

Rierden Chemical & Trading Company

115 West Church Street P.O. Box 7072, Libertyville, IL 60048

Tel (847) 816-9310 Fax (847) 816-6364 sales@rierdenchemical.com

#### **IDENTIFICATION**

Safety Data Sheet



Synonymsoctanoic acid; octic acid, C-8 acid; 1-heptanecarboxylic acid & othersCAS #124-07-2Europe EC #204-677-5Material Usedyes, pharmaceuticals, flavourings (*food grade*), antiseptics, fungicides\* & others

EMERGENCY	INFORMATION		
In the U.S.A.	Call CHEM	ITREC	(800) 424-9300
In Canada	Call CANU	TEC (collect)	(613) 996-6666

## HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class	oral, acute	skin corrosive
(Category)	(4)	(1C)
Signal Words	WARNING	DANGER
Hazard Statements	harmful if swallowed (H302)	causes severe skin burns & eye damage (H314)

#### **GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling**

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P262, P264	Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of neoprene, nitrileor "Viton".
P313 & P333	If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.
P362, P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305, P351, P338	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present & easy to do. Continue rinsing,
P330, P301 & P310	Rinse mouth. If swallowed, immediately call a doctor.

III	COMPOSITION	CAS NUMPED	%	TLV	$LD_{50}(mg/kg)$	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)	LC <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Caprylic Acid		124-07-2	100%	not listed	>>1283	>>2000	>162

## IV FIRST AID

SKIN:Immediately, wash with soap & plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until<br/>thoroughly laundered. Seek medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.EYES:Immediately, wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly.INHALATION:Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If victim's

breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth. Then give plenty of water to dilute product, followed by milk (if available) to neutralize. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical helppromptly.

**NOTE:** Corrosive substance: apply first aid immediately! Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

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## FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point136°C / 276°F (Pensky-Martens closed cup)1Autoignition Temperatureabove 300°C / 570°F1Flammable Limitsnot knownCombustion Productscarbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, irritating smoke & fumes, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragmentsFirefighting Precautionsas for an oil fire (*water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical*); firefighters must wear SCBAStatic Dischargecannot accumulate a static charge

## VI ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution Handling Spill

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dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

## VII HANDLING & STORAGE

Store above  $16^{\circ}C / 61^{\circ}F$ , & use away from oxidising agents & substances listed in Part X. Avoid all contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath & safety shower should be available near the workplace.

## VIII EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

ACGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required		
Hands	wear neoprene, nitrile or "Viton" gloves $-a$	lways confirm suit	ability with supplier
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields or chemical	goggles – always	protect eyes!
Clothing	wear impermeable (hands, above) apron, bo	ots, long sleeves, a	and a face shield if splashing is anticipated

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

NOTE: for Flash Point, Autoignition Temp, & Flammable Limits see Part 5. Odour & Appearance clear, colourless, oily liquid with an unpleasant, irritating odour like limburger cheese may form leafy crystals below  $16^{\circ}C/61^{\circ}F$ Odour Threshold 0.008ppm 0.004mmHg / 0.0005kPa (25°C / 77°F)<sup>1</sup> 1mmHg / 0.13kPa (92°C/ 198°F) Vapour Pressure Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) not known – not volatile Vapour Density (air = 1) **Boiling Point** 237°C / 459°F<sup>1</sup>, 239°C / 462°F<sup>1</sup> Melting Point ~16.5°C / ~61-62°F<sup>1</sup> – 3 reports **Decomposition Temperature** not known Density 0.91kg/litre (20°C)1 680mg/litre (20°C / 68°C)<sup>1</sup>, 790mg/litre (30°C / 86°F)<sup>1</sup> – low solubility Water Solubility - in other solvents ether, acetone, most hydrocarbons, carbon tetrachloride Log Koc (Octanol/H2O Partition Coefficient) 2.92 & 3.05<sup>1</sup> Viscosity 5.7-6.6 centipoise  $(20^{\circ}C / 68^{\circ}F)^{1}$  – several measurements . . . pН 3.6 – calculated for saturated solution; weak acid **Conversion Factor**  $1ppm = 5.89mg/m^3$ 144grams/mole Molecular Weight

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## REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With Also Reactive With	strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents ( <i>eg: lithiumhydride</i> ) strong alkalis may cause dangerously rapid saponification; may corrode some grades of steel & stainless steel 304 at temperatures above 190°C / 370°F
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	not known
Decomposition Products Mechanical Impact	short-chain aldehydes (irritating) may form in fire not sensitive

# TOXICITY INFORMATION

## i. ACUTE EXPOSURE

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Skin Contact	corrosive <sup>1</sup> , particularly if contact is prolonged; permanent scarring is possible
Skin Absorption	probably not absorbed through the skin; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	severely irritating <sup>1</sup> , probably corrosive to eyes based on skin effect; permanent damage possible
Inhalation	not known – mists must be treated as irritating or corrosive to nose, throat & lungs
Ingestion	not known; presumably corrosive to mouth, throat and stomach – not a route of industrial exposure
LD <sub>50</sub> (oral)	>2000 & >5000mg/kg (rat) <sup>1</sup> , 1283 & 10,080mg/kg (rat – <i>RTECS data</i> )
LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	$>2000 \text{ mg/kg} (\text{rabbit})^1$ , $>5000 \text{ mg/kg} (\text{rabbit} - RTECS data)$
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	$>162 \text{mg/m}^3 (\text{rat})^1 - no \text{ mortality in this study}$

#### ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General	repeated, brief contact likely to cause redness and dermatitis
Sensitising	not a sensitiser <sup>1</sup>
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect on humans or animals <sup>1</sup>
Mutagen/Teratogen	not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals <sup>1</sup>
Synergistic With	not known

# ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation Biodegradation	readily & rapidly metabolised, will not bioaccumulate readily biodegradable in the presence of oxygen; 60% in 5 days, 69% & 90-100% in 20 days; >72% in 30 days <sup>1</sup>
Abiotic Degradation	expected <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -life in air less than 2 days
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; low mobility in soil & the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (96 hr, fish)	110mg/litre (Brachydanio rerio), 310mg/litre (Oryzias latipes), 22 & 40mg/litre (Lepomis macrochirus) <sup>1</sup>
LC <sub>50</sub> (48hr, crustacea)	>20 & 550mg/litre (Daphnia magna) <sup>1</sup> , 128mg/litre (Hyale plumulosa) <sup>1</sup> , 240mg/litre (Artemiasalina, <i>17hr</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
EC50 (72hr, algæ)	31mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata) <sup>1</sup> , 144mg/litre (Nitzshia closterium, 96hr)
EC50 microorganisms	260 <sup>1</sup> & 7200mg/litre (Bacillus subtilis)
EC10 microorganisms	30 & 100 & 912 <sup>1</sup> mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida)

## XIII DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal do not flush to sewer; may be incinerated in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing
 Containers
 Drums should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.
 Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.
 IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months.
 Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.

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# XIV TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada TDG
Product Identification Number
Shipping Name

Classification *Marine Pollution ERAP Required* 

### REGULATIONS

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Canada DSL U.S.A. TSCA Europe EINECS on inventory ACTIVE on inventory

No

UN - 3265

**Class 8; Packing Group III** 

not a marine pollutant

#### SARA

XV

Physical Hazards

#### Chemical Hazards

corrosive liquid, acidic, organic N.O.S. (caprylic acid)

corrosive liquid, acidic, organic N.O.S. (octanoic acid)

Explosive
Flammable
Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)
Self-reactive
Pyrophoric (liquid or solid)
Pyrophoric Gas
Self-heating
Organic peroxide
Corrosive to metal
Gas under pressure (compressed gas)
In contact with water emits flammable gas
Combustible Dust
Hazard Not Otherwise Not Otherwise Classified

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated ex.)
Aspiration hazard
Simple Asphyxiant
Hazard Not Otherwise Classified

#### U.S.A. Regulations:

Allowable Tolerances: Residues of the following chemical substances are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation, provided that the substance is applied on a semi-permanent food-contact surface (other than being applied on food packaging) with adequate draining before contact with food. (a) The following chemical substances when used as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation may be applied to: Food-contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, and food-processing equipment of a tolerance when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation. provided that the substance is applied on food packaging) with adequate draining before contact with food. ... (b) The following chemical substances when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation. provided that the substance is applied on food packaging) with adequate draining before contact with food. ... (b) The following chemical substances when used as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation may be applied to: Dairy processing equipment, and food-processing equipment of a tolerance when used for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 176 ppm. Residues of the following chemical substances are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice (other than being applied on a semi-permanent food-contact surface (other than being applied on as emi-permanent or permanent or permanent or permanent or permanent or permanent of a tolerance when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation, provided that the substance is applied on a semi-permanent of a tolerance when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice (other than being applied on food packaging) wi

FDA Requirements: Substance added directly to human food affirmed as generally recognized as safe. Caprylic acid is a food additive permitted for direct addition to food for human consumption, as long as 1) the quantity of the substance added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish its intended physical, nutritive, or other technical effect in food, and 2) any substance intended for use in or on food is of appropriate food grade and is prepared and handled as a food ingredient.

## XVI OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation Date of Revision August 2011

Date of RevisionApril 2013, July 2016, November 2017, February 2019 (D. Moreno)Prepared for Rierden Chemical & Trading Company, by Peter Bursztyn

With data from Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS - USA), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB - USA), Cheminfo (CCOHS - Canada), OSHA website, European Chemicals Agency (EChA) dossiers & other sources (below if used), as required/available.

(1) European Chemicals Agency (EChA) dossier for octanoic acid: <u>http://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15370</u>

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