

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: April 22, 2026

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Methyl eugenol

Catalog Number: T3S2259

CAS Number: 93-15-2

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA

Tel/Fax: (781) 999-4286

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number: 781-999-4286

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone: UTC/GMT -5 hours).

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s): unknown

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement(s):  
H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:  
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response:  
P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.  
P330 Rinse mouth.  
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage:  
P405 Store locked up.

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

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Methyl eugenol	-	93-15-2	202-223-0

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### General advice

no data available

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Maintain and open airway and assist ventilations if necessary. Treat seizures and coma if they occur. There are no specific antidote for these essential oils/. Administer activated charcoal, if available. Do not induce vomiting because of the risk of abrupt onset of seizures. Gastric emptying is not necessary for small ingestions if activated charcoal can be given promptly. Camphor and Other Essential Oils

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

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this compound include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, circulatory collapse, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing, unconsciousness, convulsions, abdominal burning, dysuria, hematuria, tachycardia, bronchial irritation, anuria, pulmonary edema, bronchial pneumonia and renal damage. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** This compound may be irritating to the skin and eyes. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke, irritating fumes and toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. (NTP, 1992)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use alcohol foam

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

Keep away from direct sunlight

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### 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 tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Transparent
Odour	Mild-spicy, slightly herbal odor
Melting point/freezing point	-2 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	254.7 °C.
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	99 °C.

<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	DMSO: 250 mg/mL (1402.68 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
<b>N-octanol-water partition coefficient</b>	log Pow = 2.4. Temperature:30 °C.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.012 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Extrapolated.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.032 - 1.036 g/cm3. Temperature:25 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	greater than 1.0 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable to air, heat and light.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

METHYLEUGENOL is incompatible with strong oxidizers (NTP, 1992). May react exothermically with reducing agents to release hydrogen gas.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 1 179 mg/kg bw.

Inhalation: LC50 - rat - > 4.8 mg/L air (nominal).

Dermal: LD50 - rabbit (male/female) - > 2 025 mg/kg bw.

#### 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

Methyleugenol: reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

no data available

### STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

### Aspiration hazard

no data available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Lepomis macrochirus* and *Salmo gairdneri* - 6 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 38 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (previous names: *Raphidocelis subcapitata*, *Selenastrum capricornutum*) - 22 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Methyleugenol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 86-91% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge in a column at 30 mg/L(1).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The K<sub>oc</sub> of methyleugenol is estimated as 140(SRC), using a water solubility of 500 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated K<sub>oc</sub> value suggests that methyleugenol is expected to have high mobility in soil. However, the compound was immobile in silty loam, Lufkin fine sandy loam, Houston clay, and Brazos river bottom sand using soil thin layer chromatography(4).

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

## 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.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1 UN Number

no data available

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

no data available

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

no data available

**14.4 Packing group, if applicable**

no data available

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

no data available

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

no data available

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

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	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZI <sup>o</sup> C)	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.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Information on revision****Creation Date** April 22, 2026**Revision Date** April 22, 2026**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\\_l°Cale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_l°Cale=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

no data available

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