

# Methyl oleate

sc-215362

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

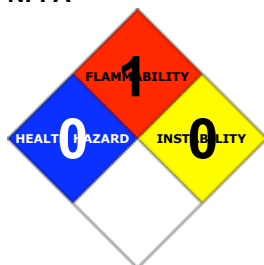
### PRODUCT NAME

Methyl oleate

### 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

Intermediate for detergents, emulsifiers, wetting agents, stabilisers, textile treatments, plasticisers for duplicating inks, rubbers, waxes etc.  
Used in biochemical research as a chromatographic reference standard.

### SYNONYMS

C19-H36-O2, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>COOCH<sub>3</sub>, "oleic acid, methyl ester, cis", "methyl 9-octadecenoate", "methyl cis-9-octadecenoate", "methyl (Z)-9-octadecenoate", "(Z)-9-octadecenoic acid, methyl ester", "Emerset 2301", "Emerest 2801", "Emery Oleic Acid Ester 2301", "methyl oleate reference substance for gas chromatography 1.09743"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|               |   | Min | Max |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|
| Flammability: | 1 |     |     |
| Toxicity:     | 0 |     |     |
| Body Contact: | 2 |     |     |
| Reactivity:   | 1 |     |     |
| Chronic:      | 0 |     |     |

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### 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. 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.

##### EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- The liquid is discomforting to the eyes.

##### SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.
- 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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- 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

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME          | CAS RN   | %   |
|---------------|----------|-----|
| methyl oleate | 112-62-9 | >98 |

## 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.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

##### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

##### INHALED

- 
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Vapor Pressure (mmHg):      | 9.751 @ 205 C |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%):  | Not available |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): | 0.867         |
| 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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- 
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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.

Moderate hazard.

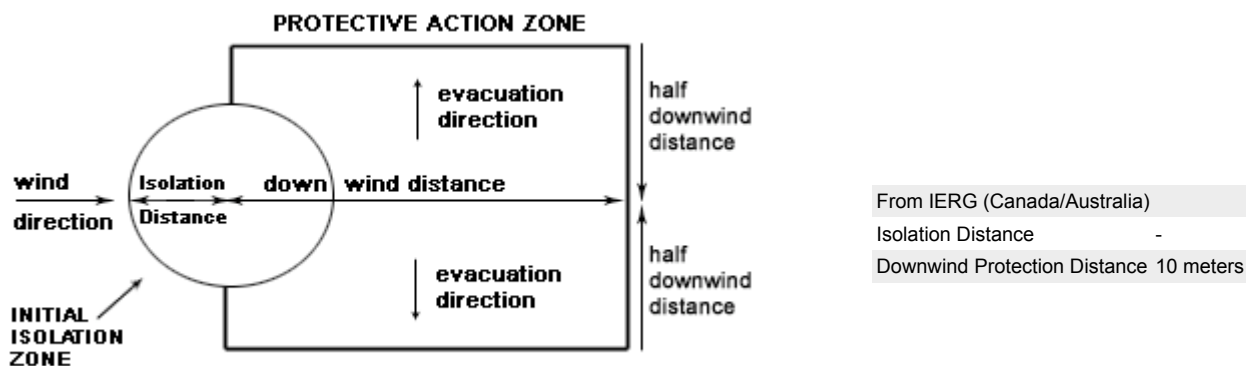
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

### WARNING

MAY DECOMPOSE EXPLOSIVELY AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.



From US Emergency Response Guide 2000 Guide 171

## 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 171 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

■ 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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.
- 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.

## RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- 
- Metal can or drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

## 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: 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

| Source  | Material                                       | TWA<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC | Notes |
|---|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits<br>Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air<br>Contaminants | methyl oleate (Emery -<br>Respirable fraction) |            | 5                        |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits<br>Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air<br>Contaminants   | methyl oleate (Emery -<br>Total dust)          |            | 10                       |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits<br>Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air<br>Contaminants   | methyl oleate (Emery -<br>Respirable fraction) |            | 5                        |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  | methyl oleate (Emery -<br>Total dust)          |            | 10                       |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  | methyl oleate (Emery -<br>Respirable fraction) |            | 5                        |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits<br>Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air<br>Contaminants | methyl oleate (Emery -<br>Total dust)          |            | 15                       |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |

## MATERIAL DATA

### METHYL OLEATE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut and similar irritant oils) TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, total particulate; 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 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.

OEL TWA: (UK): 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable dust); 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE

- 
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

### 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).

- 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

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

### 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                  | -                    |

|       |      |          |            |
|-------|------|----------|------------|
| 1000  | 50   | -        | A-1        |
| 5000  | 50   | Airline* | -          |
| 5000  | 100  | -        | A-2        |
| 10000 | 100  | -        | A-3        |
|       | 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 specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed 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

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

|                           |                |                                |                 |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| State                     | Liquid         | Molecular Weight               | 296.5           |
| Melting Range (°F)        | -3.82          | Viscosity                      | Not Available   |
| Boiling Range (°F)        | 424.4 (20 mm)  | Solubility in water (g/L)      | Immiscible      |
| Flash Point (°F)          | >230           | pH (1% solution)               | Not applicable. |
| Decomposition Temp (°F)   | Not available. | pH (as supplied)               | Not applicable  |
| Autoignition Temp (°F)    | Not available  | Vapor Pressure (mmHg)          | 9.751 @ 205 C   |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available  | Specific Gravity (water=1)     | 0.867           |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available  | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | >1              |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not available  | Evaporation Rate               | Not available   |

### APPEARANCE

Clear to amber liquid with faint fatty odour; does not mix with water. Miscible with alcohol, ether.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- 
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

METHYL OLEATE

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

METHYL OLEATE:

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Marine Pollutant: | Yes |
|-------------------|-----|

- Toxic to aquatic organisms.
  - Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
- Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Ecotoxicity

|               |                         |                  |                 |          |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Ingredient    | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
| methyl oleate | LOW                     |                  | HIGH            | LOW      |

### GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

| Name /<br>Cas No /<br>RTECS No           | EHS | TRN | A1a | A1b | A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3  | D1  | D2  | D3  | E1  | E2 | E3 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| E1: INTER<br>F~ /<br>CAS:112-<br>62- 9 / | —   | —   | 237 | 313 | 0  | NI | 0  | R  | 0  | NI | (0) | (0) | (1) | (1) | (1) | Fp | 2  |
|  |     | 1   | 8   |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=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. 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

|  |          |  |                                 |
|--|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| Symbols:                                   | G        | Hazard class or Division:                      | 9                               |
| Identification Numbers:                    | UN3082   | PG:  | III                             |
| Label Codes:                               | 9        | Special provisions:                            | 8, 146, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 |
| Packaging: Exceptions:                     | 155      | Packaging: Non-bulk:                           | 203                             |
| Packaging: Exceptions:                     | 155      | Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail: | No limit                        |
| Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only: | No limit | Vessel stowage: Location:                      | A                               |
| Vessel stowage: Other:                     | None     |  |                                 |

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s

### Air Transport IATA:

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:    | 9    | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:       | 3082 | Packing Group:     | III  |
| Special provisions: | A97  |                    |      |

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS METHYL OLEATE)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                     |          |                     |                 |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| IMDG Class:         | 9        | IMDG Subrisk:       | None            |
| UN Number:          | 3082     | Packing Group:      | III             |
| EMS Number:         | F-A, S-F | Special provisions: | 179 274 335 909 |
| Limited Quantities: | 5 L      | Marine Pollutant:   | Yes             |

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methyl oleate)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



### REGULATIONS

**methyl oleate (CAS: 112-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US EPA High Production

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- May produce discomfort of the eyes\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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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](http://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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Issue Date: Jul-21-2009

Print Date: Sep-2-2010