

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: 1,2,3-Tri-n-Octanoylglycerol

CAS No. : 538-23-8

Brand: Macklin

Company: Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co.,Ltd.

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

HEALTH HAZARDS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms or hazard symbols

Signal word

No signal word

Hazard statements

none

Precautionary statements

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name

Glycerol trioctanoate

Components:1,2,3-Tri-n-Octanoylglycerol

CAS No.:538-23-8

Chemical Formula:C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: This compound may cause mild skin and eye irritation. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: When heated to decomposition this compound produces acrolein and emits acrid smoke, irritating fumes and toxic fumes of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. (NTP, 1992)

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. Esters and related compounds

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1

Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

5.2

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

6.2

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

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.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Odorless viscous clear colorless to amber-brown liquid. (NTP, 1992)

Colour

Clear, colorless to amber liquid

Odour

no data available

Melting point/freezing point

10°C(lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

234°C/1mmHg(lit.)

Flammability

no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

no data available

Flash point

225°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition temperature

no data available

Decomposition temperature

no data available

pH

no data available

Kinematic viscosity

no data available

Solubility

less than 1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

log Kow = 9.20 (est)

Vapour pressure

3 mm Hg at 77° F ; 13 mm Hg at 122° F (NTP, 1992)

Density and/or relative density

0.956 g/mL at 20°C(lit.)

Relative vapour density

no data available

Particle characteristics

no data available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1

Reactivity

no data available

10.2

Chemical stability

no data available

10.3

Possibility of hazardous reactions

TRICAPRYLIN is an ester. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. This chemical is incompatible with strong oxidizers. (NTP, 1992).

10.4

Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5

Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6

Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat (male) oral 34.2 g/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

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

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Oxidation was measured using activated sludge in a Warburg constant temperature respirometer with an tricaprylin concentration of 500 mg/L; glycerides in which the acid portion was

from three to eight carbon atoms in length were readily oxidized by the sludge. The oxygen uptake of tricaprylin was approximately 200 mg/L after 24 hours(1).

#### 12.3

##### Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 280 was calculated in fish for tricaprylin(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 9.20(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

#### 12.4

##### Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of tricaprylin can be estimated to be  $2.3 \times 10^6$ (SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that tricaprylin is expected to be immobile in soil.

#### 12.5

##### Other adverse effects

no data available

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 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.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### 14.1

##### UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.2

##### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.3

##### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.4

##### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (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

## 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

Glycerol trioctanoate

Glycerol trioctanoate

538-23-8

208-686-5

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.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS was prepared sincerely on the basis of the information we could obtained, however, any warranty shall not be given regarding the data contained and the assessment of hazards and toxicity. Prior to use, please investigate not only the hazards and toxicity information but also the laws and regulations of the organization, area and country where the products are to be used, which shall be given the first priority. The products are supposed to be used promptly after purchase in consideration of safety. Some new information or amendments may be added afterwards. If the products are to be used far behind the expected time of use or you have any questions, please feel free to contact us. The stated cautions are for normal handling only. In case of special handling, sufficient care should be taken, in addition to the safety measures suitable for the situation. All chemical products should be treated with the recognition of "having unknown hazards and toxicity", which differ greatly depending on the conditions and handling when in use and/or the conditions and duration of storage. The products must be handled only by those who are familiar with specialized knowledge and have experience or under the guidance of those specialists throughout use from opening to storage and disposal. Safe usage conditions shall be set up on each user's own responsibility.