

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Aug 12, 2017

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1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name linoleic acid

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names cis,cis-9,12-octadecadienoic acid

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only. Surfactants

Uses advised against no data available

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.

Signal word No signal word.

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary
statement(s)

Prevention none

Response	none
Storage	none
Disposal	none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
linoleic acid	linoleic acid	60-33-3	none	100%

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include mild irritation of the eyes, skin and mucous membranes, nausea and vomiting.
ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is a mild irritant.

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

/SRP:/ Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist respirations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary Monitor for shock and treat if necessary For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) during transport Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Activated charcoal is not effective Do not attempt to neutralize because of exothermic reaction. Cover skin burns with dry, sterile dressings after decontamination /Organic acids and related compounds/

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

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

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available. It is probably combustible.

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

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe

areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage in ester form is recommended.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

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

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye

protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. 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

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	colourless or light yellow liquid
Colour	Colorless oil
Odour	no data available
Melting point/ freezing point	-5°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	229-230°C/16mmHg(lit.)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	>113°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water:INSOLUBLE

Partition coefficient n- log Kow = 7.05
octanol/water (log
value)
Vapour pressure 8.68X10-7 mm Hg at 25°C
Density and/or relative 0.902g/mL at 25°C (lit.)
density
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

Easily oxidized by air.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible LINOLEIC ACID reacts to neutralize bases. May react vigorously with oxidizing agents. May react exothermically with reducing agents to release hydrogen gas.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- 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: In Warburg tests using an unacclimated activated sludge inoculum, linoleic acid, present as the sodium salt, was observed to biodegrade with half-lives of 30, 20, and 13 hours at 20, 25, and 30°C, respectively(1). Linoleic acid,

present at a concentration of 500 mg/L, reached 9.3, 14.6, and 24.2% of its theoretical BOD after 6, 12, and 24 hours, respectively(2). Linoleic acid was readily oxidized by three sludges obtained from treatment plants located near Columbus, OH(3). The average concentration of linoleic acid in the primary influent, 4.3 ppm, was reduced to an average of 0.44 ppm in the final effluent of an oxygen activated sludge treatment system(4). Linoleic acid, present at an average concentration of 0.75 ppm in the primary influent of an oxygen activated sludge treatment system was reduced to an average concentration of 0.08 ppm in the effluent(4). An activated sludge treatment system reduced the average linoleic acid influent concentration of 0.84 ppm to <0.02 ppm in the effluent(4). Linoleic acid, present at 100 mg/L, reached 80-100% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test which classified the compound as readily biodegradable(5).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 56 was calculated in fish for linoleic acid(SRC), using a log Kow of 7.05(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC), although it occurs in bile samples of fish at concentrations ranging from <1 to 520 ug/g(4).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of linoleic acid can be estimated to be 1.2×10^4 (SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that undissociated linoleic acid is expected to be immobile mobility in soil. The pKa of linoleic acid is 4.77(3), indicating that this compound will exist primarily in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(4).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods.

IMDG: Not dangerous goods.

IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: unknown

IMDG: unknown

IATA: unknown

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods.

IMDG: Not dangerous goods.

IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods.

IMDG: Not dangerous goods.

IATA: Not dangerous goods.

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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

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
linoleic acid	linoleic acid	60-33-3	none
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.

16. Other information

Information on revision

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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>
- 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/>

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