

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### 1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : 1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane

CAS-No. : 583-57-3

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Flammable liquids (Category 2)

Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Highly flammable. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Pictogram



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : none

According to European Directive 67/548/EEC as amended.

Hazard symbol(s)



R-phrase(s)

R11 Highly flammable.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

S-phrase(s)

S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### 2.3 Other hazards - none

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Synonyms : Hexahydro-o-xylene

Formula : C8H16

Molecular Weight : 112,21 g/mol

Component Concentration

1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane

CAS-No. : 583-57-3

EC-No. : 209-509-4

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water.

Consult a physician.

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

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

no data available

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides

### 5.3 Precautions for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

### 5.4 Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

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

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

no data available

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. 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.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals. Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance Form: clear, liquid

Colour: light yellow

b) Odour no data available

c) Odour Threshold no data available

d) pH no data available

e) Melting/freezing point no data available

f) Initial boiling point and boiling range 127 - 130 °C - lit.

g) Flash point 9 °C - closed cup

h) Evaporation rate no data available

i) Flammability (solid, gas) no data available

j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits no data available

k) Vapour pressure no data available

l) Vapour density no data available

m) Relative density 0,793 g/mL at 20 °C

n) Water solubility no data available

o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water no data available

p) Autoignition no data available

q) Decomposition no data available

r) Viscosity no data available

s) Explosive properties no data available

t) Oxidizing properties no data available

### 9.2 Other safety information

no data available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Chemical stability

no data available

### 10.2 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Heat, flames and sparks. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

### 10.3 Incompatibility with other materials

Oxidizers

### 10.4 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - no data available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

IARC:

probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

no data available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

LC50 - Morone saxatilis - 3,2 mg/l - 96 h

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

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