

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 1-Decanol

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number 112-30-1

Other names 1-Decanol

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 Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

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Telephone +86-2087066781

1.5 Emergency phone number

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2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

Low-risk substances usually cause only mild irritation or discomfort. Under normal handling conditions, they are unlikely to pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. However, basic safety precautions must be followed.

2.2 GHS Classification

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation : Category 3

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)**Signal word**

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention**P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.**Response**P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P304+P340 IF INHALED, Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.**Storage**P405 Store locked up.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

The physical and chemical hazards are low, and they are non-flammable, non-explosive, and non-corrosive. Some substances may be slightly flammable or irritating, but the risk is low.

2.5 Health hazards

May cause mild skin or eye irritation, such as redness and itching. Inhalation or ingestion of small amounts may cause temporary discomfort, but no serious or long-term health effects. No special medical treatment is generally required.

2.6 Environmental hazards

It has a low impact on the environment and is only slightly toxic to aquatic organisms and terrestrial ecosystems. Under normal disposal conditions, it will not cause significant environmental pollution and is highly biodegradable.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
1-Decanol	1-Decanol	112-30-1	253-173-1	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and rinse the contact area with clean water; if symptoms are mild (such as skin redness, eye stinging), rest and observe; if symptoms persist or worsen, seek medical attention and carry the material SDS

4.2 If inhaled

Move to a ventilated place and breathe fresh air deeply; if a mild cough occurs, drink plenty of warm water to relieve it, no special treatment is required

4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with running water for 5-10 minutes. If itching occurs, apply anti-allergic ointment; avoid scratching

4.4 In case of eye contact

Rinse with clean water for 5 minutes and apply artificial tears; if discomfort persists, go to an ophthalmologist for treatment.

4.5 If swallowed

If a small amount is accidentally ingested (such as a mild irritant), drink plenty of water to promote excretion; seek medical attention if nausea occurs, and do not induce vomiting on your own.

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Mild redness and itching of the skin, brief stinging of the eyes, and a mild cough; no long-term health effects.

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers need to wear ordinary gloves and goggles; no special heavy equipment is required, and they can just wash their hands after contact.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform your doctor of the substance type (e.g., mild irritant, aquatic hazard); treat symptomatically (e.g., anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory); no special treatment is required.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Mild irritants: No special contraindications, avoid using fire extinguishing agents that are incompatible with the substance (such as using alkali when encountering acid); Aquatic hazardous substances: Avoid using fire extinguishing agents that pollute water bodies (such as phosphorus-containing foam)

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

The risk of combustion is low, mostly small local fires that are not easy to spread; some substances release slightly irritating gases (such as acetic acid) when burned, which have little impact on health; if the wastewater from fire extinguishing of aquatic hazardous substances enters the water body, it may harm aquatic life.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Carbon dioxide, water vapor, slightly irritating gases (such as sulfur dioxide, acetic acid vapor).

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

For small areas: use dry powder/water to extinguish the fire (if compatible), and use wet cleaning for dust (to prevent dust); for large areas: use foam/water to extinguish the fire, and collect the fire extinguishing wastewater at the same time (to prevent water pollution); after extinguishing the fire, ventilate to dilute the residual gas.

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear anti-static work clothes, nitrile gloves, and goggles; wear a dust mask when working with dust; no special heavy equipment is required, and maintain good ventilation during operation.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear anti-static work clothes, nitrile chemical-resistant gloves, and goggles; wear a dust mask or half mask when dealing with dust/volatile substances.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Isolate the contaminated area within 5 meters; do not allow the leaked material to enter the soil/water body; ventilate/neutralize small leaks and notify the environmental protection department for large leaks.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Liquids are collected in plastic containers; solids are placed in sealed bags using spark-free tools; dust is collected using wet sweeping.

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with adsorption material and dispose of as hazardous waste; Large leakage: transfer to storage tank with compatible pump; After cleaning, rinse the ground with clean water.

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

5-meter isolation area + signage; ventilation (ordinary fan); isolation belt to prevent spread to public areas.

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: Seal with sealant/tape; Serious leaks: Move to a safe area, handle professionally, and discard the container according to regulations.

6.7 Special considerations

Operators must understand the hazards of substances and first aid; protective equipment must be cleaned and stored; and the handling process must be recorded.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a normally ventilated warehouse (natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation, air changes ? 2 times/hour); the container should be ordinary plastic or glass (such as polyethylene bottles, glass bottles) with a sealed lid; the warehouse floor should be ordinary cement with no special anti-corrosion requirements; equipped with basic fire-fighting equipment (such as fire extinguishers, fire sand).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store materials by category (e.g. liquids and solids separated) to avoid confusion; clearly mark the substance name and H code on container labels; check containers for damage monthly and clean up minor leaks immediately; eating and drinking are prohibited in the warehouse, and hands must be washed after work.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 4 (lowest): Metal containers do not require additional VCI protection and can be stored normally. The humidity in the warehouse is ?70%, which prevents slight rust on ordinary metals without affecting their use. For long-term storage (over 6 months), the dust on the surface of the container needs to be wiped off.

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

10-35?, store at room temperature; avoid extreme temperatures (below -5? or above 40?); deliquescent substances (such as certain salts) should be stored in a dry place with a desiccant (such as silica gel) and replaced regularly (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2

Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to slightly irritating dust (such as talcum powder) or vapor (such as acetic acid), wear an ordinary dust mask; a respirator is not necessary when ventilation is good.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For dust, choose Type P1 filter cotton; for slight organic vapor, choose Type A1 filter cartridge; no composite filtration is required, basic protection is sufficient.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear ordinary impact-resistant goggles with resin lenses. Wear protective glasses when handling liquids to avoid splashing.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear ordinary work clothes (cotton or chemical fiber) and wear a waterproof apron when handling liquids to prevent clothes from getting wet.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear nitrile or latex gloves with a thickness of 0.2mm and replace them promptly after use to avoid damage.

8.6 Hygiene measures

Wash your hands with soap and running water after work. If your skin becomes red or itchy, apply moisturizer. Do not rub your eyes with your hands. Wash your clothes normally; no special disinfection requirements are required.

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Amber liquid.
Colour	Colorless to water-white liquid
Odour	Sweet odor
Melting point/freezing point	150°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	231°C(lit.)
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Flammability limits = 0.7 to 5.5 vol%
Flash point	82°C
Auto-ignition temperature	287.78°C
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	10.9 mPa.s at 25°C
Solubility	In water:insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= 4.57
Vapour pressure	1 mm Hg (70 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.829g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density	4.5 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

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.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 4,720 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

no data available

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) weight 0.12 g; Conditions: flow-through bioassay, water hardness 45.5 mg/L calcium carbonate, temp: 25 + or - 1°C, pH 7.5, dissolved oxygen >60% of saturation; Concentration: 2.4 mg/L for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) age <24 hr; Conditions: static; Concentration: 6.5 ppm for 48 hr (95% confidence limit: 4.8-8.9 ppm); Effect: intoxication, immobilization /99.3% AI formulation

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

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 7.1×10^{-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

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

It can be disposed of as ordinary industrial waste or recycled by a qualified unit. Liquid substances can be neutralized to a neutral pH before discharge (subject to compliance with local environmental protection standards). Solid substances can be safely landfilled or incinerated. After cleaning, the container can be recycled as ordinary waste.

13.2 Precautions

Before disposal, the characteristics of the substance must be confirmed to avoid misjudging the risk level. Mildly irritating substances must be strictly separated from food-grade waste. The disposal process must comply with local environmental regulations. Small amounts of residue can be rinsed with water, and the rinse water must be treated. Records of the amount and destination of disposal must be kept for at least three years.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3082

IMDG: UN3082

IATA: UN3082

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID:
ENVIRONMENTALLY
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,
LIQUID, N.O.S.

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,
LIQUID, N.O.S.

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,
LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9

IMDG: 9

IATA: 9

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III

IMDG: III

IATA: III

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
1-Decanol	1-Decanol	112-30-1	253-173-1
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

16: Other information

Information on revision

SDS Creation Date July 1, 2025

SDS Revision Date July 1, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- 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%

SDS 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>
- 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 Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to sales@MolBest.com

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