

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Decahydronaphthalene 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: Decahydronaphthalene

CAS: 91-17-8

**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

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

Flammable liquids, Category 3

Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1C  
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
H331 Toxic if inhaled  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### Precautionary statement(s)

#### Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.  
P242 Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.  
P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.  
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P391 Collect spillage.

#### **Storage**

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### **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:	Decahydronaphthalene
Common names and synonyms:	Decahydronaphthalene
CAS number:	91-17-8
EC number:	202-046-9
Concentration:	100%

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

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

#### **If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

#### **Following skin contact**

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

#### **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. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

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

Inhalation or ingestion irritates nose and throat, causes numbness, headache, vomiting; urine may become blue. Irritates eyes. Liquid de-fats skin and causes cracking and secondary infection; eczema may develop. (USCG, 1999)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline 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. Administer activated charcoal . Naphthalene and Related Compounds

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### **Suitable extinguishing media**

To fight fire use foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 130 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible / Noxious)]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors

are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. (ERG, 2016)

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

Use powder, carbon dioxide, foam. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

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

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

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

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

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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

#### **Precautions for safe handling**

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 57°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). 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

Fireproof. Separated from oxidants. Cool. Keep in the dark. Well closed. Handle and store under Nitrogen. ...Potentially explosive peroxides can form on long time storage in contact with air. Light and heat accelerate peroxide /formation/.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: 29 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 5 ppm; peak limitation category: II(2); pregnancy risk group: D

### 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 face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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

Physical state:	Decahydronaphthalene is a clear colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Flash point 134°F. Less dense than water and insoluble in water. Vapors heavier than air.
Colour:	Clear colorless liquid
Odour:	Slight odor resembling menthol; pure decalin does not smell of naphthalene
Melting point/freezing point:	-31°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	189-191°C(lit.)
Flammability:	Flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	LOWER 0.7% @ 100 DEG C; UPPER 4.9% @ 100 DEG C
Flash point:	57°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	482°F
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	1.788 cP @ 70 deg F
Solubility:	Very sol in alcohol, methanol, ether, chloroform. Miscible with propyl and isopropyl alcohol; miscible with most ketones and esters.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	4.6
Vapour pressure:	42 mm Hg ( 92 °C)
Density and/or relative density:	0.896g/mLat 25°C(lit.)

Relative vapour density:	4.76 (vs air)
Particle characteristics:	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

The substance can form explosive peroxides. On combustion, forms toxic gases. Reacts with oxidants.

### Chemical stability

On long exposure to air forms dangerous concentration of peroxide.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

MODERATE, WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME ...As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated. Saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE, may be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents like nitric acid. Charring of the hydrocarbon may occur followed by ignition of unreacted hydrocarbon and other nearby combustibles. In other settings, aliphatic saturated hydrocarbons are mostly unreactive. They are not affected by aqueous solutions of acids, alkalis, most oxidizing agents, and most reducing agents. Oxidizes readily in air to form unstable peroxides that may explode spontaneously [Bretherick, 1979 p.151-154].

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Can react with oxidizing materials.

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information



**Acute toxicity**

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 4.2 g/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 710 ppm/4 hr

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**

The substance is corrosive to the skin and eyes. The vapour is irritating to the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

### **Aspiration hazard**

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **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

### **Persistence and degradability**

Degradation in seawater by oil oxidizing micro-organisms: 13.6% breakdown after 21 days at 22 deg C in stoppered bottles containing a 1000 ppm mixture of alkanes, cycloalkanes, and aromatics

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 660 was calculated for decahydronaphthalene(SRC), using a water solubility of 0.889 mg/l(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). Over a test period of 8 weeks and using orange-red killifish (*Oryzias latipes*), BCF's of 839-2,380 at a test concn of 2.1 mg/l and 1,290-2,400 at a test concn of 0.21 mg/l were measured for the cis-isomer; BCF's of 1,170-3,050 at a test concn of 2.8 mg/l and 1,300-2,510 at a test concn of 0.28 mg/l were measured for the trans-isomer(3). According to a classification scheme(4), these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of decahydronaphthalene is estimated as 4,600(SRC), using a water solubility of 0.889 mg/l(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that decahydronaphthalene is expected to have slight 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: UN1147 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1147 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1147 (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

### **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**

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/>

### **Other Information**

Other melting points: cis-Decahydronaphthalene: -43°C, trans-Decahydronaphthalene: -30°C. Other boiling points: cis-Decahydronaphthalene: 195°C, trans-Decahydronaphthalene: 187°C. Check for peroxides prior to distillation; eliminate if found.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any