2790 mg/kg	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-Mild
Dermal (rat) LD50: 5610 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild
Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 1470 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE
Intramuscular (mouse) LD50: 8 mg/kg	Skin (guinea pig):100mg/24h-Mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5610 mg/kg	

■ 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.

The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Linalool has an acute oral mammalian LD50 close to 3,000 mg/kg bw; the acute dermal toxicity is ~ 2,000 mg/kg bw. After inhalation exposure of mice and man, slight sedative effects were observed; however a dose response characteristic could not be determined. Linalool is irritating to the skin, based on animal studies, and is a mild irritant from human experience. It may be moderately irritant to the eyes at the same concentration where it produces nasal pungency. Linalool is considered not to be a sensitiser. The incidence of dermal reaction to inalool is below 1% in naïve probands (not knowingly pre-sensitised) while in subjects pre-sensitised to fragrances it is up to 10%.

In a 28-day oral rat study (72.9% linalool) findings were increased liver and kidney weight, thickened liver lobes and pale areas on the kidneys and in females only hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolisation. Other findings were related to local irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract. Based on the effects on liver and kidney a NOAEL of 160 mg/kg bw/d (equivalent to 117 mg/kg bw/d linalool) was derived. In this study no effects on male and female gonads were found.

Linalool was not mutagenic in seven out of eight bacterial tests nor in two (one in vitro and one in vivo) mammalian tests; the one positive bacterial result is estimated to be a chance event.

Linalool (72.9%) was tested in a reproduction screening test (non-OECD). The NOAEL for maternal toxicity based on clinical signs and effects on body weight and food consumption was 500 mg/kg bw/d (equivalent to 365 mg/kg bw/d linalool). The NOAEL on reproduction toxicity and developmental toxicity is 500 mg/kg bw/d (equivalent to 365 mg/kg bw linalool), based on the decreased litter size at birth and pup morbidity/mortality thereafter.

Linalool seems not to be an immunotoxicant according to one animal study.

For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters:

Substances assigned to this category, as part of the HPV Challenge Program,possess close structural relationships, similar physicochemical properties and participate in the same pathways of metabolic detoxification and have similar toxicologic potential.

Acute Toxicity: Oral and dermal LD50 values for members of this chemical category indicate a low order of both oral and dermal toxicity. All rabbit dermal, and mouse and rat oral LD50 values exceed 2000 mg/kg with the majority of values greater than 5000 mg/kg

Repeat dose toxicity: In a safety evaluation study, a 50/50 mixture of linalool and citronellol was fed to male and female rats (number and strain not specified) in the diet. The daily intake was calculated to be 50 mg/kg bw of each. Measurements of haematology, clinical chemistry, and urinalysis at weeks 6 and 12 showed no statistically significant differences between test and control groups. Histopathology revealed no dose-related lesions. A slight retardation of growth was observed in males only, but was concluded by the authors to be biologically insignificant

Reproductive toxicity: Four groups of 10 virgin Crl CD rats were administered 0,250,500, or 1000 mg/kg bw of an essential oil (coriander oil) known to contain 73% linalool by mass. The test material was given by gavage once daily, 7 days prior to cohabitation, through cohabitation (maximum of 7 days), gestation, delivery, and a 4-day post-parturition period. The duration of the study was 39 days. Maternal effects reported included increased body weight and increased food consumption at 250 mg/kg/d, a non-statistically significant decrease in body weight and food consumption and decreased gestation index and decreased length of gestation at 500 mg/kg/d, and a statistically significant decrease in body weight and food consumption, statistically significant decrease in gestation index, length of gestation, and litter size at 1000 mg/kg/d. The only effect on pups was a decrease in viability of pups at the highest dose level. The authors concluded that there were no effects observed in the dams at the low dose of 250 mg/kg bw/d or in the offspring at the 250 and 500 mg/kg bw/d levels. The authors concluded that the maternal NOAEL was 250 mg/kg/d and the developmental NOAEL was 500 mg/kg/d.

Four groups of 10 virgin Crl CD rats were administered 0,375,750, or 1500 mg/kg bw of an essential oil (cardamom oil) known to contain greater than 65 % tertiary terpenoid alcohols with 5 1% alpha-terpineol acetate by mass. Maternal observations included a non-statistically significant decrease in body weight gain and food consumption at 375 mg/kg/d.

Mortality, clinical signs, a statistically significant decrease in body weight gain and food consumption, and gross lesions at necropsy were seen at 750 and 1500 mg/kg/d. The only effects on pups were a reduced body weight gain in pups at 750 and 1500 mg/kg/d and increased mortality at 1500 mg/kg/d. The authors concluded that there were no significant adverse effects in the dams or offspring at the 375 mg/kg/d dose. A maternal NOEL was reported to be less than 375 mg/kg/d based on reduced body weight gain and food consumption at 375 mg/kg/d and a developmental NOAEL was reported to be 375 mg/kg/d

Developmental toxicity: A range finding study and follow-up teratology study was performed with pine oil. Pregnant Crl:CD(SD) BR rats were given 0, 50, 100, 500,750,or 1000 mg/kg/d by gavage in corn oil on days 6 to 20 of gestation. Laparotomies were performed, corpora lutea were counted, and the uterus of each rat was removed, weighed and then examined for number, placement and viability of implantations. Live foetuses were weighed, sexed and gross external alternations were identified. There were no deaths or abortions during the course of this study. Necropsy revealed no gross lesions. Maternal effects included local alopecia, decreased body weight gain and food consumption for the 3 highest dose levels. At 750 and 1000 mg/kg, average gravid uterine weight was reduced. In foetuses, decreased body weight was observed at dose levels of 100 mg/kg and above, and at dose levels of 500 and above there was a slight increase in average number of resorptions/litter.

In the follow-up teratology study, pregnant Crl:CD(SD) BR rats were given 0, 50, 600, or 1200 mg/kg/d by gavage in corn oil on days 6 to 20 of gestation. Six of the 25 rats in 1200 mg/kg dose group died and necropsies revealed that adrenal weights were significantly increased in these rats. At 1200 mg/kg/d, foetuses exhibited increased incidences of delayed ossification, delayed brain development, decreased weights, increased embryo -foetal mortality, and sunken eye bulge with associated soft and hard tissue findings, a dose that also resulted in maternal death and a low incidence of embryo-foetal death (resorption). The maternal and developmental NOEL for pine oil was greater than 50

mg/kg/d but less than 600 mg/kg/d
Genotoxicity: Mutagenicity/genotoxicity testing has been performed on six members of this chemical category, including a complete battery of in vitro genotoxicity tests using linalool. In nineteen separate in vitro tests on the mutagenicity and genotoxicity of terpenoid tertiary alcohols and related esters, all but two were negative. One of the positive results for linalool was observed in a rec assay using differences in growth rates in two strains of Bacillus subtilis as a measure of DNA changes In contrast, no evidence of mutagenicity was observed in the same test at a higher concentrations nor was DNA damage observed in a rat hepatocyte UDS assay. The authors of the mouse lymphoma assay which gave a weak positive result for linalool, emphasized that positive results in this assay are commonly observed for polar substances in the absence of S-9 and may be associated with changes in physiologic culture conditions (pH and osmolality).
Based on a weight of evidence evaluation of the available in vitro and in vivo mutagenicity and genotoxicity assays on terpenoid tertiary alcohols and related esters, this group of flavouring substances would not be expected to exhibit a low genotoxic potential in vivo
Metabolic fate: Based on the results of hydrolysis, the reactivity of linalool in aqueous media, and data on metabolism it is concluded that members of this chemical category exhibit similar chemical and biochemical fate. The esters are readily hydrolyzed to the corresponding alcohols, linalool and alpha-terpineol. Linalool is then partial converted to alpha-terpineol mainly under acidic1conditions. Alicyclic and aliphatic tertiary alcohols are efficiently detoxicated by two principal pathways: conjugation primarily with glucuronic acid and excretion primarily in urine, and omega-oxidation to eventually yield diacids and their reduced or hydrated analogs. These polar metabolites will be efficiently excreted primarily in the urine either unchanged or as the glucuronic acid conjugates. The physiochemical and toxicological properties of these substances are consistent with their known reactivity and common metabolic fate.
Esters belonging to this category can be hydrolysed to their corresponding terpenoid alcohol and organic acid. Hydrolysis can also be catalysed by a class of esters known as carboxylesterases or B-type esterases that predominated in hepatocytes.
Esters of tertiary terpenoid alcohols are readily hydrolyzed in animals, including fish. Once hydrolysed, the resulting alcohols undergo excretion unchanged or as the glucuronic acid conjugate. To a minor extent, CYP-450 mediated oxidation at the omega or omega-1 position yields polar oxidized metabolites capable of excretion primarily in the urine Terpenoid alcohols formed in the gastrointestinal tract are readily absorbed. During hydrolysis under acidic condition cyclisation may occur.
In humans and animals, terpenoid tertiary alcohols primarily conjugate with glucuronic acid and are excreted in the urine and feces. Terpenoid alcohols with unsaturation may also undergo allylic oxidation to form polar diol metabolites that may be excreted either free or conjugated. If the diol contains a primary alcohol function, it may undergo further oxidation to the corresponding carboxylic acid. In a minor pathway, the endocyclic alkene of alpha-terpineol is epoxidised and then hydrolyzed to yield a triol metabolite 1,2,8-trihydroxy--p-menthane which also has been reported in humans following inadvertent oral ingestion of a pine oil disinfectant containing alpha-terpineol.
Bicyclic tertiary alcohols are conjugated with glucuronic acid and excreted primarily in the urine. In rabbits the structurally related bicyclic tertiary alcohols thujyl alcohol (4-methyl-1-(l-methylethyl)bicyclo[3.1.0]-hexan-3-ol) and beta-santenol (2,3,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]-heptan-2-ol) are conjugated with glucuronic acid. In a metabolism study using the terpenoid tertiary alcohol trans-sobrerol , in humans, dogs, and rats, ten metabolites were isolated in urine, eight of which were characterised in humans. Two principle modes of metabolism were observed, allylic oxidation of the ring positions and alkyl substituents, and conjugation of the tertiary alcohol fractions with glucuronic acid. These metabolic patterns are common modes of converting tertiary and secondary terpenoid alcohols to polar metabolites, which are easily excreted in the urine and faeces . Menthol forms similar conjugation products in rats.

CARCINOGEN

VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	CA Prop 65; IARC; NTP 11th ROC

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
linalool	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
· Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: None ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: None Packing Group: -
ERG Code: - Special provisions: None
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: -
Maximum Qty/Pack: - Passenger and Cargo
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: -
Maximum Qty/Pack: - Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: -
Maximum Qty/Pack: -
Shipping Name: INSECTICIDE, SOLID OR LIQUID, SEE 3.6.1.8
NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

linalool (CAS: 78-70-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List","US Food Additive Database","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ 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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