#### **ChemicalBook**

# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

# 1-Nonanal

Revision Date: 2024-03-30 Revision Number: 1

# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### **Product identifier**

 Product name
 : 1-Nonanal

 CBnumber
 : CB2667328

 CAS
 : 124-19-6

 EINECS Number
 : 204-688-5

Synonyms : Nonanal,1-Nonanal

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against : none

## **Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook

Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing

Telephone : 400-158-6606

# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### Label elements

# Pictogram(s)

Signal word Warning

# Hazard statement(s)

H227 Combustible liquid

H315 Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

# Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P405 Store locked up.

#### Prevention

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response

none

#### Storage

none

#### **Disposal**

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.

#### Other hazards

no data available

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### **Substance**

Product name : 1-Nonanal

Synonyms : Nonanal,1-Nonanal

CAS : 124-19-6
EC number : 204-688-5
MF : C9H18O
MW : 142.24

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

## **Description of 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.

#### Following skin contact

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

Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### 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.

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: This compound will cause skin and eye irritation; it is a strong irritant. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: Local irritant. (NTP, 1992)

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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. Aldehydes and Related Compounds

# SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

## **Extinguishing media**

Advice for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

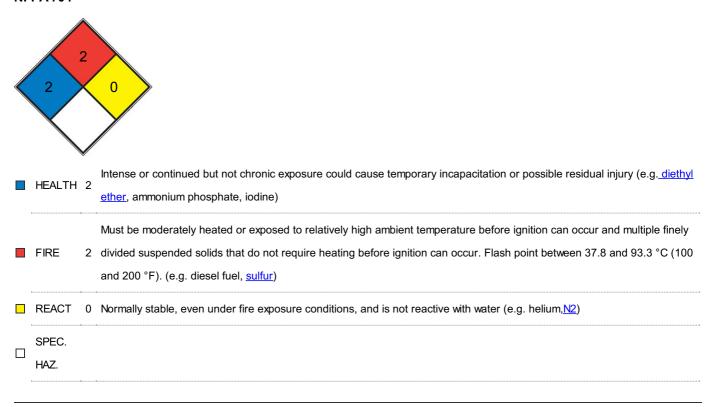
#### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

This compound is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

#### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## **NFPA 704**



# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

# 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.

#### **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.

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES. 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. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.; Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.; 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 regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

# SECTION 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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Control parameters**

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

# **Exposure controls**

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

## Individual protection measures

#### 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

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

# Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Clear colorless to light yellow
Odour	Orange-rose odor
Melting point/freezing point	240°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	192°C(lit.)
boiling range	
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion	no data available
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	71°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Chloroform (Slightly), Ethyl Acetate (Slightly)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 3.27 (est)
Vapour pressure	~0.26 mm Hg ( 25 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.827
Relative vapour density	0.827
Particle characteristics	no data available

# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

## Reactivity

Sensitive to air. Insoluble in water.

# **Chemical stability**

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. Contains the following stabiliser(s): alpha-Tocopherol (>=0 - <=0.1 %)

# Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible liquid.NONANAL is an aldehyde. Aldehydes are frequently involved in self-condensation or polymerization reactions. These reactions are exothermic; they are often catalyzed by acid. Aldehydes are readily oxidized to give carboxylic acids. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitrides, and strong reducing agents. Aldehydes can react with air to give first peroxo acids, and ultimately carboxylic acids. These autoxidation reactions are activated by light, catalyzed by salts of transition metals, and are autocatalytic (catalyzed by the products of the reaction). The addition of stabilizers (antioxidants) to shipments of aldehydes retards autoxidation. Polymerizes readily with sulfuric acid and oxidized to nonanoic acid. (NTP, 1992)

#### Conditions to avoid

no data available

## Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents, Strong reducing agents, Strong bases

# Hazardous decomposition products

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

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral >5,000 mL/kg bw from table
- Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation >0.46 mg/L but <3.8 mg/L/4 hr Nonanoic acid, 97%
- 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

# SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Toxicity** 

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) age 26-34 day juvenile; Conditions: continuous flow-through system;

Concentration: 5.52 mg/L for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Nonanal, present at 100 mg/L, reached 32% of its theoretical BOD after 28 days using an activated sludge inoculum 100 mg/L at 22 deg C(1). At 30 mg/L, nonanal reached 84% of its theoretical BOD after 28 days at 25 deg C (OECD Guideline No. 302C. Inherent OECD Test)(1). The first set of results indicate that nonanal, when present at 100 mg/L at 22 deg C, is not expected to biodegrade rapidly. However, when nonanal is present at a concentration of 30 mg/L at 25 deg C, the compound is expected to biodegrade rapidly. In Warburg respirometer tests using activated sludge from 3 treatment plants (2500 mg/L sludge solids), 500 mg/L test compound, and incubated 24 hr at 20 deg C, nonanal exhibited 8.4, 13.5, and 21.1 percent theoretical BODs after 6, 12, and 24 hours respectively(2). Nonanal, present at 100 mg/L,

reached 44% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(3).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 67 was calculated in fish for nonanal(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.27(1) and a regression-derived equation(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of nonanal can be estimated to be 40(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that nonanal is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

**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.)

#### **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.)

## 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.)

#### 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.)

#### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

## Special precautions for user

no data available

# Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

**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.

**PICCS** 

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

**IECSC** 

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed

# SECTION 16: Other information

#### 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

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemlDplus, 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/

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