

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:** Myrcene  
**Catalog Number:** T5834  
**CAS Number:** 123-35-3

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Other names:** -

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

**Identified uses:**

### 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

Not classified.

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s):**



**Signal word:**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s):**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s):**

**Prevention:** none  
**Response:** none  
**Storage:** none  
**Disposal:** none

## 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
Myrcene	-	123-35-3	204-622-5

## 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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

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

May be harmful by inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption. (USCG, 1999)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in a fire: Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Vapor may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. (USCG, 1999)

### 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 in a cool place from which light and air are excluded.

Pure form: -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	Pleasant
Melting point/freezing point	< -80 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>= 164 - <= 165 °C. Atm. press.:760 mm Hg.
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	Ca. 45 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.

<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	265 °C. Atm. press.:100 248 Pa. Remarks:Experiment 1: Ignition delay: 12 seconds.;260 °C. Atm. press.:100 129 Pa. Remarks:Experiment 2: Ignition delay: 12 seconds.;259 °C. Atm. press.:10 089 Pa. Remarks:Experiment 3: Ignition delay: 22 seconds.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	DMSO: 55 mg/mL (403.73 mM),Sonication is recommended. ( $< 1$ mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
<b>N-octanol-water partition coefficient</b>	log Pow = 4.82. Temperature:30 °C. Remarks:+/- 0.01.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	251 Pa. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks: $\pm 35$ Pa.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	0.791 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 25°C (lit.)
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	4.7 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

A flammable liquid.The unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as MYRCENE, are generally much more reactive than the alkanes. Strong oxidizers may react vigorously with them. Reducing agents can react exothermically to release gaseous hydrogen. In the presence of various catalysts (such as acids) or initiators, compounds in this class can undergo very exothermic addition polymerization reactions. Many of these compounds undergo autoxidation upon exposure to the air to form explosive peroxides. Violent explosions have occurred at low temperatures in ammonia synthesis gas units. These explosions have been traced to the addition products of dienes and oxides of nitrogen, produced from the interaction of nitrogen oxide and oxygen [Bretherick, 1995].

### 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 oral  $>5000$  mg/kg bw

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

### 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

no data available

### 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 - Cyprinus carpio - 96 h. Remarks: Average concentration obtained in a WAF prepared at a loading rate of 10 mg/L.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 1.47 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 0.342 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Myrcene has been observed to undergo biodegradation in aerated lagoons, rate constant not specified(1). Myrcene, present at 100 mg/L, reached 82-92% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(2) which classifies the compound as readily biodegradable. Monoterpene compounds similar in structure to myrcene (limonene, pinene, terpinene, terpinolene) were readily degraded in aerobic batch experiments using forest soil and enriched cultures(3).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 334 was calculated in fish for myrcene(SRC), using a log Kow of 4.33(1) and a regression-derived equation(2).

According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of myrcene can be estimated to be 1074(SRC).

According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that myrcene is expected to have low mobility in soil.

### 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 (NZIoC)	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**

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**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.com>

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org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\_locale=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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