

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## 2-ethylhexanoic acid SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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

Product name: 2-ethylhexanoic acid

CAS: 149-57-5

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

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

Uses advised against: none

**Company Identification**

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

## GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

none

Precautionary statement(s)

### Prevention

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

### Response

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

### Storage

P405 Store locked up.

### 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 which do not result in classification

no data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Chemical name: 2-ethylhexanoic acid

Common names and synonyms: 2-ethylhexanoic acid

CAS number: 149-57-5  
EC number: 205-743-6  
Concentration: 100%

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

##### **Description of necessary first-aid measures**

###### **If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest.

###### **Following skin contact**

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

###### **Following eye contact**

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

###### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

##### **Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Material is extremely destructive to tissues of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, bronchii, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. (USCG, 1999)

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

Call for medical aid. Vapor irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause coughing or difficult breathing. If breathing stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Liquid will burn skin and eyes. If swallowed will cause nausea and vomiting. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. If in eyes, hold eyelids open, and flush with plenty of water.

#### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Combustible. Water may be ineffective on fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Extinguish with dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide.

### **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### **Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### **Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

NO open flames. 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**

Separated from strong oxidants. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Separated from strong oxidants. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

TLV: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, as TWA

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

### **Appropriate engineering controls**

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

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

#### **Eye/face protection**

Wear safety goggles.

#### **Skin protection**

Protective gloves.

#### **Respiratory protection**

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### **Thermal hazards**

no data available

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics**

Physical state:	Liquid.
Colour:	Colourless, clear.
Odour:	Mild odor
Melting point/freezing point:	-57 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	226 - 229 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Flammability:	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	Lower flammable limit: 0.8% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 6.0% by volume
Flash point:	118 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature:	310 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 8.4. Temperature:20.3°C.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 4.2. Temperature:40°C.
Solubility:	less than 1 mg/mL at 84° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Pow = 2.7. Temperature:25 °C.
Vapour pressure:	0.04 hPa. Temperature:20 °C.
Density and/or relative density:	906.7 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density:	4.98 (vs air)

Particle characteristics:

no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

The substance is a strong reducing agent. It reacts violently with oxidants. Decomposes on heating. This produces irritating fumes.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

ETHYLHEXOIC ACID is a carboxylic acid. Carboxylic acids donate hydrogen ions if a base is present to accept them. They react in this way with all bases, both organic (for example, the amines) and inorganic. Their reactions with bases, called "neutralizations", are accompanied by the evolution of substantial amounts of heat. Neutralization between an acid and a base produces water plus a salt. Carboxylic acids with six or fewer carbon atoms are freely or moderately soluble in water; those with more than six carbons are slightly soluble in water. Soluble carboxylic acid dissociate to an extent in water to yield hydrogen ions. The pH of solutions of carboxylic acids is therefore less than 7.0. Many insoluble carboxylic acids react rapidly with aqueous solutions containing a chemical base and dissolve as the neutralization generates a soluble salt. Carboxylic acids in aqueous solution and liquid or molten carboxylic acids can react with active metals to form gaseous hydrogen and a metal salt. Such reactions occur in principle for solid carboxylic acids as well, but are slow if the solid acid remains dry. Even "insoluble" carboxylic acids may absorb enough water from the air and dissolve sufficiently in it to corrode or dissolve iron, steel, and aluminum parts and containers. Carboxylic acids, like other acids, react with cyanide salts to generate gaseous hydrogen cyanide. The reaction is slower for dry, solid carboxylic acids. Insoluble carboxylic acids react with solutions of cyanides to cause the release of gaseous hydrogen cyanide. Flammable and/or toxic gases and heat are generated by the reaction of carboxylic acids with diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, and sulfides. Carboxylic acids, especially in aqueous solution, also react with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>3</sub>), dithionites (SO<sub>2</sub>), to generate flammable and/or toxic gases and heat. Their reaction with carbonates and bicarbonates generates a harmless gas (carbon dioxide) but still heat. Like other organic compounds, carboxylic acids can be oxidized by strong oxidizing agents and reduced by strong reducing agents. These reactions generate heat. A wide variety of products is possible. Like other acids, carboxylic acids may initiate polymerization reactions; like other acids, they often catalyze (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

**Incompatible materials**

The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts with oxidants.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

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

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****Acute toxicity**

Oral: LD50 - rat (female) - 2 043 mg/kg bw.

Inhalation: LCO - rat (male/female) - 0.11 mg/L air (nominal).

Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

**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**

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.

### **Aspiration hazard**

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Oryzias latipes* - > 100 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 910 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - 49.3 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10 - *Pseudomonas putida* - 71.7 mg/L - 17 h.

### **Persistence and degradability**

**AEROBIC:** Using an enrichment sediment consortium from the Pearl River, Guangzhou City, China and incubated using a shake-flask technique, 2-ethylhexanoic acid exhibited a biodegradation rate constant of  $6.3 \times 10^{-3}$  mmol/hr(1), corresponding to a half-life of approximately 5 days(SRC). Products included butanoic acid and ethanoic acid(1). A 4% decrease in the initial 2-ethylhexanoic acid concn of 5.1 mg/L was observed after 21 days incubation in an aerobic mixed bacterial culture obtained from trench leachate at a low-level radioactive waste disposal site in Maxey Flats, KY(2). A 50% decrease in the initial 2-ethylhexanoic acid concn of 59.5 mg/L was observed after 21 days incubation in an aerobic mixed bacterial culture obtained from trench leachate at a low-level radioactive waste disposal site in West Valley, NY(2). Decreases of 16 and 24% in the initial 2-ethylhexanoic acid concn of 67.8 mg/L were observed after 21 days incubation in an aerobic mixed bacterial culture and a nitrogen amended bacterial culture, respectively obtained from trench leachate at a low-level radioactive waste disposal site in West Valley, NY(2).

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for 2-ethylhexanoic acid(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.64(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).

#### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of 2-ethylhexanoic acid is estimated as 650(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.64(1)((1,SRC) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-ethylhexanoic acid is expected to have low mobility in soil. The estimated pKa of 2-ethylhexanoic acid is 4.70(4), indicating that this compound will partially exist in the anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5).

#### **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](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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