

# Zhejiang Wumei Chemical Product Co.,Ltd

## CAPRIC CAPRYLIC TRIGLYCERIDES

### Material Safety Data Sheet (GTCC)

Issue Date: 1-Jan-2008

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#### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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##### PRODUCT NAME

CAPRIC CAPRYLIC TRIGLYCERIDES

##### SYNONYMS

"octanoic / decanoic acid triglyceride", "caprylic capric triglyceride", "glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl", "glycerol, mixed triester with caprylic and capric acid", "unesterified and fractionated natural fats of chain length C8-12", "Miglyol 810 Miglyol 812 Neutral Oil", "Neobee M-5 Neobee O", "Neobee M-5 Neobee O", "Vegetable Oil 1400"

##### PRODUCT USE

Used in skin care oils and bath oils and emulsions of the type oil in water and water in oil.

##### SUPPLIER

Company: Zhejiang Wumei Chemical Product Co., Ltd

Address:

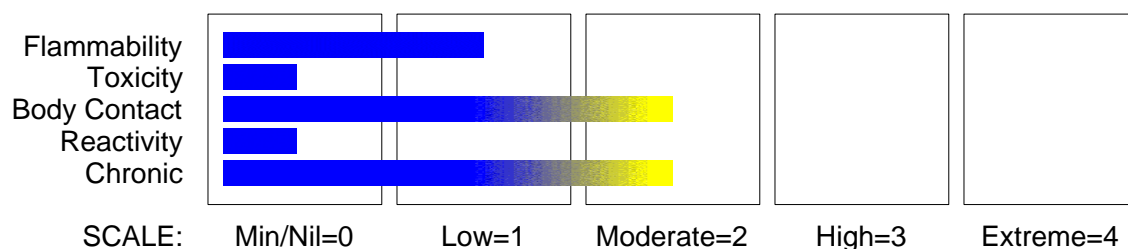
No. 23, Chengjiao West Road,

Lanxi City, Zhejiang,

China

Tel: +86-579-88230027

##### HAZARD RATINGS



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#### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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##### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

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## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/ face protection.

In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
capric caprylic triglycerides	52622-27-2	>99

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Other combustion products include:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

**HAZCHEM: None**

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Remove all ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Store below 30 deg.C.

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### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



+



+



+



+



+

+: *May be stored together*

O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*

X: *Must not be stored together*

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- caprylic/capric triglyceride:

CAS:52622- 27- 2 CAS:73398- 61- 5

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## MATERIAL DATA

vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut and similar irritant oils)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, total particulate; 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respirable particulate

The common vegetable oil mists are considered "nuisance" particulates which have little adverse effect on the lung. They do not produce toxic effects or significant organic disease when exposures are kept under reasonable control. Direct instillation of vegetable oils into rabbit lungs produces acute bronchitis whilst high oral doses are laxatives.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC

NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

#76a-p()

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

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\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Colourless to yellowish odourless oily liquid; floats on water. Low Viscosity, i.e. 27- 33 mPa.s @ 20 deg.C. Pour point <- 10 deg.C. Slowly solidifies below 5 deg. C.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: 490

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.945- 0.949

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): >230

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

The material may be. slightly discomforting if swallowed.

##### EYE

The liquid is. slightly discomforting to the eyes.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

The liquid is. non-irritating to the skin.

Not considered an irritant through normal use.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

##### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact with the material.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on

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experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides) undergo metabolism to become free fatty acids and glycerol. Animal studies show that there is no toxicity when given by mouth unless the material takes up a large proportion of energy intake.

Common side effects of treatment with HIV-I protease inhibitors (PI) include diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal discomfort, headache, weakness, fatigue and taste disturbances. Renal stones are seen occasionally. Patients receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), generally a combination of reverse transcriptase inhibitors and protease inhibitors frequently develop wasting of body fat but much increased fatty acids and cholesterol in the bloods, thus predisposing to cardiovascular disease. Disturbances in metabolism are also often seen. White and older persons seem to be more affected than other groups. PI can also lead to diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance (very commonly seen and a precursor to diabetes) or excessive production of insulin.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

## REGULATIONS

caprylic/capric triglyceride (CAS: 73398-61-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for caprylic/capric triglyceride as CAS: 52622-27-2.



# CAPRIC CAPRYLIC TRIGLYCERIDES

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

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NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 45866

Version No:3

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
caprylic/capric triglyceride	52622- 27- 2, 73398- 61- 5

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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