

Methyl Eugenol SDS/MSDS (Safety Data Sheet)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

- * Product Name: Methyl Eugenol
- * Catalog Number: S5755
- * CAS Number: 93-15-2
- * IUPAC Name: Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)-

Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

- * Identified uses: For research and development use only; laboratory chemicals; manufacture of substances.
- * Uses advised against: Not for pharmaceutical, household, or other unapproved uses.

Details of the supplier

- * Company: Selleck Chemicals
- * TollFree: +1 877 796-6397
- * Tel: +1 832 582-8158
- * Fax: +1 832 582-8590

Emergency telephone number

- * Emergency phone #: +1 832 582-8158

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

- Acute toxicity (oral): Category 4. H302
- Skin irritation: Category 3. H316
- Skin sensitization: Category 1. H317
- Eye irritation: Category 2. H320
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3. H336
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 2. H341
- Carcinogenicity: Category 1. H350
- Carcinogenicity: Category 2. H351
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2. H373
- Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 3. H402

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)	H302: Harmful if swallowed H316: Causes mild skin irritation H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction H320: Causes eye irritation H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects H350: May cause cancer H351: Suspected of causing cancer H373: May causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H402: Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statement(s)	None.
Prevention	P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P264+P265: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
Response	P301+P317: IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water. P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. P318: if exposed or concerned, get medical advice. P319: Get medical help if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (see information on this label and safety datasheet)). P330: Rinse mouth. P332+P317: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. P333+P317: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help. P337+P317: If eye irritation persists: Get medical help. P338: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405: Store locked up.
Disposal	P501: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

None.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Product name: Methyl Eugenol

CAS Number: 93-15-2

PubChem CID: 7127

Molecular formula: C₁₁H₁₄O₂

Molecular weight: 178.23 g/mol

IUPAC name: 1,2-dimethoxy-4-prop-2-enylbenzene

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable (pure substance).

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: INHALATION: IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. If symptoms (such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop, call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital. Provide proper respiratory protection to rescuers entering an unknown atmosphere. Whenever possible, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used; if not available, use a level of protection greater than or equal to t

Skin contact: SKIN: IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Gently wash all affected skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms such as redness or irritation develop, IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital for treatment.

Eye contact: EYES: First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center. Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician.

IMMEDIATELY transport the victim after flushing eyes to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as redness or irritation) develop.

Ingestion: INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If the victim is conscious and not convulsing, give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical and IMMEDIATELY call a hospital or poison control center. Be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital if advised by a physician. If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IMMEDIATELY transport

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 (Toxicological Information).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact a poison control center or physician for severe exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable: Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable: None known.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

Use alcohol foam

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.

Fight fire from upwind. Cool containers with water spray until fire is extinguished.

Flash point: 210 °F (NTP, 1992)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Avoid breathing dust/vapor. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains, waterways, or soil.

Contain spill with inert absorbent material.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]:

IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE: Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.

SPILL: Increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.

FIRE: If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2024)

SRP: The most favorable course of action is to use an alternative chemical product with less inherent propensity for occupational exposure or environmental contamination. Recycle any unused portion of the material for its approved use or return it to the manufacturer or supplier. Ultimate disposal of the chemical must consider: the material's impact on air quality; potential migration in soil or water; effects on animal, aquatic, and plant life; and conformance with environmental and public health regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

SMALL SPILLS AND LEAKAGE: If you spill this chemical, FIRST REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. Then, use absorbent paper to pick up all liquid spill material. Your contaminated clothing and absorbent paper should be sealed in a vapor-tight plastic bag for eventual disposal. Solvent wash all contaminated surfaces with 60-70% ethanol followed by washing with a soap and water solution. Do not reenter the contaminated area until the Safety Officer (or other responsible person) has verified that the area has been properly cleaned.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: You should protect this material from exposure to light, and store it under ambient temperatures. (NTP, 1992)

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

Protect from light and moisture.

Recommended storage (industry convention for research compounds): -20°C for long-term storage; 2-8°C for short-term use and transport.

[Note: This is a general industry recommendation. Always verify exact storage conditions with the supplier Certificate of Analysis (COA).]

Store in original container. Keep upright to prevent leakage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure controls

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits (OEL)

OSHA PEL: Not established.

ACGIH TLV: Not established.

NIOSH REL: Not established.

No occupational exposure limit values are established for this substance.

Use the lowest feasible exposure level (ALARA principle).

8.1.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use only in a chemical fume hood or with local exhaust ventilation.

Ensure adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

8.2 Individual protection measures

8.2.1 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles.

8.2.2 Skin protection

Wear protective gloves. Recommended material: Nitrile rubber.

Wear suitable protective clothing (lab coat).

8.2.3 Respiratory protection

Use NIOSH-approved dust/mist respirator (N95 or higher) if ventilation is inadequate.

8.2.4 Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance: Methyleugenol is a clear colorless to pale yellow liquid with a spicy earthy odor. Bitter burning taste. (NTP, 1992)

b) Odor: Mild-spicy, slightly herbal odor

c) Odor threshold: No data available

d) pH: No data available

e) Melting point/freezing point: 25 °F (NTP, 1992)

f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: 490.5 °F at 760 mmHg (NTP, 1992)

g) Flash point: 210 °F (NTP, 1992)

h) Evaporation rate: No data available

i) Flammability (solid, gas): No data available

j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: No data available

k) Vapor pressure: 0.02 mmHg at 68 °F ; 1 mmHg at 185.0 °F (NTP, 1992)

l) Vapor density: No data available

- m) Relative density: 1.0396 at 68 °F (NTP, 1992) - Denser than water; will sink
- n) Water solubility: less than 1 mg/mL at 66 °F (NTP, 1992)
- o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Log P (n-octanol/water): 2.5
- p) Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
- q) Decomposition temperature: No data available
- r) Viscosity: No data available
- s) Explosive properties: No data available
- t) Oxidizing properties: No data available

9.2 Other information

Topological Polar Surface Area (TPSA): 18.5 Å²
Complexity: 156

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No specific reactivity hazards identified under normal handling conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions under normal conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, direct sunlight, and moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂).
See also Section 5 (Fire-fighting measures) for combustion products.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

No acute toxicity data available.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

No data available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

May cause an allergic skin reaction (H317).

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Suspected of causing genetic defects (H341).

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer (H350).

Reproductive toxicity:

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

H373

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

No data available.

Aspiration hazard:

No data available.

11.2 Additional information

Carcinogen classification:

Methyleugenol

Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Volume 101: (2012) Some Chemicals Present in Industrial and Consumer Products, Food and Drinking-water

Volume 134: (2024) Aspartame, Methyleugenol, and Isoeugenol

2024 online

2023

Methyleugenol

TR-491: Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Methyleugenol (CASRN 93-15-2) in F344/N Rats and B6C3F1 Mice (Gavage Studies) (2000)

10/30/98

Clear Evidence

Clear Evidence

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Data source: Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) via PubChem.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) 8.5 mg/L/24 hr; static /formulated product/

LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) 8.1 mg/L/48 hr (95% confidence interval: 7.4-9.0 mg/L); static /formulated product/

LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) 8.1 mg/L/96 hr (95% confidence interval: 7.4-9.0 mg/L); static /formulated product/

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, donaldson trout) >5.6-<10 mg/L/24 hr; static /formulated product/

For more Ecotoxicity Values (Complete) data for METHYLEUGENOL (6 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

/FIELD STUDIES/ Field trapping of fruit flies by using methyl eugenol over 5 wk period was conducted in orchard in Gombak, Selangor. Traps with slit holes caught greatest number of flies. Over 85% of flies caught were male, Dacus dorsalis.

Methyleugenol's production as a flavoring agent and in perfumery, may result in its release to the environment through various waste streams; its use as an insect attractant will result in its direct release to the environment. Methyleugenol was identified as a volatile flavor compound in the juice of Kogyoku apples and occurs as a component of rose oil and pimento oil. If released to air, a vapor pressure of 0.012 mm Hg at 25 °C indicates methyleugenol will exist almost entirely as a vapor. Vapor-phase methyleugenol will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 hours. If released to soil, methyleugenol is

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Log P (n-octanol/water): 2.5

Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log P < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers and do not mix with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers in the same manner as the product itself.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as dangerous goods (research quantities typically exempt).

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not subject to transport regulations (small quantities for research use).

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not classified as dangerous goods for transport (research quantities).

DOT label: Poison

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable (not regulated as dangerous goods in typical research quantities).

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No (not classified as environmentally hazardous per GHS).

14.6 Special precautions for user

Transport in original packaging. Ensure containers are tightly sealed.

For bulk or commercial quantities, consult applicable transport regulations (DOT, IATA, IMDG).

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

US EPA / TSCA: Subject to EPA TSCA regulations

EU ECHA / REACH: Registered (REACH Active)

SARA 302 Components:

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components:

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards:

Acute (short-term) health hazard

Chronic (long-term) health hazard

Environmental hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Pennsylvania Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

New Jersey Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the New Jersey Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Other regulatory listings:

- The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: Chemical: Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(2-propenyl)-
- California Safe Cosmetics Program (CSCP) Reportable Ingredient: Hazard Traits - Carcinogenicity Authoritative List - IARC Carcinogens - 2A; NTP RoC - reasonable; Prop 65 Report - regardless of intended function of ingredient in the product
- EFSA Legal Basis: Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 (amended)
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act: The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act requires public and private employers to provide information about hazardous substances at their workplaces. (N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq.)
- FIFRA Requirements: Methyl eugenol and malathion combination; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. The insect attractant methyl eugenol and the insecticide malathion are exempt from the requirement of tolerances on all raw agricultural commodities when used in combination in Oriental fruit fly eradication pro

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance.

For research-use-only compounds, no CSA is required under REACH Annex I.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 2026/09/10

Further Information: The information provided is believed to be correct but is not exhaustive and should be used only as a guideline based on current knowledge. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

Selleck Chemicals Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or contact with the product.