



Infosafe No™	1CHBB	Issue Date : June 2019	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name : **METHYL SALICYLATE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	METHYL SALICYLATE		
Company Name	CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)		
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia		
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001		
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Flavour in foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals, odourant, perfumery, UV-absorber in sunburn lotions and laboratory reagent.		
Other Names	<u>Name</u>		<u>Product Code</u>
	METHYL SALICYLATE LR		ML015
	Wintergreen oil, Gaultheria oil, Sweet-birch oil, Betula oil, Methyl 2-hydroxybenzoate		

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Signal Word (s)	WARNING
Hazard Statement (s)	H302 Harmful if swallowed.
Pictogram (s)	Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention	P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization	Liquid			
Information on Composition	Derived by heating methanol and salicylic acid in presence of sulfuric acid or by distillation from leaves of Gaultheria procumbens or bark of Betulalenta.			
Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u> <u>Risk Phrase</u>



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Methyl Salicylate	119-36-8	100 %	Xn, Xi	R22, R36/37/38
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4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

Other Information For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods May burn but do not ignite readily.
Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foam.
Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Environmental Precautions Prevent from entering into drains, ditches, rivers or the sea.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapour, spray or mists. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Avoid generating and inhaling mist/vapour. Avoid contact with skin.
Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times. Keep away from light

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m³. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.

Appropriate engineering controls In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory Protection Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.



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Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless, yellowish or reddish oily liquid.
Odour	Aromatic.
Melting Point	-8 - -7 °C
Boiling Point	220 - 224 °C
Solubility in Water	Sparingly soluble in water, 0.7g/L at 30°C.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in ethanol and in glacial acetic acid.
Specific Gravity	1.180 - 1.185
Vapour Pressure	~0.13 hPa (20 °C)
Vapour Density (Air=1)	5.25 g/l
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P(o/w): 2.55
Flash Point	96 °C (closed cup); 99 °C (open cup).
Flammability	Combustible.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	450 °C
Molecular Weight	152.15
Other Information	Refractive Index: 1.184

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable. Sensitive to light and heat.
Conditions to Avoid	Light. Moisture. Incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials	Strong bases, strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): 887 mg/kg.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of sizable amounts can cause 'salicylism' with symptoms including abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, increased respiration and mental disturbances. Other symptoms that may be experienced include of cidosis, pulmonary edema, pneumonia, convulsions and possible death.



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Inhalation	Fatalities resulting from respiratory or cardiovascular failure are known. Reported lethal dose in human adult of 30 mls. The organs targeted are the central nervous system, liver, ears, kidneys and eyes. Inhalation causes irritation of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. High concentrations may cause lung damage.
Skin	Readily absorbed through skin. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause irritation, and skin rashes in sensitive individuals. Skin absorption has reportedly occurred by toxic levels are reached only when large skin areas are covered with the drug in a suitable base (e.g. lanolin).
Eye	Causes irritation to eyes and the surrounding membranes. Can be severe with permanent eye damage.
Carcinogenicity	No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
Chronic Effects	Mild chronic salicylate intoxication is termed salicylism. Symptoms include: headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, difficulty in hearing, dimness of vision, mental confusion, lassitude, drowsiness, sweating, thirst, hyperventilation, nausea, vomiting, and occasionally diarrhea. A more severe degree of salicylate intoxication is characterized by more pronounced CNS disturbances (including generalized convulsions and coma), skin eruptions, rapid breathing, confusion and marked alterations in acid-base balance. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause allergic reaction in certain sensitive individuals. Kidneys and pancreas can be affected by prolonged ingestion.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic effects.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1.0).

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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14. Transport information

Transport Information	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
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15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	S6

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'. Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results
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Safety Data Sheet

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula C8 H8 O3

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