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Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Glyceryl trioctanoate

sc-215091

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

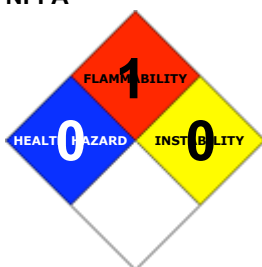
PRODUCT NAME

Glyceryl trioctanoate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
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EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C27-H50-O6, (CH₃(CH₂)₆COOCH₂)₂CHOCO(CH₂)₆CH₃, trioctanoin, "caprylic acid triglyceride", "glycerol tricaprylate", "glycerol trioctanoate", MCT, "octanoic acid, 1, 2, 3-propanetriyl ester", "octanoic acid triglyceride", "octanoin, tri-", "tricaprylic glyceride", trioctanoylglycerol, "Panacete 800", RATO

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	0	
Body Contact:	0	Min/Nil=0 Low=1
Reactivity:	1	Moderate=2 High=3
Chronic:	2	Extreme=4

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.

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■ Fatty acid esters have fairly low toxicity.

EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

■ The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may decrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

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

■ Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.

■ Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides), following ingestion, are metabolised to monoglycerides, free fatty acids and glycerol, all of which are absorbed in the intestinal mucosa and undergo further metabolism. Little or no acute, subchronic or chronic oral toxicity was seen in animal studies unless levels approached a significant percentage of calorific intake. Subcutaneous injections of tricaprylin in rats over a five-week period caused granulomatous reaction characterised by oil deposits surrounded by macrophages. Diets containing substantial levels of tributyrin produced gastric lesions in rats fed for 3-35 weeks; the irritative effect of the substance was thought to be the cause of tissue damage.

Dermal application was not associated with significant irritation in rabbit skin; ocular exposures were, at most, mildly irritating to rabbit eyes. No evidence of sensitisation or photosensitisation was seen in a guinea pig maximisation test. Most of the genotoxicity test systems were negative. Tricaprylin, trioctanoin and triolein have been used, historically, as vehicles in carcinogenicity testing of other chemicals. In one study, subcutaneous injection of tricaprylin, in newborn mice, produced more tumours in lymphoid tissue than were seen in untreated animals whereas, in another study, subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection in 4- to 6-week old female mice produced no tumours. Trioctanoin injected subcutaneously in hamster produced no tumours; when injected intraperitoneally in pregnant rats there was an increase in mammary tumours among the off-spring but similar studies in pregnant hamsters and rabbits showed no tumours in the off-spring.

The National Toxicological Program conducted a 2-year study in rats given tricaprylin by gavage. The treatment was associated with a statistically significant dose-related increase in pancreatic acinar cell hyperplasia and adenoma but there were no acinar carcinomas.

Tricaprylin is not teratogenic to mice or rats but some reproductive effects were seen in rabbits. A low level of foetal eye abnormalities and a small percentage of abnormal sperm were reported in mice injected with trioctanoin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
tricaprylin	538-23-8	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with eyes: · Wash out immediately with water. · If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

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. · Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.954
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns.
Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Metal can or drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- tricaprylin: CAS:538-23-8

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	470.70
Melting Range (°F)	48.2- 50	Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°F)	451.4 (1 mm Hg)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.954
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available

Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
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APPEARANCE

Colourless, odourless oily liquid; does not mix with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TRICAPRYLIN

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TRICAPRYLIN:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 33300 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Oral (mouse) LD50: 29600 mg/kg	
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 3700 mg/kg	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
tricaprylin	LOW		LOW	LOW

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No _____
 _____ Vegetable 237 313 0 NI 0 R 0 NI (0) (0) (1) (1) (1) Fp 2 acid 1 8 oils / CAS:538- 23- 8 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
 NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
 B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC/EC1C50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
 C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion,
 D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference
 with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3: C=Carcinogen,
 M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic,
 I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking
 substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List
 of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be

appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

tricaprylin (CAS: 538-23-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

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- 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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