

# Safety Data Sheet

## ZLEY<sup>®</sup>MPCA

Menthyl PCA

Version No:2.0

Safety Data Sheet according to GB/T16483,GB/T17519

Standard requirements

Project number:

**RF-SDS400802**

Issue Date:07/23/2022

### Part 1: Chemicals and Corporate Identity

#### Product name

Name of the chemical	Menthyl PCA
Alias	(1R,2S,5R)-5-Methyl-2-isopropylcyclohexyl 5-oxo-L-prolinate
Molecular formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>25</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>
Other identification methods	None

#### Manufacturer, importer or supplier

Corporate name	Zley Holdings (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
Corporate address	10th Floor, Building 2, Yushan Square, High-tech Zone, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province Zip code: 215000
Tel:	0512-87775990/18626205929
Fax:	0512-87775990
Website	<a href="http://www.zleyholdings.com">http://www.zleyholdings.com</a>
E-mail	<a href="mailto:info@zleyholdings.com">info@zleyholdings.com</a>

#### Emergency telephone

Emergency telephone	+86 4000928866
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## Part 2: Hazards Identification

### Classification of substances or mixtures

Not classified according to the Directive 1999/45/EC

Not classified according to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

### GHS Label Elements, including precautionary statements

GHS pictogram	None
Signal word	<b>Warning</b>
Hazard statement	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P273 Avoid release to the environment. P391 Collect spillage.

H315 Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement: safe storage

P405	The depository must be locked.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place, and keep the container closed.

### Precautionary statement: disposal consideration

P501	The dispose of contents/container should be conducted in accordance with local regulations.
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## Physical and chemical hazards Solid Non-combustible

### Health hazard

Inhalation	The substance can cause respiratory tract irritation to some people, and the human body's response to the irritation will cause further lung injury. In case people with respiratory dysfunction, respiratory diseases such as emphysema or chronic tracheitis inhale high concentrations of particles, further loss of function may be caused. In case of previous circulatory or nervous system damage, or in case renal injury has been persistently existed, and excessive exposure is caused by treatment or use of the substance, those who may be exposed to greater risks should be screened appropriately.
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Ingestion	<p>The substance is not classified as “harmful if swallowed” according to EU directives or other classification systems, which is due to the lack of conclusive animal or human evidence. The ingestion of the substance can still cause harm to the health of individuals, especially to those with previous obvious organic damage (such as liver and kidney). Currently, harmful or toxic substances are generally defined on the basis of the dose that causes death but not on the basis of the dose that causes illness (disease and discomfort). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may cause nausea and vomiting. However, the ingestion of trace of the substance in the workplace is not considered dangerous.</p>
Skin contact	<p>Some people’s skin contact with this substance can lead to inflammation. The substance can exacerbate the original dermatitis disease. Skin contact is not considered to be able to cause effects harmful to health (classified in accordance with EU directive), but the substance may still cause health damage in case of entering the body through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Unhealed wounds, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to the substance. The entry into the body through wounds, lesions or abrasions may cause harmful effects of systemic injury. The skin should be examined before using the substance, and the substance can only be used after ensuring that any injury is properly protected.</p>
Eyes	<p>The substance can irritate and damage the eyes of some people.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long term exposure to respiratory irritants may lead to tracheal diseases, including expiratory dyspnea and related systemic diseases. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may contribute to cumulative health effects in relation to organs or biochemical systems.</p>

**Environmental hazards:** Please refer to Part 12

**Other hazardous nature**

### Part 3: Component / Composition Information

#### Material

CAS number	Concentration or concentration range(mass fraction%)	Component
64519-44-4; 68127-22-0	100	Menthyl PCA

## Part 4: First Aid Measures

### First aid

Eye contact	<p>In case the eyes contact with this product: Rinse immediately with running water. Ensure that the eyes are thoroughly cleaned by lifting the upper and lower eyelids from time to time. In case the pain persists or relapses, seek medical advice immediately. Contact lenses should only be removed by trained personnel after eye injury.</p>
Skin contact	<p>In case of skin contact: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including shoes and socks; Rinse skin and hair with running water (use soap if possible); In case of irritation, seek medical advice.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If smoke or combustion products are inhaled, remove the patient from the contaminated area. Keep the patient lying flat. Pay attention to keep warm and rest. Remove prostheses such as dentures before starting first aid as far as possible to prevent from blocking the respiratory tract. In case of respiratory arrest, artificial respiration should be carried out. It is better to use the artificial respirator with stop valve or bag valve mask or pocket mask, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation should be performed if necessary. Take the patient to hospital or seek medical service immediately.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Provide a glass of water immediately. First aid is usually not required. If there is any doubt, contact the Poisons Information Centre or contact a doctor.</p>

## Part 5: Fire Protection Measures

### Fire extinguishing agent

There are no restrictions on the type of fire extinguishing agent. Use fire extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding environment

### Special Hazard

Fire taboo	No information available.
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### Matters needing attention and protective measures for fire extinction

Fire-fighting measures	<p>Notify the fire brigade, and inform it of the location and hazard characteristics of the accident.</p> <p>Wear respiratory equipment and protective gloves only in case of fire.</p> <p>Take all possible measures to prevent spillage from entering sewers or water courses.</p> <p>Use fire-fighting procedures suitable for the surrounding environment.</p>
Fire/Explosion hazards	<p>Non-combustible</p> <p>There is no major fire risk, however, the container may burn.</p> <p>May release toxic fumes</p>

**Preventive measures to prevent from secondary disasters:** Please refer to the above parts.

**Environmental protection measures:** Please refer to Part 12.

**Internment, removal methods and used disposal materials of leaked**

A small amount of leakage	<p>Clean up all leakages immediately.</p> <p>Avoid inhalation of dust and avoid contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety goggles and dust masks,</p> <p>Use dry cleaning procedures to avoid the generation of dust.</p>
A large amount of leakage	<p>Moderate level hazard.</p> <p>Warning: notify all personnel in the area.</p> <p>Report to the emergency departments and inform them of the accident location and hazard characteristics. Wear protective clothes</p>

The recommendations for personal protective equipment are shown in Part 8 of the SDS

**Part 7: Operation Disposal and Storage**

Matters needing attention for operation disposal

Safe operation	<p>Prevent all contact, including inhalation.</p> <p>Wear protective clothing in case of exposure to the hazard.</p> <p>Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent the product from gathering in low-lying areas.</p>
Other information	<p>Store in the original container. Keep the container safe and sealed. Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated place.</p> <p>Store in a place away from incompatible materials and food containers.</p>

**Matters needing attention for storage**

Proper container	Polyethylene or polypropylene containers. Check all containers to ensure that the labels are clear and there is no leakage.
Storage prohibition	No data available.

**Part 8: Contact Control and Individual Protection**

**Control parameters, Occupational contact limits and Compositional data:** None

**Emergency restrictions**

Ingredient	Name of the substance	TEEL-1	TEEL-1	TEEL-1
Menthyl PCA	None	None	None	None

**Contact control**

Engineering control	<p>Use engineering control to eliminate hazards, or set up a barrier between workers and hazards. Well-designed engineering control can effectively protect workers, and usually can improve the protection level without being affected by the interaction between workers. The basic types of engineering control include:</p> <p>Reduce risks through process control changing operation activities or process flow mode.</p> <p>Close and/or isolate emission source, so as to physically isolate the target hazard and workers, as well as the ventilation system able to add a “add fresh air” and “get rid of dirty air” strategically in the workplace. In case the design is reasonable, the ventilation system can eliminate or reduce air pollution. The design of the ventilation system must be in accordance with the specific process and the chemicals or contaminants used.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of control measures to prevent employees from overexposure.</p>
Personal protective equipment	

Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side frame protection. Chemical goggle. Contact lenses may cause special hazards; soft contact lenses may absorb and enrich irritants. Each workplace or work platform should formulate a written policy document on contact lens wear or use restrictions
Skin protection	Please refer to hand protection: below
Hand/foot protection	Choose gloves tested according to relevant standards (such as European EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS2161.1 or national equivalent standards). In case of long-term contact or repeated contact, it is recommended to use gloves with IP grade of 5 or higher (the penetration time should be greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent standards). If it is expected to contact for only a short time, it is recommended to use gloves with IP grade of 3 or higher (penetration time should be greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent standards). The contaminated gloves should be replaced. Experience has shown that the following polymers as glove materials are suitable for the protection of undissolved, dry and abrasive free solids. Chloroprene rubber Nitrile rubber Butyl rubber Fluororubber Polyvinyl chloride Gloves should frequently be checked for wear and degradation.
Body protection	Please refer to other protection: below
Other protection	Working clothes PVC (polyvinyl chloride) apron Protective cream Skin cleaning cream
Thermal hazard	None

#### Respiratory system protection

(AS/NZS year 1716 and 1715, ANSI Z88 EN 143:000 and 149:001, or equivalent to the state),

Respirators may be necessary to be used when engineering and management controls cannot effectively prevent exposure.

The use of respiratory protection should depend on professional advice and judgment, including the consideration of toxicological information, exposure measured data, frequency, and the possibility of worker exposure, so as to ensure that users are not subjected to high heat loads that may lead to heat stress or thermal fatigue as a result of personal protective equipment (a full filter with power assist and positive pressure can be selected).

Published occupational contact (exposure) limits, which may be mandatory by the government or recommended by the seller, will help to determine whether the selected respiratory protective equipment is effective enough.

When the part properly selected and tested as part of a complete respiratory protection

measure system, certified respirators can effectively protect workers from inhalation of particulate matter.

When there is a considerable amount of dust in the air, use an approved positive pressure breathing mask.

Try to avoid conditions producing dust.

## Part 9: Physicochemical Properties

### Basic physicochemical properties

Items	Technical standard
Appearance	Yellowish viscous liquid
Odor	Characteristic
Purity (%)	≥95.0
Aerobic bacterial count (CFU/g)	< 1000cfu/mL
Molds and yeasts count	< 100cfu/mL

## Part 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Please refer to part 7
Stability	Existence of incompatible substances. The substance is considered to be stable. Polymerization without the occurrence of hazards.
Hazardous reaction	Please refer to part 7
Conditions that should be avoided	Please refer to part 7
Conditions that should be avoided	Please refer to part 7
Hazardous decomposition products	Please refer to part 5

## Part 11: Toxicological Information

Menthyl PCA	Toxicity	Irritation
	No data available	No data available

## Part 12: Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

Components	Destination	Test duration (hours)	Type	Value	Source
Menthyl PCA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Menthyl PCA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**It is prohibited to be discharged into sewers or water bodies.**

### Persistence and degradability

Component	Persistence: water/soil	Persistence: air	Degradability
Menthyl PCA	No data available	No data available	No data available

### Potential bioaccumulation

Component	Bioaccumulation
Menthyl PCA	No data available

### Mobility in soil

Component	Mobility
Menthyl PCA	No data available

**Other adverse effects:** No data available

## Part 13: Disposal Considerations

### Disposal considerations

Waste chemicals:	Recycle as far as possible, or consult manufacturer about the relevant recyclable methods. Consult local waste management department about relevant disposal considerations methods. Bury the residues in the approved landfill. If possible, recycle the containers, or dispose wastes in the approved landfill.
Contaminated Packaging	Please refer to the above parts.
Transportation precautions	Please refer to the above parts.

## Part 14: Transport Information

### Packaging mark

Marine pollutants	None
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**Land transport (UN):** not regulated as dangerous goods for transportation.

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA /DG, 61th edition):** not regulated as dangerous goods for transportation.

**Maritime transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee, 39-18):** not regulated as dangerous goods for transportation.

**Conduct bulk transportation according to Appendix 1 and IBC code of MARPOL:** N/A

**Precautions for transportation:** None

**Packing method:** Please refer to Part 7

## Part 15: Regulatory Information

Not a hazardous substance or preparation according to EC directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.

Not classified according to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The product does not need to be labeled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

INCI	Chemical names	CAS No.	EC No.
Menthyl PCA	(1R,2S,5R)-5-Methyl-2-isopropylcyclohexyl 5-oxo-L-prolinate	64519-44-4; 68127-22-0	264-935-8
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS)			Listed
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (China IECSC)			Not Listed

## Part 16: Other Information

### 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](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>