# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.1 Creation Date: July 15, 2019 Revision Date: April 26, 2024

SECTION 1: Identification				
1.1	GHS Product identifier			
	Product name	Decanoic Acid		
1.2	2 Other means of identification			
	Product number Other names	334-48-5 Capric acid; caprolic acid; n-Decanoic acid		
1.3	1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use			
	Identified uses Uses advised against	For laboratory and Industrial use only. no data available		
1.4	Supplier's details			
	Company Address Telephone	Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd. Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China +86-2087066781		
1.5 Emergency phone number				
	Emergency phone number Service hours	+86-2087066781 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).		
SECTION 2: Hazard identification				

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2 Eye irritation, Category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 3

## 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	H315 Causes skin irritation
	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing
	protection/
	P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Response	P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/
	P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).
	P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
	P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove
	contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Storage	none
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

## 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Decanoic Acid	Decanoic acid	334-48-5	206-376-4	100%

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

## 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

## Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

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

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Material is irritating to tissues of mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. (USCG, 1999)

## 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Organic acids and related compounds

## **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

## 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to Be Used: Water may not be effective. Fire Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol foam, water spray. (USCG, 1999)

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

If a spill occurs, clean it up promptly. Don't wash it away. Instead, sprinkle the spill with sawdust, vermiculite, or kitty litter. Sweep it into a plastic garbage bag, and dispose of it as directed on the pesticide product label./Residential uses/

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Safe Storage of Pesticides. Always store pesticides in their original containers, complete with labels that list ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning. Never store pesticides in cabinets with or near food, animal feed, or medical supplies. Do not store pesticides in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

## 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area.

## 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. 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.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Solid.
Colour	Crystalline solid
Odour	Rancid odor
Melting point/freezing point	31.65 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 013 hPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	268.7 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 013 hPa.
boiling range	
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion	no data available
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	147 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	kinematic viscosity (in $mm^2/s$ ) = 6. Temperature:40°C.
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 64° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = $4.09$ . Remarks: Value from peer-reviewed publication, no data available for
	temperature and pH.
Vapour pressure	0 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:0.049 Pa.
Density and/or relative density	0.89 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

## 10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

CombustibleDECANOIC ACID reacts exothermically to neutralize bases. Can react with active metals to form gaseous hydrogen and a metal salt. May absorb enough water from the air and dissolve sufficiently in it to corrode or dissolve iron, steel, and aluminum parts and containers. Reacts with cyanide salts or solutions of cyanide salts to generate gaseous hydrogen cyanide. Reacts exothermically with diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, and sulfides to generate flammable and/or toxic gases. Can react with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H2S and SO3), dithionites (SO2), to generate flammable and/or toxic gases and heat. Reacts with carbonates and bicarbonates to generate a harmless gas (carbon dioxide). Can be oxidized exothermically by strong oxidizing agents and

reduced by strong reducing agents; a wide variety of products is possible. May initiate polymerization reactions or catalyze (increase the rate of) reactions among other materials.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 rat (male/female)  $> 2\ 000\ \text{mg/kg}$  bw. .
- Inhalation: no data available Dermal: LD50 rat (male/female) > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available Aspiration hazard

no data available

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 Oryzias latipes 31 mg/L 48 h.
  Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 Daphnia magna > 20 mg/L 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) 15
- mg/L 72 h. Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10 - Pseudomonas putida - 912 mg/L - 18 h.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The 5 day BOD of decanoic acid, concn 100 ppm, was determined to be 8.52 mmol/mmol decanoic acid using acclimated mixed microbial cultures in a mineral salt medium(1). Decanoic acid, present at 10,000 ppm, reached 45 to 53% and 46 to 54% of its Theoretical BOD in 5 and 20 days, respectively, using a sewage inoculum(2). Decanoic acid, present at 10,000 ppm, reached 13, 45, and 46% of its theoretical BOD in 5, 10, and 20 days, respectively, using a sewage inoculum(3). In a similar study, decanoic acid, present at 10,000 ppm, reached 49, 53, and 54% of its theoretical BOD in 5, 10, and 20 days, respectively, using a sewage inoculum(3). In a similar study, decanoic acid, present at 10,000 ppm, reached 49, 53, and 54% of its theoretical BOD in 5, 10, and 20 days, respectively, using a sewage inoculum(3). Decanoic acid, present at unknown concn, reached 9% of its theoretical BOD in 5 days using a sewage inoculum(4). Using the Warburg test method, decanoic acid, present at 500 ppm, reached 29 to 42% of its theoretical BOD in 1 day, using an activated sludge inoculum with a microbial penulation of 2 500 ppm. with a microbial population of 2,500 mg/L corrected for endogenous respiration(5). Biodegradation of 100 ppm decanoic acid using the cultivation method was 100% in river water and 100% in sea water after 3 days(6). The theoretical oxygen demand for 500 mg/L decanoic acid was determined to be 10.9%, 18.9%, and 23.4% after 6, 12, and 24 hours of exposure to activated sludge solids at 2,500 mg/L in the Warburg respirometer(7). An aerobic biodegradation screening study of decanoic acid, based on BOD measurements, using a sewage inoculum and an unknown decanoic acid concn, indicated 23% of its theoretical BOD over a period of 20 days(8). The biodegradation of 100 mg/L decanoic acid by non-acclimated activated sludge over an unspecified time period was determined to have 100% total organic carbon removal(9).

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for decanoic acid(SRC), using a log Kow of 4.09(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of undissociated decanoic acid is estimated as 4,000 forthe free acid Kow of 4.09(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that undissociated decanoic acid is expected to have slight mobility in soil. The pKa of decanoic acid is 4.90(4), indicating that this compound will exist almost entirely in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1 Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

## 14.1 UN Number

	ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name		
	ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)		
	ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
14.4	Packing group, if applicable		
14.4	i acking group, ii applicable		
14.4	ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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14.5	ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) Environmental hazards ADR/RID: No	only, please check.)	only, please check.)

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments no data available

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Decanoic acid	Decanoic acid	334-48-5	206-376-4
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

## Information on revision

Creation Date	July 15, 2019
Revision Date	April 26, 2024

### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service ٠
- 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 ٠
- 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
- CÂMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemIDDlus, 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/

## Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to export@greenrockchem.com

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