

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: April 18, 2024

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Citral (cis- and trans- mixture)

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCHM700474
Other names LEMSYN;NERAL;GERANIAL

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F, Building B, No. 179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East, Huangpu Dist, Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2
Skin sensitization, Category 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning
Hazard statement(s) H315 Causes skin irritation
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
Storage none
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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Citral (cis- and trans- mixture)	Citral	5392-40-5	226-394-6	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include contact dermatitis. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is a local irritant. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes. (NTP, 1992)

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

Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

Male Fischer F344 rats were given citral labelled with ¹⁴C at the C1 and C2 positions in a single oral dose of 5, 50, or 500 mg/kg bw or an intravenous dose of 5 mg/kg bw. After 72 h, the animals were sacrificed and tissues and excreta analyzed for radioactivity. Most radiolabel was excreted in the urine, feces, and expired air as ¹⁴CO₂ or [¹⁴C]citral within 24 hr, regardless of the dose or route of administration. At the lowest oral dose, 83% of the radiolabel was recovered within 72 hr (51% in urine, 12% in feces, 17% as expired ¹⁴CO₂, <1% as expired [¹⁴C]citral, and 3% in total tissues). Production of ¹⁴CO₂ essentially ceased 12 hr after treatment, and the amount of ¹⁴C found in any tissue was very small (<2%). This excretion profile did not change much with increasing oral dose, although ... oxidation to CO₂ was somewhat greater at the lowest dose.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all ignition sources. Personal protection: chemical protection suit and filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Remove all ignition sources. Personal protection: chemical protection suit and filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations- land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner./ Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water. Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Above 82°C use a closed system and ventilation. 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

Cool. Ventilation along the floor. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 5 ppm as TWA; (skin); (SEN); A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen)

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 safety spectacles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Clear, slightly yellowish.
Odour	Strong lemon odor
Melting point/freezing point	< -20 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Ca. 230 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	98 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	225 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	ACID VALUE: 5.0 MAX
Kinematic viscosity	kinematic viscosity (in mm ² /s) = 2.42. Temperature: 20 °C.; kinematic viscosity (in mm ² /s) = 1.67. Temperature: 40 °C.
Solubility	0.1 to 1 mg/mL at 64 °F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 2.76. Temperature: 25 °C. Remarks: PH value is not reported.
Vapour pressure	0.071 hPa. Temperature: 25 °C. Remarks: Extrapolated.; 0.046 hPa. Temperature: 20 °C. Remarks: Extrapolated.
Density and/or relative density	0.89. Temperature: 20 °C.
Relative vapour density	5 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces irritating fumes. The substance may polymerize due to heating.

10.2 Chemical stability

Not stable to alkalies and strong acids

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible CITRAL is an aldehyde. Aldehydes are frequently involved in self-condensation or polymerization reactions. These reactions are exothermic; they are often catalyzed by acid. Aldehydes are readily oxidized to give carboxylic acids. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitrides, and strong reducing agents. Aldehydes can react with air to give first peroxo acids, and ultimately carboxylic acids. These autoxidation reactions are activated by light,

catalyzed by salts of transition metals, and are autocatalytic (catalyzed by the products of the reaction). The addition of stabilizers (antioxidants) to shipments of aldehydes retards autoxidation. This compound can react with alkalis and strong acids. It can readily isomerize. (NTP, 1992)

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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - ca. 6 800 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 2 000 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

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the skin.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Leuciscus idus* - 6.78 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 6.8 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - 103.8 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC20 - activated sludge, domestic - ca. 68 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks: Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Citral, present at 100 mg/L, reached 92% of its theoretical BOD in four weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(1); therefore, this compound is expected to biodegrade rapidly.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 10 was calculated in fish for citral(SRC), using a water solubility of 1,340 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of citral is estimated as 83(SRC), using a water solubility of 1,340 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that citral is expected to have high mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Citral	Citral	5392-40-5	226-394-6
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.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date April 18, 2024

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_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

Citral is a mixture of two geometric isomers, geranial (trans confirmation, approx. 55-70%) and neral (cis confirmation, 35-45%).

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.