

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Decan-1-ol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -  
Other names 1-Decanol; decanesulphonic acid; 1-DECANESULFONIC ACID

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.  
Uses advised against no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Baishun Biotechnology Co., Ltd  
Address No. 26, Lane 918, Lianye Road, Zhelin Town, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
Telephone +86-21-37581181

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-21-37581181  
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 3

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning  
Hazard statement(s) H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects  
Precautionary statement(s)

<b>Prevention</b>	P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P273 Avoid release to the environment.
<b>Response</b>	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>Storage</b>	none
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Decan-1-ol	Decan-1-ol	112-30-1	203-956-9	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Direct contact can produce eye irritation; low general toxicity. (USCG, 1999)

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Higher alcohols (&3 carbons) and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 127 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. (ERG, 2016)

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Cover the spilled material with inert absorbent. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Cover the spilled material with inert absorbent. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulation... Keep in suitable closed containers for disposal.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants, acid anhydrides and acid chlorides. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Store under lock and key in ventilated room, secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Store in a cool, dry area away from any heat or ignition source.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: 66 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 10 ppm; peak limitation category: I(1); pregnancy risk group: C

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Sweet odor
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	6 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	444.5 °F. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 atm.
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	Flammability limits = 0.7 to 5.5 vol%
<b>Flash point</b>	107 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 101.5 kPa.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Ca. 254 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 101.5 kPa.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = Ca. 15.81. Temperature:20°C.;kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = Ca. 8.47. Temperature:40°C.
<b>Solubility</b>	In water, 37 mg/L at 25 deg C
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow = 4.5. Temperature:25 °C.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	< 5 Pa. Temperature:Ca. 20 °C.;15 Pa. Temperature:Ca. 50 °C.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	0.83 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	4.5 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces irritating fumes. Reacts violently with acid anhydrides, acid chlorides and strong oxidants.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in mildly acidic & alkaline solutions

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible when exposed to heat or flame...DECYL ALCOHOL attacks plastics. REF [Handling Chemicals Safely, 1980. p. 236]. Acetyl bromide reacts violently with alcohols

or water, [Merck 11th ed., 1989]. Mixtures of alcohols with concentrated sulfuric acid and strong hydrogen peroxide can cause explosions. Example: An explosion will occur if dimethylbenzylcarbinol is added to 90% hydrogen peroxide then acidified with concentrated sulfuric acid. Mixtures of ethyl alcohol with concentrated hydrogen peroxide form powerful explosives. Mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid, [Chem. Eng. News 45(43):73(1967); J. Org. Chem. 28:1893(1963)]. Alkyl hypochlorites are violently explosive. They are readily obtained by reacting hypochlorous acid and alcohols either in aqueous solution or mixed aqueous-carbon tetrachloride solutions. Chlorine plus alcohols would similarly yield alkyl hypochlorites. They decompose in the cold and explode on exposure to sunlight or heat. Tertiary hypochlorites are less unstable than secondary or primary hypochlorites, [NFPA 491 M, 1991]. Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence, [Wischmeyer(1969)].

#### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

#### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

Reacts violently with acid anhydrides, acid chlorides and strong oxidants.

#### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

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### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 - rat (female) - > 5 000 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 5 000 mg/kg bw.

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

#### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

#### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

#### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

#### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

#### **STOT-single exposure**

The substance is irritating to the eyes and skin. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system at high levels.

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

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### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Salmo gairdneri* (rainbow trout, new name *Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and *Lepomis macrochirus* (bluegill) - > 4.2 - 5.6 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 - *Nitocra spinipes* - 3.1 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Green algae - 1.5 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC0 - *Pseudomonas putida* - 10 000 mg/L - 30 min.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: A 5-day theoretical BOD of 36.3% was observed for 1-decanol in a standard BOD dilution test using a mixed microbial inoculum(1-2). Using a Warburg respirometer technique and various activated sludge inoculum, respective 6-hr, 12-hr and 24-hr theoretical BODs of 0.9, 9.2 and 29.3% were observed(3). In an aerobic screening test using a sewage inoculum, a first-order biodegradation rate of  $7.1 \times 10^{-3}$ /hr was observed(4) which corresponds to a half-life of about 4 days(SRC). 1-Decanol was found to be readily biodegraded(5).

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 20 was calculated in fish for 1-decanol(SRC), using a log Kow of 4.57(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

The log Koc of 1-decanol has been reported as 2.59(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this log Koc value suggests that 1-decanol is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

## 13.1 Disposal methods

### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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# SECTION 14: Transport information

## 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3082 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3082 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3082 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY  
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,  
LIQUID, N.O.S. (For  
reference only, please check.)

IMDG:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY  
HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,  
N.O.S. (For reference only,  
please check.)

IATA:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY  
HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,  
N.O.S. (For reference only,  
please check.)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Decan-1-ol	Decan-1-ol	112-30-1	203-956-9
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

Revision Date July 15, 2019

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisis.com](mailto:sds@xixisis.com)**

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