

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Medina Agriculture Products Co.
P.O. Box 309
4360 Highway 90 West
Hondo, TX 78861
Ph:830-426-3011

Fax 830-426-2288

CHEMTREC 24-HOUR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

TOLL FREE NUMBER: (800) 424-9300

INTERNATIONAL CALLS: COLLECT (202) 483-7616

CHEMTREC should only be contacted in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals.

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

(Produced in U.S.A., Brazil & Mexico)

Product Name

Medina Orange Oil

Synonyms

None

CAS No.

8008-57-9

Use

Food and industrial applications

Other Names

Orange Peel Oil

Cold Pressed Orange Oil

EINECS No.

232-433-8

UN No.

2319

FEMA No.

2633

FDA-GRAS List No.

21 CFR 182-20

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid

GHS Classification

Flammable Liquids (Category 3)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226

Flammable liquid and vapor.

H315

Causes skin irritation

Precautionary statement None

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2

Flammability: 2

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health 2

Fire 2

Reactivity 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.

Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.

Eyes Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed.

3. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components

%

OSHA PEL

ACGIH TLV

Other Limits

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| D-Limonene | >95 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Terpene Hydrocarbons | <3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Oxygenated Terpenes | <2 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Skin Contact: | Wash affected area with copious amounts of soap and water. |
| Eye Contact: | Remove any contact lenses at once. Flush eyes well with large quantities of water for at least 15 min. See physician immediately. |
| Accidental Ingestion: | For small amounts, give milk of magnesia or a glass or two of water or milk. For large quantities, consult a physician. |
| Inhalation: | If symptoms of overexposure are experienced, evacuate to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. |

5. FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: 113 to 121°F (45 to 49°C)

Identification No.: UN 2319

Extinguishing Media: Regular Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical (Class B)

Flammable Limits (% by volume): Not Available

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Equipment: Do NOT use water. As with any fire situation, full face, self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate protective clothing should be worn. Under fire conditions, this product may release CO, CO₂, smoke, and other decomposition products of undetermined hazard, but it is NOT an oxygen donor. Water is unsuitable for use on burning material, but may be used to cool containers exposed to heat. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

NFPA Codes: Health: 1 Fire: 2 Reactivity: 0

(Degree of Hazard: 4=Extreme 3=High 2=Moderate 1=Slight 0=Insignificant)

6. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Use protective solvent resistant gloves to avoid skin contact. Small spills can be wiped up with vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material and removed to an approved disposal container. Large spills should be absorbed by dirt, sand, or other suitable absorbents for disposal. Do not hose spills down drains. Move leaking containers to well ventilated area. No Smoking. Eliminate any source of ignition. Avoid inhalation. Use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection device.

7. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Handling and Storage Precautions: Store in closed containers away from heat or sources of ignition and oxidizing materials. Protect against physical damage to containers. Avoid inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.

Other Precautions: Do not dispose of solvent or oil-soaked combustible materials (rags, paper, etc.) in an open container or trash can. Place rags in approved waste cans or soak with water.

8. OCCUPATIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

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|------------------------------------|---|
| Respiratory Protection: | Not normally needed in well ventilated areas. If vapor concentration is high, use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection device. |
| Ventilation: | General mechanical ventilation (to reduce fumes). |
| Protective Gloves: | Neoprene or Rubber. |
| Eye Protection: | OSHA-approved safety glasses with side shields. |
| Other Protective Equipment: | Eye bath and safety shower. |

Work/Hygienic Practices: Good personal hygiene practices should be used. Wash after any contact, before eating, and at the end of the work period.

9. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Boiling Point: (763 mm Hg) | 347.9 to 352.4°F (175.5 to 178°C) | Odor: | Pungent Orange Aroma |
| Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 14°C) | 1.0mmHg | Melting Point/Range: | -89°C to -96.9°C |
| Specific Gravity: (@ 20 to 25°C) | 0.838 to 0.850 g/ml | Refractive Index: (@ 20°C) | 1.472 |
| Vapor Density: (Air = 1) | 4.73 | Evaporation Rate: (Ether = 1) | <1.0 |
| Volatile fraction by weight: | 100% | Solubility in Water: | Negligible |
| Viscosity @ 20°C: | 1.28 cST | Heat of Combustion: | 1.471 Kcal/mol |
| Aniline Point: | -15°C | Surface Tension: (@ 22°C) | 25 mN m ⁻¹ |

10. REACTIVITY DATA

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| Stability: | Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products: | Burning produces Carbon Monoxide and/or Carbon Dioxide. |
| Hazardous Polymerization: | Will not occur. |
| Incompatibilities: | Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Avoid exposure to sparks, heat and flames. |

11. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Carcinogenicity: N/A | NTP: TR347 | OSHA: Combustible Liquid | IARC: N/A |
| Signs & Symptoms of Acute & Chronic Exposure: | | | |
| Primary Routes of Entry: | Eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation Inhalation and Absorption | | |
| Medical Conditions Aggravated: | Eye, skin and upper respiratory inflammation. | | |
| Acute Effects: | LD ₅₀ , Oral (rat): 4,400 mg/kg. LD ₅₀ , Dermal (rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg. LD ₅₀ , Dermal (mice): 5,600 to 6,600 mg/kg. | | |
| Permissible Exposure Concentration: | for d-Limonene Sax Quotes: LPR-Mus TD _{Lo} : 4800 mg/kg/8W-I: ETA ORL-Mus TD _{Lo} : 67 mg/kg/39W-I: ETA | | |

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
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| Accidental Ingestion: | For small amounts, give milk of magnesia or a glass or two of water or milk. For large quantities, consult a physician. |
| Inhalation: | If symptoms of overexposure are experienced, evacuate to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

"Marine Pollutant: Classified as slight hazard for water WGK-1 (self statement)"

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Ecotoxicity: Fish Toxicity: | LC-0 = 26 mg/l LC-50 = 33 mg/l LC-100=43 mg/l Daphnia toxicity: not available Alga toxicity: not available Earthworm toxicity: not available Plant toxicity: not available |
| Ozone Depletion Potential: | Zero stratospheric |
| Global Warming Potential: | Zero |
| Photodegradability: | Atmospheric half-life = c.a. 1 hour. (Note: d-Limonene, in common with other terpenes, represent a major sink for the undesirable tropospheric ozone, removing the smog-forming catalyst nitrogen oxides and consuming ozone at an increased rate at night. While the material is photoreactive, the benefits of removing ozone and nitrogen oxides outweigh the negative with hydroxyl radical) |
| Biodegradability: | d-Limonene is a biodegradable solvent occurring in nature as the main component of peel oil. 100% in 28 days |
| Bio-Accumulation: | Not available |
| Other Data: | Chemical oxygen demand: 2.850 gO ₂ /l or 3.280 gO ₂ /kg |

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Handling & Disposal Method: Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local environmental regulations. In most cases land fill or incineration would apply. There are no uniform EC regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally are applied as "special waste." We recommend that you contact either the authorities in charge or approved waste companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste. Do not allow to enter drinking water supplier, waste water or soil without municipal authorization.

14. REGULATORY STATUS

- 1) FDA & FEMA list orange oil which is 95%+ d-Limonene as GRAS - Generally Regarded As Safe.
 - 2) NTP, OSHA, and IARC do NOT list product as carcinogenic to humans.
 - 3) Unused product is NOT listed by EPA as hazardous waste (40 CFR part 26 IQ).
 - 4) d-Limonene is NOT listed on California's Prop. 65 toxic substance list.
 - 5) d-Limonene is listed on EPA's Chemical Inventory, PL94-469; however, NOT on EPA's CORR (Chemicals or Regulatory Rules) list, which contains those materials which pose a health or environmental risk.
 - 6) d-Limonene does NOT contain lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium or come into contact with these chemicals since it is a citrus derived by-product oil produced by steam distillation.
 - 7) The components of this product are included on the EPA TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.
 - 8) The components of this product are included on Canada's Domestic Substance List (DSL).
- DOT shipping name UN1169,extracts, aromatic, liquid,3,III

15. OTHER INFORMATION

VOC INFORMATION: Since orange oil is categorized as an essential oil, it is excluded from VOC regulation. However, when it is categorized as a solvent, orange oil is reportable as 95% VOC (850 grams per liter, 6.81 lbs. per gallon).

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ASTM D1364: | <0.1% Water |
| EPA 24 DENSITY: | 0.8422 Kg/L Density |

The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate and reliable. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy or correctness of this data. It is the user's obligation to determine the safe use of the product since conditions of use, handling, storage and disposal are beyond our control.

16. REFERENCES

1. R.J. Braddock, F. Temell and K.R. Cadwallader, Citrus Essential Oils-1986
2. Citrus Essential Oils-A Dossier for Material Safety Data Sheets-Food Technology 40 (11) 114-116
3. Official Journal of the European Communities
4. Merck Index-Tenth Edition-1983
5. Citrus Florida Oils (156-157)
6. Different Customers
7. The Essential Oils-Ernest Guenter-1975
8. R.J. Braddock-Handbook of Citrus By-Products and Processing Technology-Chapter 12-1999

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