

# J

**JAJ000**

**HR: 1**

## **JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT**

**PROP:** An erect plant with a 3-foot stem and just a few leaves near the top. The flower is pulpit-shaped, covered with a hood, and has a spike-like spadix inside. The plant blooms from late spring to early autumn, and bears red or orange-red berries. They are found in moist, shady areas in the region roughly bounded by Ontario, Florida, Texas, and Minnesota.

**SYNS:** A. DRACONTIUM □ ARISAEMA (VARIOUS SPECIES) □ A. TRIPHYLLUM □ BOG ONION □ BROWN DRAGON □ CUCKOO PLANT □ DRAGON ARUM □ DRAGON ROOT □ DRAGONS HEAD □ DRAGON TAIL □ GREEN DRAGON □ INDIAN JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT □ MEMORY ROOT □ PEPPER TURNIP □ PETIT PRECHEUR (CANADA) □ PRIESTS PENTLE □ SMALL JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT □ STARCHWORT □ THREE-LEAVED INDIAN TURNIP □ WAKE ROBIN

**SAFETY PROFILE:** The whole plant contains toxic calcium oxalate raphides. Chewing any part of the plant results in burning pain in the lips, mouth and throat, possibly followed by inflammation and blistering. Systemic effects are usually not seen because of the insolubility of calcium oxalate. See also OXALATES.

**JAK000**

**CAS: 6870-67-3**

**HR: 3**

## **JACOBINE**

mf: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> mw: 351.44

**PROP:** Plates from EtOH. Mp: 228°. An alkaloid isolated from *S. jacobaea* (RETOAE 5,55,49).

**SYNS:** 15,20-EPOXY-15,30-DIHYDRO-12-HYDROXYSENECIONAN-11,16-DIONE □ NSC-89936

## **TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

sln-dmg-par 20 µmol/L ZEVBA5 91,74,60

dns-rat:ivr 1 µmol/L CNREA8 45,3125,85

ivn-mus LD50:77 mg/kg JPETAB 75,69,42

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** IARC Cancer Review: Group 3 IMEMDT 7,56,87; Animal Inadequate Evidence IMEMDT 10,275,76. EPA Genetic Toxicology Program.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by intravenous route. Questionable carcinogen. Mutation data reported. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of NO<sub>x</sub>.

**JAT000**

**CAS: 128-58-5**

**HR: 1**

## **JADE GREEN BASE**

mf: C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub> mw: 516.56

**SYNS:** C.I. 59825 □ DIMETHOXYVIOANTHRONE □ 16,17-DIMETHOXYVIOANTHRONE □ ZELEN OSTANTHRENOVA BRILANTNI FFB (CZECH)

## **TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

eye-rbt 500 mg/24H MLD 28ZPAK -,248,72

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** An eye irritant. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

**JBA000**

**HR: 2**

## **JAMAICA GINGER EXTRACT**

**PROP:** Adulterated with tri-o-cresyl phosphate (JHHBAI 52,39,33).

**SYNS:** EXTRACT of JAMAICA GINGER □ FLUID-EXTRACT of JAMAICA GINGER U.S.P.

## **TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-man TDLo:12 g/kg/7D:CNS ANPSAI 25,29,31

orl-wmn LDLo:284 g/kg/15W JHHBAI 52,39,33

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Mildly toxic to humans by ingestion. Human systemic effects by ingestion: demyelination of spinal cord. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of PO<sub>x</sub>.

**JBS050**

**HR: 1**

## **JAPANESE AUCUBA**

**PROP:** A large, bushy evergreen with purple flowers at the ends of the branches. The red fruit ripens in winter. It is cultivated as an ornamental in the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic Coastal states of the United States.

**SYNS:** AUCUBA JAPONICA □ JAPANESE LAUREL

**SAFETY PROFILE:** The whole plant contains the toxic aucubin glycoside, however, only the fruit is known to have caused poisoning. Ingestion of the fruit may cause vomiting and fever.

**JBS100**

**HR: 3**

## **JAPANESE LANTERN PLANT**

**PROP:** Many species of this plant are cultivated for the beauty of their fruit pod which has a paper-like shell containing a berry. The ripe berries of some species are edible either raw or cooked. They are native to and cultivated in most of the United States, central and eastern Canada, Hawaii, Guam, and the West Indies.

**SYNS:** ALQUEQUENJE (PUERTO RICO) □ BARBADOS GOOSEBERRY □ BATTRE AUTOUR (HAITI) □ CAPE GOOSEBERRY □ CHINESE LANTERN PLANT □ COQUE MOLLE (HAITI) □ COQUERET (CANADA) □ FAROLITO (CUBA) □ GOOSEBERRY TOMATO □ HUEVO de GATO (CUBA) □ JAMBERRY □ MAMAN LAMAN (HAITI) □ MEXICAN HUSK TOMATO □ PATNA (HAWAII) □ PHYSALIS (VARIOUS SPECIES) □ POHA (HAWAII) □ SACABUCHE (PUERTO RICO) □ STRAWBERRY TOMATO □ TOMATES (MEXICO) □ TOPE-TOPES (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) □ VEJIGA de PERRO (CUBA) □ WINTER CHERRY □ YELLOW HENBANE

**SAFETY PROFILE:** The immature berries contain poisonous solanine glycoalkaloids. Ingestion of the berries has only minor effects on adults, but has caused fatalities in children. Human systemic effects by ingestion:

gastroenteric irritation, diarrhea, and fever. See also SOLANINE.

**JCA000** **HR: 3**  
**JAPAN LACQUER**

**SAFETY PROFILE:** A moderately toxic irritant to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. An allergen. Dermatitis is frequently caused by natural Japan lacquer due to a highly irritating chemical, urushiol. Synthetic Japan lacquer contains linseed oil, lead oxide and pigments, and solvents such as kerosene or turpentine. Flammable when exposed to heat or flame. Incompatible with oxidizing materials. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

**JCA100** **CAS: 488-10-8** **HR: 1**  
**cis-JASMONE**

mf:  $C_{11}H_{16}O$  mw: 164.27

**PROP:** Floral, jasmine aroma.

**SYNS:** 2-CYCLOPENTEN-1-ONE, 3-METHYL-2-(2-PENTENYL)-, (Z)- □ JASMONE □ (Z)-JASMONE □ 3-METHYL-2-(cis-2-PENTEN-1-YL)-2-CYCLOPENTEN-1-ONE

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

skn-rbt 500 mg/24H MOD FCTXAV 17,845,79

orl-rat LD50:5000 mg/kg FCTXAV 17,845,79

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Mildly toxic by ingestion. A skin irritant. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.

**JCA150** **HR: 3**  
**JEQUIRITY, EXTRACT**

**PROP:** Plant belonging to the family Leguminosae

**SYN:** ABRUS PRECATORIUS LINN., EXTRACT

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat TDLo:500 mg/kg (female 1-5D post):REP  
PLRCAT 2,159,1970

orl-rat LD50:2 g/kg PLRCAT 2,159,1970

ipr-mus LD50:550 ng/kg CTYAD8 18,196,1987

scu-mus LD50:200 µg/kg TOXIA6 6,211,1969

scu-rbt LDLo:1 g/kg IJEBAA 6,416,1966

scu-gpg LDLo:430 µg/kg TOXIA6 7,211,1969

ivn-ckn LD50:12,500 µg/kg JOETD7 11,49,1984

**SAFETY PROFILE:** A poison by intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, and intravenous routes. Moderately toxic by ingestion. Experimental reproductive effects. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.

**JCS000** **CAS: 469-59-0** **HR: 3**  
**JERVINE**

mf:  $C_{27}H_{39}NO_3$  mw: 425.67

**PROP:** Needles from (methanol + water). Mp: 243.5–244.5°. An alkaline isolated from *Veratrum album*.

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rbt TDLo:66,700 µg/kg (female 7D post):TER  
PSEBAA 136,1174,71

orl-rat LDLo:240 mg/kg PSEBAA 149,302,75

orl-mus LDLo:180 mg/kg PSEBAA 149,302,75

scu-mus LD50:29 mg/kg JPETAB 113,89,55

ivn-mus LD50:9300 µg/kg JPETAB 82,167,44

orl-ham LDLo:80 mg/kg TJADAB 17,327,78

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by ingestion, intravenous, and subcutaneous routes. An experimental teratogen. Experimental reproductive effects. A natural toxin found in some plants. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of  $NO_x$ .

**JDA000** **CAS: 14788-78-4** **HR: D**  
**JERVINE-3-ACETATE**

mf:  $C_{29}H_{40}NO_4$  mw: 466.70

**PROP:** A powder. Mp: 240°.

**SYN:** 3-o-ACETYLJERVINE

**SAFETY PROFILE:** An experimental teratogen. Other experimental reproductive effects. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of  $NO_x$ . See also JERVINE.

**JDA075** **HR: 2**  
**JET BEAD**

**PROP:** A shrubby rose which grows to 6 feet. It produces white, 2-inch flowers and a small black berry. It is grown as an ornamental in the northern United States.

**SYNS:** RHODOTYPOS SCANDENS □ WHITE KERRIA

**SAFETY PROFILE:** The berries contain an unknown toxin. Ingestion of the berries may result in severe low blood sugar levels, ketosis, fever, and convulsions.

**JDA100** **CAS: 68476-31-3** **HR: 3**  
**JET FUEL HEF-2**

**PROP:** Mixture of alkylpentaborane derivatives (CRDLR\* 3035,60).

**SYN:** HEF-2

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat LD50:240 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64

ihl-rat LC50:12 ppm/4H CRDLR\* 3035,60

skn-rat LD50:2 g/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

ipr-rat LD50:63 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

scu-rat LD50:89 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

ivn-rat LD50:5 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

ihl-mus LC50:11 ppm/4H 14KTAK -,693,64

ihl-dog LCLo:10 ppm/4H

CRDLR\* 3035,60

skn-rbt LD50:500 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

scu-rbt LD50:32 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

ivn-rbt LD50:7 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64

orl-gpg LD50:316 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

skn-gpg LD50:1 g/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

ipr-gpg LD50:79 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

scu-gpg LD50:100 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58

**ACGIH TLV:** 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (skin); Confirmed Animal Carcinogen

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by ingestion, inhalation, intravenous, subcutaneous, and intraperitoneal routes. Moderately toxic by skin contact. Flammable when exposed to heat or flame. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of boron and acrid smoke and fumes. See also BORON COMPOUNDS, DIBORANE, and PENTABORANE(9).

**JDA125** **HR: 3**  
**JET FUEL HEF-3**

**PROP:** Boron hydride fuel (14KTAK -,693,64).

**SYNS:** HEF-3 □ HI-CAL 3

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat LD50:40 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64  
ihl-rat LC50:23 ppm/4H 14KTAK -,693,64  
skn-rat LD50:317 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64  
ipr-rat LD50:20 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64  
ivn-rat LD50:13 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64  
ihl-mus LD50:6 ppm/4H 14KTAK -,693,64  
ivn-mus LD50:16 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58  
skn-cat LD50:126 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64  
skn-rbt LD50:79 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58  
ipr-rbt LD50:10 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58  
ivn-rbt LD50:3 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58  
skn-gpg LD50:158 mg/kg XAWPA2 CWL 2-10,58  
ipr-gpg LD50:18 mg/kg 14KTAK -,693,64

**ACGIH TLV:** 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (skin); Animal Carcinogen

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by ingestion, inhalation, skin contact, intravenous, and intraperitoneal routes. Flammable when exposed to heat or flame. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of boron and acrid smoke and fumes. See also BORON COMPOUNDS, DIBORANE, and PENTABORANE(9).

**JDA135**

**HR: 2**

**JET FUEL JP-4**

**PROP:** A mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon compounds which meet the requirement of military specification MIL-J-5624E (AMRL\*\* TR-74-78,74)

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

ihl-rat TCLo:500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/2Y:CAR JETPEZ 108,387,86  
orl-mus LD50:500 mg/kg AMRL\*\* TR-74-78,74

**ACGIH TLV:** 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (skin); Animal Carcinogen

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Moderately toxic by ingestion. Questionable carcinogen with experimental carcinogenic data. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

**JDJ000**

**HR: 3**

**JET FUELS**

**PROP:** Petroleum products similar to kerosene; a number of different types are used. *Jet A and Jet A-1:* flash p: 110–150°F; bp: 400–550°F. *Jet B:* Flash p: -16 to -30°F. *JP-1:* Flash p: 95–145°F, autoign temp: 442°F. *JP-4:* 65% gasoline, 35% light petroleum distillate. Flash p: -10 to 30°F, autoign temp: 468°F, lel: 1.3%, uel: 8%. *JP-5:* Specially refined kerosene. Flash p: 95–145°F, autoign temp: approx 475°F. *JP-6:* A higher kerosene cut than JP-4, with fewer impurities. Flash p: 100°F (OC), autoign temp: 446°F, lel: 0.6%, uel: 3.7%, d: 0.8, vap d: <1, bp: 250°F.

**ACGIH TLV:** 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (skin); Animal Carcinogen

**SAFETY PROFILE:** *Jet A and Jet A-1:* Flammable. *Jet B:* Dangerous fire hazard. *JP-1:* Flammable. *JP-4:* Dangerous fire hazard and moderate explosion hazard in the form of vapor. *JP-5:* Flammable. *JP-6:* Dangerous fire hazard and a moderate explosion hazard in the form of vapor. Violent reaction with F<sub>2</sub>. When heated to decomposition they emit acrid smoke and fumes. See also KEROSENE.

**JDJ100**

**HR: 2**

**JOGEN**

**PROP:** A solution of freeze-dried powder extracted from a culture medium of *Lentinus edodes* (OYYAA2 23,661,82).

**SYN:** CORTINELLUS SHIITAKE EXTRACT (JAPANESE)

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat LD50:15,300 mg/kg OYYAA2 23,661,82  
orl-mus LD50:16,700 mg/kg OYYAA2 23,661,82  
ipr-mus LD50:3400 mg/kg OYYAA2 23,661,82  
scu-mus LD50:4300 mg/kg OYYAA2 23,661,82  
ivn-mus LD50:1600 mg/kg OYYAA2 23,661,82

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Moderately toxic by intravenous and intraperitoneal routes.

**JDJ300**

**CAS: 61789-91-1**

**HR: 1**

**JOJOBA OIL**

**PROP:** Clear liquid with slight fatty odor. D: < 1. Practically insoluble in water.

**SYN:** JOJOBA LIQUID WAX

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat TDLo:151 g/kg/4W-C FCTOD7 27,35,89

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Low toxicity by ingestion. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.

**JDS000**

**CAS: 12688-25-4**

**HR: 3**

**JOLIPEPTIN**

**PROP:** Peptide antibiotic

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

ipr-mus LD50:63 mg/kg 85ERAY 3,1642,78  
ivn-mus LD50:5210 µg/kg 85ERAY 3,1642,78

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by intraperitoneal and intravenous routes.

**JDS100**

**CAS: 84929-59-9**

**HR: 3**

**JONKMARI, EXTRACT**

**SYNS:** ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS LINN., EXTRACT □ KRISHNA-NEEL EXTRACT

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

ipr-rat LD50:20 mg/kg IJBEA6 16,228,1978  
ipr-mus LD50:50 mg/kg IJBEA6 9,91,1971

**SAFETY PROFILE:** A poison by intraperitoneal route. Experimental reproductive effects. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.

**JDS200**

**CAS: 16846-24-5**

**HR: 3**

**JOSAMYCIN**

mf: C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>69</sub>NO<sub>15</sub> mw: 828.02

**PROP:** Colorless needles from benzene; prisms from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. Mp: 120–121° (after drying under reduced pressure at 100° for 5 hours). Very sol in methanol, ethanol, acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, dioxane, and acidic water; sol in butanol, ether, CCl<sub>4</sub>, benzene, and toluene; practically insol in water, pet ether, ligroin, and n-hexane.

**SYNS:** ANTIBIOTIC YL-704 A3 □ IOSALIDE □ JOMYBEL □ JOSAMINA □ KITASAMYCIN A3 □ LEUCOMYCIN A3 □ TURIMYCIN A5 □ YL-704 A3

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-mus LD50:6400 mg/kg JJANAX 37,1565,84

ipr-mus LD50:780 mg/kg 85GDA2 2,85,80  
ivn-mus LD50:385 mg/kg NIPDAD (35),41,78

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by intravenous route. Moderately toxic by intraperitoneal route. Mildly toxic by ingestion. An experimental teratogen. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of NO<sub>x</sub>.

**JDS300** **HR: 3**  
**JP 5 JET FUEL**

**SYNS:** JP 5 □ JP-5 NAVY FUEL

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat LD50:26 mL/kg 52MLA2 1,46,83

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** IARC Cancer Review: Group 3 IMEMDT 45,203,89; Human Inadequate Evidence IMEMDT 45,203,89; Animal Inadequate Evidence IMEMDT 45,203,89. Reported in NTP Carcinogenesis Studies (dermal); No Evidence: mouse NTPTR\* NTP-TR-310,86.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** A poison by ingestion. Experimental reproductive effects. A flammable liquid. Questionable carcinogen. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.

**JEA000** **CAS: 8002-68-4** **HR: 2**  
**JUNIPER BERRY OIL**

**PROP:** A volatile oil. Principal constituents include d-pinene, camphene, 1-terpineol-4, and other oxygenated constituents. From steam distillation of the fruit of *Juniperus communis* L. (Fam. *Cupressaceae*) (FCTXAV 14,307,76). Colorless to faint green-yellow liquid; aromatic bitter taste. Sol in fixed oils, mineral oil; insol in glycerin, propylene glycol.

**SYNS:** JUNIPER OIL □ OIL OF JUNIPER BERRY □ OILS, JUNIPER □ WACHOLDERBEER OEL (GERMAN)

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

skn-hmn 100% FCTXAV 14,333,76

skn-rbt 500 mg/24H MOD FCTXAV 14,333,76

orl-rat LD50:6280 mg/kg PHARAT 14,435,59

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Mildly toxic by ingestion. A human skin irritant. An allergen. A systemic irritant. If taken internally, a severe kidney irritation similar to that caused by turpentine may result. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes. See also individual components.

**JEJ000** **CAS: 8013-10-3** **HR: 3**  
**JUNIPER TAR**

**PROP:** Dark brown, viscous, volatile oil. D: 0.950–1.055 @ 25°/25°. Smoky odor; acrid, sltly aromatic taste; very sltly sol in water; sol in 3 vols ether, in chloroform, amyl alc, glacial acetic acid, oil of turpentine; sltly sol in alc and pet ether. Main constituents are d-cadinene, 1-cadinol. Prepared by destructive distillation of chopped wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus* (FCTXAV 13,681,75).

**SYN:** CADE OIL RECTIFIED

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

dnr-bcs 8 mg/disc SKEZAP 25,378,84

orl-rat LD50:8014 mg/kg FCTXAV 2,327,64

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory.

**DOT CLASSIFICATION:** 3; Label: Flammable Liquid

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Mildly toxic by ingestion. Mutation data reported. An allergen. A flammable liquid which can react with oxidizing materials. An FDA-over the counter drug. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes. See also individual components.

**JEJ100** **HR: 3**  
**JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS** Linn. var. **SAXATILIS**  
**Pallas, extract excluding roots**

**PROP:** Indian plant belonging to the family *Cupressaceae* IJEBA6 22,487,84

**SYN:** JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS auct. non. Linn., extract excluding roots

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

ipr-mus LD50:100 mg/kg IJEBA6 22,487,84

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Poison by intraperitoneal route. Experimental reproductive effects. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

**JEJ200** **CAS: 68916-94-9** **HR: 1**  
**JUNIPERUS PHOENICEA OIL**

**SYN:** OILS, JUNIPERUS PHOENICEA

**TOXICITY DATA with REFERENCE:**

orl-rat LDLo:5 g/kg FCTOD7 30,59S,92

skn-rbt LDLo:5 g/kg FCTOD7 30,59S,92

**CONSENSUS REPORTS:** Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory.

**SAFETY PROFILE:** Low toxicity by ingestion and skin contact. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.