# 10-Chloro-1-decanol

## sc-251614

**Material Safety Data Sheet** 



The Power to Ownto

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MODERATE

LOW

### PRODUCT NAME

10-Chloro-1-decanol

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

# NFPA FLAMM BILITY HEALTH AZARD INST BLITY

### **SUPPLIER**

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 2145 Delaware Avenue Santa Cruz, California 95060 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY: ChemWatch

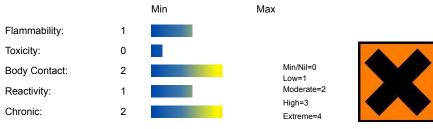
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305 Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### **SYNONYMS**

C10-H21-CI-O, CI(CH2)10OH, 10-chlorodecanol

### **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### **CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



### **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**



# EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

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.

### **FYF**

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

### SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact 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.

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by inhalation".

This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

### **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.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS					
NAME	CAS RN	%			
10-chloro-1-decanol	51309-10-5	>98			
commercial product may contain					
1,10-dichlorodecane	2162-98-3				
1,10-decanediol	112-47-0				

### **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):	Not available		
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available		
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.952		
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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- · Combustible.
- · Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, 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:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- · Remove all ignition sources.
- · Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

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

### **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- · DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- · Metal can or drum
- · Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.
- · No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- · Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- $\cdot$  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.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)	1,10-dichlorodecane (Halogenated alkanes (P84-106/107))	1.0							
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	1,10-decanediol (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	1,10-decanediol (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	1,10-decanediol (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	1,10-decanediol (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	1,10-decanediol (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	1,10-decanediol (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10						Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	1,10-decanediol (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	1,10-decanediol (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5						Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits

(PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

US - Wyoming

Toxic and 1,10-decanediol
Hazardous (Particulates not
Substances otherwise regulated
Table Z1 Limits (PNOR)(f)- Respirable

5

for Air fraction)

Contaminants

Canada -

Prince Edward 1,10-decanediol Island (Particles (Insoluble or Occupational Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Exposure Inhalable particles)

10

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

Limits

ENDOELTABLE
The following materials had no OELs on our records

• 10-chloro-1-decanol: CAS:51309-10-5

### PERSONAL PROTECTION









### **RESPIRATOR**

• type a filter of sufficient capacity.

### FYF

- · Safety glasses with side shields.
- · Chemical goggles.

### HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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,
- $\cdot$  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.

### **OTHER**

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

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	192.73
Melting Range (°F)	54- 55	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	259- 262 (2 mm)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	>230	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.952
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available



**APPEARANCE** 

Colourless liquid; does not mix well with water.

### **Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**

### **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

10-chloro-1-decanol

### **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

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

### 1,10-DICHLORODECANE:

1,10-DECANEDIOL:

### 10-CHLORO-1-DECANOL:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### 10-CHLORO-1-DECANOL:

■ 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.

### 1,10-DICHLORODECANE:

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

### **CARCINOGEN**

VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	CA Prop 65; IARC; NTP 11th ROC
POLYCHLORINATED ALKANES (C10-C13)	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	EPA-TRI, P65-MC

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

**Ecotoxicity** 

1,10-dichlorodecane

Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility

LOW No Data LOW MED

10-chloro-1-decanol LOW Available

HIGH No Data LOW Available

MFD

1,10-decanediol LOW No Data
Available LOW HIGH

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

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=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acutemammalian 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=Lunginjury, 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.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

### **Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

10-chloro-1-decanol (CAS: 51309-10-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

1,10-dichlorodecane (CAS: 2162-98-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

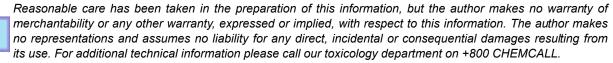
1,10-decanediol (CAS: 112-47-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

### **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

### ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes 10- chloro- 1- decanol 51309- 10- 5 Mut3; R68 Rep3; R63 Xi; R38 N; R50/53 1, 10- dichlorodecane 2162- 98- 3 Mut3; R68 Rep3; R63 R43 Xi; R38 N; R50/53 1, 10- decanediol 112- 47- 0 Mut3; R68 Rep3; R63 Xi; R38 N; R50/53



- 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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