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

1.1. Product identifier

Identification of the substance/preparation

Pelargonic acid

Chemical Name
Nonanoic acid

CAS-No
112-05-0

EC No.
203-931-2

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance / Preparation
Intermediate.

Uses advised against
None

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company/Undertaking Identification
OXEA Corporation
1505 West LBJ Freeway, Suite 400
Dallas, TX 75234
USA

Product Information
Product Stewardship
FAX: +49 (0)208 693 2053
email: psq@oxea-chemicals.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number
+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (UK) available 24/7
in USA, call 800 424 9300
outside USA, call +1.703.527.3887, collect calls accepted available 24/7***

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Europe

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

This substance is classified based on Directive 1272/2008/EC and its amendments (CLP Regulation)

Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2, H315
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2, H319
Environmental hazard Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

Additional information
For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements see SECTION 16.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pelargonic acid
10560

2.2. Label elements
Labelling according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC and its amendments (CLP Regulation).

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332 + P313: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

2.3. Other hazards
Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming

PBT and vPvB assessment
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT), nor very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

USA

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
This substance is classified in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200 (GHS-US classification).***

- Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2, H315
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A, H319
- Environmental hazard Aquatic Acute 3; H402

OSHA Specified Hazards
Not applicable.

2.2. Label elements
Labeling according to §1910.1200 (GHS-US labeling).

Hazard symbol(s)
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pelargonic acid
10560

Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H402: Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statements

Prevention
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Disposal
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS-No</th>
<th>REACH-No</th>
<th>1272/2008/EC</th>
<th>Concentration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pelargonic acid</td>
<td>112-05-0</td>
<td>01-2119529247-37</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412</td>
<td>&gt; 95,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation
Keep at rest. Aerate with fresh air. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Eyes
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Immediate medical attention is required.
### Skin
Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

### Ingestion
Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

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

**Main symptoms**
- cough, headache, nausea, shortness of breath.

**Special hazard**
- Lung irritation, Lung oedema.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**General advice**
- Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately and dispose of safely. First aider needs to protect himself.
- Treat symptomatically. If ingested, flush stomach and compensate acidosis.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media**
- foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2), water spray

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**
- Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Under conditions giving incomplete combustion, hazardous gases produced may consist of:
- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO2)

Combustion gases of organic materials must in principle be graded as inhalation poisons.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors
- Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

**Special protective equipment for firefighters**
- Fire fighter protection should include a self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH-approved or EN 133) and full fire-fighting turn out gear.

**Precautions for firefighting**
- Keep people away from and upwind of fire. Cool containers / tanks with water spray. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Water run-off can cause environmental damage.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel: For personal protective equipment see section 8. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
For emergency responders: Personal protection see section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage. Do not discharge product into the aquatic environment without pretreatment (biological treatment plant). Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Methods for containment
Stop the flow of material, if possible without risk. Dike spilled material, where this is possible.

Methods for cleaning up
Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. If liquid has been spilt in large quantities clean up promptly by scoop or vacuum. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours).

6.4. Reference to other sections
For personal protective equipment see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Advice on safe handling
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Hygiene measures
When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Advice on the protection of the environment
See Section 8: Environmental exposure controls.

Incompatible products
bases
amines
strong oxidizing agents
reducing agents

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Advice on protection against fire and explosion
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). In case of fire, emergency cooling with water spray should be available. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming.

Technical measures/Storage conditions
Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Handle and open container with care. Keep at temperatures between 16 and 40 °C (60 and 104 °F).

Temperature class
T2

7.3. Specific end use(s)

- Distribution of substance
- Formulation
- cleaning agent
- Lubricants and lubricant additives
- Intermediate
- laboratory chemicals
- Industrial processing of articles

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits European Union
No exposure limits established.

Exposure limits Germany
No exposure limits established.

Exposure limits United States of America
No exposure limits established.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate Engineering controls
General or dilution ventilation is frequently insufficient as the sole means of controlling employee exposure. Local ventilation is usually preferred. Explosion-proof equipment (for example fans, switches, and grounded ducts) should be used in mechanical ventilation systems.

Personal protective equipment

General industrial hygiene practice
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Hygiene measures
When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Eye protection
Tightly fitting safety goggles. In addition to goggles, wear a face shield if there is a reasonable chance for splash to the face.

Hand protection
Wear protective gloves. Recommendations are listed below. Other protective material may be used, depending on
the situation, if adequate degradation and permeation data is available. If other chemicals are used in conjunction
with this chemical, material selection should be based on protection for all chemicals present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable material</th>
<th>nitrile rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>according to EN 374: level 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glove thickness</td>
<td>approx 0,55 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break through time</td>
<td>&gt; 480 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable material</th>
<th>polyvinylchloride / nitrile rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>according to EN 374: level 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glove thickness</td>
<td>approx 0,9 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break through time</td>
<td>&gt; 480 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin and body protection**

Impervious clothing. Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

**Respiratory protection**

Respirator with filter for organic vapour. Use the indicated respiratory protection if the occupational exposure limit
is exceeded and/or in case of product release (dust). Equipment should conform to NIOSH, EN or other applicable
national standards.

**Environmental exposure controls**

If possible use in closed systems. If leakage can not be prevented, the substance needs to be suck off at the
emersion point, if possible without danger. Observe the exposure limits, clean exhaust air if needed. If recycling is
not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Inform the responsible authorities in case of
leakage into the atmosphere, or of entry into waterways, soil or drains.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Appearance</strong></th>
<th>liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colour</strong></td>
<td>colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>4,4 (0,1 g/l in water @ 25 °C (77 °F)) DIN 19268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point/range</strong></td>
<td>13 °C (Pour point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boiling point/range</strong></td>
<td>245 °C @ 1013 hPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>137 °C @ 1013 hPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Method</strong></td>
<td>ISO 2719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation rate</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability (solid, gas)</strong></td>
<td>Does not apply, the substance is a liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower explosion limit</strong></td>
<td>0,8 Vol %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper explosion limit</strong></td>
<td>9,0 Vol %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vapour pressure</strong></th>
<th><strong>Values [hPa]</strong></th>
<th><strong>Values [kPa]</strong></th>
<th><strong>Values [atm]</strong></th>
<th><strong>@ °C</strong></th>
<th><strong>@ °F</strong></th>
<th><strong>Method</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,001</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>DIN EN 13016-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,6</td>
<td>0,46</td>
<td>0,005</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>DIN EN 13016-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vapour density</strong></th>
<th>5,5 (Air = 1) @ 20 °C (68 °F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Relative density**
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pelargonic acid
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Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>0.905</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>@ °C</td>
<td>@ °F</td>
<td>Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,3 g/l @ 20 °C, in water, OECD 105</td>
<td>DIN 51757</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log Pow</td>
<td>3.4 (measured), OECD 117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
<td>355 °C @ 1013 hPa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>266 °C @ 1013 hPa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>8,1 mPa*s @ 20 °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>Does not apply, substance is not oxidising. There are no chemical groups associated with oxidizing properties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Does not apply, substance is not explosive. There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight | 158,23 |
Molecular formula | C9 H18 O2 |
Refractive index | 1,433 @ 20 °C |
Surface tension | 31,7 mN/m (0,27 g/l @ 20°C (68°F)), OECD 115 |

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The reactivity of the product corresponds to the typical reactivity shown by the substance group as described in any textbook on organic chemistry.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flame and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

bases, amines, strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure | Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pelargonic acid
10560

Acute toxicity

Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routes of Exposure</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>rat, male/female</td>
<td>OECD 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD0</td>
<td>2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>rat, male/female</td>
<td>OECD 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>rat, male/female</td>
<td>OECD 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>LD0</td>
<td>2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>rat, male/female</td>
<td>OECD 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalative</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>&gt;5997 mg/l</td>
<td>rat, male/female</td>
<td>OECD 403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

Assessment

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
Acute oral toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity
Acute inhalation toxicity
STOT SE

Irritation and corrosion

Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Organ Effects</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>irritating</td>
<td>OECD 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>irritating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

Assessment

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2

Sensitization

Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Organ Effects</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>guinea pig</td>
<td>not sensitizing</td>
<td>OECD 406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>not sensitizing</td>
<td>OECD 429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

Assessment

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
Skin sensitization
For respiratory sensitization, no data are available

Subacute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity

Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subacute toxicity</td>
<td>NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg/d (28d)</td>
<td>rat, male/female</td>
<td>Oral Systemic toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subchronic toxicity</td>
<td>NOAEL: 5074 mg/kg/d (90d)</td>
<td>rat</td>
<td>OECD 408 Oral Systemic toxicity read across</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

Assessment

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
STOT RE

Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive toxicity
## Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salmonella typhimurium</td>
<td>negative (with metabolic activation)</td>
<td>OECD 471 (Ames)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>negative (without metabolic activation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>human lymphocytes</td>
<td>negative (with metabolic activation)</td>
<td>OECD 473 (Chromosomal Aberration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>negative (without metabolic activation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>NOAEL 1500 mg/kg/d</td>
<td>rat</td>
<td></td>
<td>OECD 414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal toxicity, Fetal toxicity, Teratogenicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>NOAEL 425 mg/kg/d</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td></td>
<td>OECD 414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal toxicity, Developmental toxicity, Teratogenicity read across</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxicity</td>
<td>NOAEL 4700 mg/kg/d</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>OECD 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read across</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>mouse lymphoma cells</td>
<td>negative (without metabolic activation)</td>
<td>OECD 476 (Mammalian Gene Mutation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

**CMR Classification**
The available data on CMR properties are summarized in the table above. They do not indicate a classification into categories 1A or 1B.

**Evaluation**
In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects
Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility

### Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

**Main symptoms**
cough, headache, nausea, shortness of breath.

**Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single exposure**
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
STOT SE

**Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated exposure**
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
STOT RE

**Aspiration toxicity**
Due to the viscosity, this product does not present an aspiration hazard

**Note**
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Further details on substance data can be found in the registration dossier under the following link:

### SECTION 12: Ecological information
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pelargonic acid
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Version / Revision 3.01

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity
Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)</td>
<td>96h</td>
<td>LC50: 104 mg/l</td>
<td>OECD 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphnia magna (Water flea)</td>
<td>48h</td>
<td>EC50: 96 mg/l</td>
<td>EPA OPP 72-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>72h</td>
<td>EC50: 60 mg/l (Growth rate)</td>
<td>read across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activated sludge (domestic)</td>
<td>28 d</td>
<td>NOEC: &gt;= 14 mg/l</td>
<td>OECD 301B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long term toxicity
Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxicity</td>
<td>Daphnia magna (Water flea)</td>
<td>NOEC: 18 mg/l (21d)</td>
<td>OECD 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxicity</td>
<td>Daphnia magna (Water flea)</td>
<td>EC50: 47 mg/l/21d</td>
<td>OECD 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic toxicity</td>
<td>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>NOAEC: 29 mg/l (3d)</td>
<td>Growth rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read across</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

Biodegradation
68 - 75 % (28 d), activated sludge (domestic), aerobic, non-adapted, OECD 301 B.

Abiotic Degradation
Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrolysis</td>
<td>not expected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photolysis</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log Pow</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>measured, OECD 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCF</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>calculated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.4. Mobility in soil

Pelargonic acid (112-05-0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface tension</td>
<td>31,7 mN/m (0,27 g/l @ 20°C (68°F))</td>
<td>OECD 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adsorption/Desorption</td>
<td>log Koc: 2,02 @ pH 7 calculated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution to environmental compartments</td>
<td>no data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0
PBT and vPvB assessment
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT), nor very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

12.6. Other adverse effects

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0
No data available

Note
Avoid release to the environment.***

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product Information
Disposal required in compliance with all waste management related state and local regulations. The choice of the appropriate method of disposal depends on the product composition by the time of disposal as well as the local statutes and possibilities for disposal.
Hazardous waste according to European Waste Catalogue (EWC)

Uncleaned empty packaging
Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing may be taken for reuse.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Section 14.1 - 14.6

ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR
Not restricted

IMDG
Not restricted

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Nonanoic acid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ship type</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution category</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADR/RID
Not restricted

SECTION 15: Regulatory information
15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

Classification

Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

Hazard pictograms

GHS07 Exclamation mark

Signal word

Warning***

Hazard statements

H315, H319, H412

DI 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)

Category

not subject

DI 1999/13/EC (VOC Guideline)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0</td>
<td>regulated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Inventories

Pelargonic acid, CAS: 112-05-0

AICS (AU)***
DSL (CA)***
IECSC (CN)***
EC-No. 2039312 (EU)***
ENCS (2)-608 (JP)***
ISHL (2)-608 (JP)***
KECI KE-26163 (KR)***
INSQ (MX)***
PICCS (PH)***
TSCA (US)***
NZIoC (NZ)***
TCSI (TW)***

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3

H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Abbreviations

A table of terms and abbreviations can be found under the following link:

Training advice

For effective first-aid, special training / education is needed.

Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet
Information contained in this safety data sheet is based on Oxea owned data and public sources deemed valid or acceptable. The absence of data elements required by OSHA, ANSI or Annex II, Regulation 1907/2006/EC indicates, that no data meeting these requirements is available.

Further information for the safety data sheet
Changes against the previous version are marked by ***. Observe national and local legal requirements. For more information, other material safety data sheets or technical data sheets please consult the Oxea homepage (www.oxea-chemicals.com).

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End of Safety Data Sheet