Material Safety Data Sheet

Suberic acid

sc-208404

Hazard Alert Code Key: EXTREME HIGH MODERATE LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Suberic acid

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
EMERGENCY:
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C8-H14-O4, HO2C(CH2)6CO2H, "octanedioic acid", "1, 6-hexanedicarboxylic acid"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

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

RISK
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".
  This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE
- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- 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.
- 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
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
  The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
  Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
  Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suberic acid</td>
<td>505-48-6</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- Immediately give a glass of water.
  - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh 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.

SKIN
- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
  - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

**FIRE FIGHTING**
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
  
  Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
  May emit poisonous fumes.
  May emit corrosive fumes.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**
- Glasses: Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator: Particulate

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.

**MAJOR SPILLS**
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

**RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
- Store in original containers.
- Store at room temperature.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Substance Description</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
<td>10 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)</td>
<td>3 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5 (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
<td>- 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>Suberic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>- 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means “particles not otherwise regulated.”
"particles not otherwise regulated."

| US - Wyoming | suberic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction) | 5 |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island | suberic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles) | 10 |

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR


EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent).
- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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.
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
  - polychloroprene
  - nitrile rubber
  - butyl rubber
  - fluorocautchouc
  - polyvinyl chloride
- Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Melting Range (°F)</th>
<th>Boiling Range (°F)</th>
<th>Flash Point (°F)</th>
<th>Decomposition Temp (°F)</th>
<th>Autoignition Temp (°F)</th>
<th>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</th>
<th>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</th>
<th>Volatile Component (%vol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divided solid</td>
<td>288- 291</td>
<td>446 (15 mm Hg)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Molecular Weight 174.20

Viscosity Not Applicable

Solubility in water (g/L) Partly miscible

pH (1% solution) Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (mmHG) Negligible

Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1) Not applicable

Relative Vapor Density (air=1) Not Applicable

APPEARANCE

White powder; does not mix well with water (1 gm in 625 ml). Soluble in alcohol. Sublimes at 300 deg C. with decomposition.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SUBERIC ACID:

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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 dibasic acids (C7-14) (as represented by Corfree M1* (a mixture of dibasic acids, CAS 72162-23-3 ), sebacic acid (CAS 111-20-6), dodecanedioic acid (DDDA, CAS 693-23-2), undecanedioic acid (CAS 1852-04-6).

Acute toxicity: Acute toxicity data indicate that the chemicals exhibit similar acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity LD50s of > 5000 mg/kg and > 3000 mg/kg have been measured for Corfree M1 and DDDA, respectively. These values represent the highest levels tested in their respective acute oral studies. Dermal LD50s for both chemicals were above the highest levels tested, 2000 mg/kg and 6000 mg/kg respectively for Corfree M1 and DDDA. Corfree M1 appears to be more irritating to the skin and eye than DDDA. In addition, DDDA is not a dermal sensitiser.

Repeat dose, reproductive and developmental toxicity: DDDA was tested in a combined repeat dose/reproductive developmental screening test in rats. Dose levels of 100, 500, and 1000 mg/kg were tested. No mortality was observed at any dose level. DDDA did not significantly affect overall body weight, body weight gains, food consumption, or food efficiency in male or female rats which received DDDA via gavage for approximately 50 days. Male rats in the 500 and 1000 mg/kg groups had decreased lymphocyte counts. These were not considered adverse effects of the test substance since no morphological alterations were observed in the spleen, there were no decreases in thymus weights, and normal serum globulin concentrations were present. There were no gross or microscopic changes noted that were attributable to the test substance. Some transient cases of hypoactivity were observed shortly after dosing in the 500 and 1000 mg/kg males and the 1000 mg/kg females. There were no significant differences with respect to reproductive performance in male or female rats. The no-observed-adverse effect level (NOAEL) for the repeat dose, developmental, and reproductive toxicity
sections of the study was 1000 mg/kg.
Genotoxicity: Genetic toxicity data are similar between the chemicals. Neither Corfree M1 nor DDDA were mutagenic in the bacterial reverse mutation assay using Salmonella typhimurium. No data were available on the clastogenicity of Corfree M1; however, DDDA did not induce micronuclei in an in vivo mouse micronucleus test.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suberic acid</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatty 232 307 0 0 R 4 NI 0 0 (3) 3C 3 NI NI acids 4 9 saturated, C8- C10 / CAS:505-48-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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. 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

suberic acid (CAS: 505-48-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

Classification of the preparation 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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: Jul-11-2009
Print Date: Jul-19-2011