Sodium decanoate

sc-215870

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Sodium decanoate

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
C10-H19-Na-O2, CH3(CH2)8COONa, "sodium caprinate", "sodium decanoate", "sodium n-decanoate", "sodium decanoic acid", "sodium salt of", "decanoic acid", "n-decanoic acid", "n-decoic acid", "n-capric acid", "caprinic acid", "caprynic acid", "decolic acid", "n-decolic acid", "1-nonanecarboxylic acid"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
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</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>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK

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
■ 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).
■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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.

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.
■ 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 the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
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>capric acid sodium</td>
<td>1002-62-6</td>
<td>&gt; 99</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 or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
· Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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<tr>
<th>Vapour Pressure (mmHG):</th>
<th>Negligible</th>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
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</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Water spray or fog.
· Foam.

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 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

- Moderate hazard.
- 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

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail.
- Glass container.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store at room temperature.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
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<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>capric acid sodium (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble))</td>
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<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
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<td>US - Tennessee Occupational</td>
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<td>ENDOELTABLE PERSONAL PROTECTION</td>
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RESPIRATOR
• particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

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).
• 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.
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
• fluoroelastomer
• 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.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Divided solid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>APPEARANCE</td>
<td>Solid; mixes with water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

capric acid sodium

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
CAPRIC ACID SODIUM:
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
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<tr>
<td>capric acid sodium</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
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</table>

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

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE
■ May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
  * (limited evidence).

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■ 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.

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