Eicosa-5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z-pentaenoic Acid (20:5, n-3)

sc-200766

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

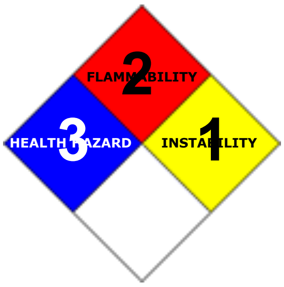
PRODUCT NAME

Eicosa-5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z-pentaenoic Acid (20:5, n-3)

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor; reduces thromboxane A2 production. Important polyunsaturated fatty acid of the marine food chain that serves as a precursor molecule for prostoglandin-3 and thromboxane-3 families. Differs from arachidonic (the precursor of prostoglandin and thromboxane-2 families) by an extra double bond. Isolated from cod-liver oil EPA and its metabolites act in the body largely by their interactions with the metabolites of arachidonic acid. obtained in the human diet by eating oily fish or fish oil?cod liver, herring, mackerel, salmon, menhaden and sardine. It is also found in human breast milk. However, fish do not naturally produce EPA, but obtain it from the algae they consume. It is available to humans from some non-animal sources (eg, commercially, from spirulina and microalgae). Microalgae are being developed as a commercial source. EPA is not usually found in higher plants, but it has been reported in trace amounts in purslane. Microalgae, and supplements derived from it, are excellent alternative sources of EPA and other fatty acids, since fish often contain toxins due to pollution. The human body can (and in case of a purely vegetarian diet often must, unless the aforementioned algae or supplements derived from them are consumed) also convert a-linolenic acid (ALA) to EPA, but this is much less efficient than the resorption of EPA from food containing it, and ALA is itself an essential fatty acid, an appropriate supply of which must be ensured. Because EPA is also a precursor to docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), ensuring a sufficient level of EPA on a diet containing neither EPA nor DHA is harder both because of the extra metabolic work required to synthesize EPA and because of the use of EPA to metabolize DHA. Medical conditions like diabetes or certain allergies may significantly limit the human body's capacity for metabolisation of EPA from ALA. EPA (alone or in concert with other omega-3 sources) is known or thought to be an effective treatment. to reduce inflammation. Among omega-3 fatty acids, in particular EPA is thought to possess beneficial potential in mental conditions, such as schizophrenia. Several studies report an additional reduction in scores on symptom scales used to assess the severity of symptoms, when additional EPA is taken. Studies have suggested that EPA may affect depression, and importantly, suicidal behavior. One such study took blood samples of 100 suicide-attempt patients and compared the blood samples to those of controls and found that levels of eicosapentaenoic acid were significantly lower in the washed red blood cells of the suicide-attempt patients. EPA has inhibitory effect on CYP2C9 and CYP2C19 hepatic enzymes. At high dose, it may also inhibit the activity of CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, important enzymes involved in drug metabolism. Research suggests that EPA improves the response of patients to chemotherapy, possibly by modulating the production of eicosanoid. It might also reduce the risk of developing certain types of cancer, including multiple myeloma

SYNONYMS

C20-H30-O2, CH3(CH2CH=CH)(CH2)3CO2H, "(5Z, 8Z, 11Z, 14Z, 17Z)-eicosa-5, 8, 11, 14, 17-pentenoic acid", "all-cis-5, 8, 11, 14, 17-eicosapentanoic acid", "all-cis fatty acid 20:5 omega-3", "icosapentaenoic acid", "timnodonic acid", EPA, "prostaglandin-3 and thromboxane-3 precursor", "poly-unsaturated fatty acid", "[CAS RN 25378-27-2]", "eicosapentenoic acid", "polyenic acid", "polyunsaturated fatty acid", "omega-3 fatty acid"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.
- Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth. the throat and esophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Swelling of the epiglottis may make it difficult to breathe which may result in suffocation. More severe exposure may result in vomiting blood and thick mucus, shock, abnormally low blood pressure, fluctuating pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin, inflammation of stomach wall, and rupture of esophageal tissue. Untreated shock may eventually result in kidney failure. Severe cases may result in perforation of the stomach and abdominal cavity with consequent infection, rigidity and fever. There may be severe narrowing of the esophageal or pyloric sphincters; this may occur immediately or after a delay of weeks to years. There may be coma and convulsions, followed by death due to infection of the abdominal cavity, kidneys or lungs.

EYE

- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.
- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
- Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possibly irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply opaque resulting in blindness.

SKIN

- The material can produce chemical burns following direct contactwith the skin.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons.
- Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Swelling of the lungs can occur, either immediately or after a delay; symptoms of this include chest tightness, shortness of breath, frothy phlegm and cyanosis. Lack of oxygen can cause death hours after onset.
- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should nevertheless be taken to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapors, fumes and aerosols.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
- Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.
- Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.

A possible relationship between diets rich in EPA and low rates of ischemic heart disease has been proposed.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

Min Max

Flammability:	1
Toxicity:	0
Body Contact:	3
Reactivity:	1
Chronic:	2

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

NAME	CAS RN	%
5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid	10417-94-4	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

■

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

■

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung edema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorized by him/her. (ICSC13719).

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterized by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralize the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralizing agents or any other additives. Several liters of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.943
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

■

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

■

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of rigid containers.
- May emit acrid smoke and corrosive fumes.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids,chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Full face- shield.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

■

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Slippery when spilt.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

■ Chemical Class:acidic compounds, organic

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
LAND SPILL - SMALL				
wood fiber - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R,W,SS
cross-linked polymer -	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT

pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
wood fiber - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, W, P, DGC
LAND SPILL - MEDIUM				
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, W, SS
polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, I, P
cross-linked polymer - pillow	3	throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT
polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC

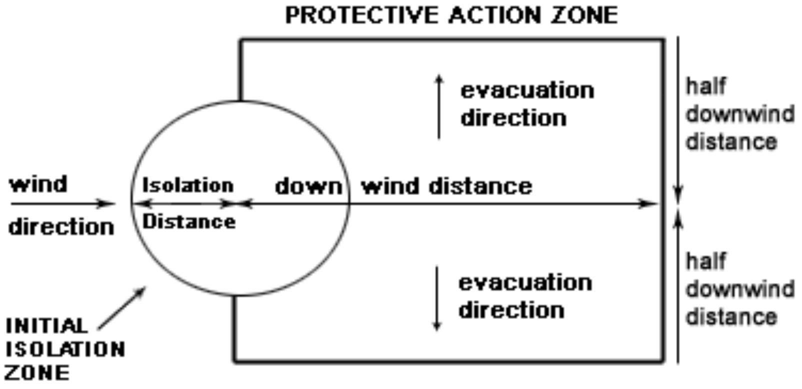
Legend
DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense
R; Not reusable
I: Not incinerable
P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy
RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged
SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites
W: Effectiveness reduced when windy
Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;
R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988.
Slippery when spilt.

CARE: Absorbent material wet with occluded oil must be wet with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite.

Some oils slowly oxidize when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may auto-oxidize and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	250 meters

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
5 Guide 153 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory

effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.
AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.
AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

■

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction.
Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■ DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.
Glass container.

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
- low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

■

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

+	+	+	+	X	+

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid: CAS:10417-94-4 CAS:25378-27-2

MATERIAL DATA

5,8,11,14,17-EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID:

■ vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut and similar irritant oils)TLV TWA: 10 mg/m3 ES TWA: 10 mg/m3 OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m3, total particulate; 5 mg/m3, respirable particulate The common vegetable oil mists are considered "nuisance" particulates which have little adverse effect on the lung. They do not produce toxic effects or significant organic disease when exposures are kept under reasonable control. Direct instillation of vegetable oils into rabbit lungs produces acute bronchitis whilst high oral doses are laxatives.

PERSONAL PROTECTION




Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

■

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Neoprene gloves
- Polyethylene gloves

OTHER

■

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-1 P	-
1000	50	-	A-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P
10000	100	-	A-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.

Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator An approved respirator (supplied air type) may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.
Corrosive.
Acid.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	302.46
Melting Range (°F)	-65.2 - -63.4	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	199.4	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.943
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Colourless to pale yellow liquid; floats on water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■

- Contact with alkaline material liberates heat

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Reacts with mild steel, galvanized steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
Segregate from alkalis, oxidizing agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

- Avoid strong bases.
- Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (human) TDLo: 560 mg/kg	Nil Reported

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.
for eicosapentaenoic acid
[CAS RN 25378-27-2]

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:
5,8,11,14,17-EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID:
■ Ecotoxicity:
The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5.
■ Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health.The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances	Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)	Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.
Occupants (exhaled breath, ski oils, personal care products)	Isoprene, nitric oxide, squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids, unsaturated oxidation products	Methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, 6MHQ, geranyl acetone, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanol, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid.
Soft woods, wood flooring, including cypress, cedar and silver fir boards, houseplants	Isoprene, limonene, alpha-pinene, other terpenes and sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Carpets and carpet backing	4-Phenylcyclohexene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, unsaturated fatty acids and esters	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, nonanal, 2-nonenal
Linoleum and paints/polishes containing linseed oil	Linoleic acid, linolenic acid	Propanal, hexanal, nonanal, 2-heptenal, 2-nonenal, 2-decenal, 1-pentene-3-one, propionic acid, n-butyric acid
Latex paint	Residual monomers	Formaldehyde
Certain cleaning products, polishes, waxes, air fresheners	Limonene, alpha-pinene, terpinolene, alpha-terpineol, linalool, linalyl acetate and other terpenoids, longifolene and other sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, glycoaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen and organic peroxides, acetone, benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, 4-AMC, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Natural rubber adhesive	Isoprene, terpenes	Formaldehyde, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone
Photocopier toner, printed paper, styrene polymers	Styrene	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde
Environmental tobacco smoke	Styrene, acrolein, nicotine	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, glyoxal, N-methylformamide, nicotinaldehyde, cotinine
Soiled clothing, fabrics, bedding	Squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other saturated fatty acids	Acetone, geranyl acetone, 6MHO, 40PA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid
Soiled particle filters	Unsaturated fatty acids from plant waxes, leaf litter, and other vegetative debris; soot; diesel particles	Formaldehyde, nonanal, and other aldehydes; azelaic acid; nonanoic acid; 9-oxo-nonanoic acid and other oxo-acids; compounds with mixed functional groups (=O, -OH, and -COOH)
Ventilation ducts and duct liners	Unsaturated fatty acids and esters, unsaturated oils, neoprene	C5 to C10 aldehydes
"Urban grime"	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Oxidized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Perfumes, colognes, essential oils (e.g.	Limonene, alpha-pinene, linalool, linalyl	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, acetone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-

lavender, eucalyptus, tea tree)	acetate, terpinene-4-ol, gamma-terpinene	ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H) furanone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Overall home emissions	Limonene, alpha-pinene, styrene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinonaldehyde, acetone, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, benzaldehyde, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Abbreviations: 4-AMC, 4-acetyl-1-methylcyclohexene; 6MHQ, 6-methyl-5-heptene-2-one, 4OPA, 4-oxopentanal, SOA, Secondary Organic Aerosols

Reference: Charles J Weschler; Environmental Helath Perspectives, Vol 114, October 2006.

- Unsaturated vegetable oils are often used in paints which upon "drying" produce a polymeric network formed of the constituent fatty acids.

During the drying process, a number of compounds are produced that do not contribute to the polymer network. These include unstable hydroperoxide (ROOH) the major by-product of the reaction of oxygen with unsaturated fatty acids. The hydroperoxides quickly decompose, forming carbon dioxide and water, as well as a variety of aldehydes, acids and hydrocarbons. Many of these compounds are volatile, and in an unpigmented oil, they would be quickly lost to the environment. However, in paints, such volatiles may react with lead, zinc, copper or iron compounds in the pigment, and remain in the paint film as coordination complexes or salts. A large number of the original ester bonds in the oil molecules undergo hydrolysis releasing individual fatty acids. Some portion of the free fatty acids react with metals in the pigment, producing metal carboxylates. Together, the various non-cross-linking substances associated with the polymer network constitute the mobile phases. Unlike the molecules that are part of the network itself, they are capable of moving and diffusing within the film, and can be removed using heat or a solvent. The mobile phase may play a role in plasticising the paint film, preventing it from becoming too brittle.

One simple technique for monitoring the early stages of the drying process is to measure weight change in an oil film over time. Initially, the film becomes heavier, as it absorbs large amounts of oxygen. Then oxygen uptake ceases, and the weight of the film declines as volatile compounds are lost to the environment.

As the oil ages, a further transition occurs. Carboxyl groups in the polymers of the stationary phase lose a hydrogen ion, becoming negatively charged, and form complexes with metal cations present in the pigment. The original network, with its nonpolar, covalent bonds is replaced by an ionomeric structure, held together by ionic interactions. At present, the structure of these ionomeric networks is not well understood.

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourses.
- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid	HIGH		LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

¦ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralize at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralization with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	8
Identification Numbers:	UN3265	PG:	III
Label Codes:	8	Special provisions:	IB3, T7, TP1, TP28
Packaging: Exceptions:	154	Packaging: Non-bulk:	203

Packaging: Exceptions:	154	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	5 L
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	60 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	40		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3265	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 5,8,11,14,17-EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3265	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	223 274 944
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains 5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid (CAS: 10417-94-4,25378-27-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid	10417-94-4, 25378-27-2

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■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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