

VVF(INDIA)LIMITED

1.1 Trade name: <u>Fatty acids, C8-10</u>	
CAS Number:	
68937-75-7	
EC number:	
273-086-2	
Registration number 01-2119555294-36-0008	
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised a	gainst
Sector of Use	
SU 0: Other: SU 3 Industrial Manufacturing (all), SU 22 Public de	omain (administration, educatio
entertainment, services, craftsmen)	
SU5 M a n u f a c t u r e of textiles, leather, fur	
SU10 Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excludin	ng alloys)
SU23 Electricity, steam, gas water supply and sewage treatment	
Product category	
PC9a Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers	
PC9b Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay	
PC9c Finger paints	
PC14 Metal surface treatment products, including galvanic and electroplat	ing products
PC18 Ink and toners	·
PC20 Products such as ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralizat.	ion agents
PC21 Laboratory chemicals PC23 Leather tanning, dye, finishing, impregnation and care products	
PC23 Learner lanning, aye, jinishing, impregnation and care products PC24 Lubricants, greases, release products	
PC25 Metal working fluids	
PC31 Polishes and wax blends	
PC32 Polymer preparations and compounds	
PC32 Totymer preparations and compounds PC34 Textile dyes, finishing and impregnating products; including bleache	s and other processing aids
PC35 Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products)	s und other processing and
PC37 Water treatment chemicals	
PC39 Cosmetics, personal care products	
Process category	
PROC1 Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure	
PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled expos	sure
PROC3 Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)	
PROC4 Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for es	xposure arises
PROC5 Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of prepare	
significant contact)	
PROC7 Industrial spraying	
PROC8a Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) fro	om/to vessels/large containers at no
dedicated facilities	5
PROC8b Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging)) from/to vessels/large containers
dedicated facilities	
PROC9 Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedical	ted filling line, including weighing)
PROC10 Roller application or brushing	
PROC11 Non industrial spraying	
PROC13 Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring	
PROC14 Production of preparations or articles by tabletting, compression,	, extrusion, pelletisation
PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent	
PROC17 Lubrication at high energy conditions and in partly open process	
PROC19 Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available	
PROC21 Low energy manipulation of substances bound in materials and/o	r articles
Environmental release category	
ERC1 Manufacture of substances	
ERC2 Formulation of preparations	
	(Contd. on page



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 ERC3 Formulation in materials ERC4 Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles ERC5 Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix ERC6b Industrial use of reactive processing aids ERC6d Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers.ERC8a Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems ERC8b Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems ERC8d Wide dispersive outdoor use of processing aids in open systems ERC10a Wide dispersive indoor use of long-life articles and materials with low release ERC11a Wide dispersive indoor use of long-life articles and materials with low release 	
• Application of the substance / the mixture	
Used in various end-use applications running the gamut of possibilities including Personal Care items like bar soaps, and Household items like fabric softeners, to Industrial Applications including lubricants, metal soaps and numerous intermediate chemicals.	
\cdot 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
· Manufacturer/Supplier:	
VVF (INDIA) LIMITED	
Reg. Office: 109,	
Sion (E) Mumbai,	
India -400022	
Telephone : +91 22 40282000	
Email ID: oleochemical@vvfltd.com	
Further information obtainable from: Contact person Mr.C.R.Marathe Telephone: +91 22 3921 3900 Fax: +91 22 2741 2173 Email ID: <u>cr.marathe@vvfltd.com</u>	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

• 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture • Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



Skin Corr. 1B H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

· Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or Directive 1999/45/EC

🔁 C; Corrosive

R34: Causes burns.

• Information concerning particular hazards for human and environment: Not applicable.

· 2.2 Label elements

· Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The substance is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

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· Hazard picto	grams (Contd. of page 2)
GHS05	
· Signal word	Danger
· Hazard state	
H314 Causes	severe skin burns and eye damage.
· Precautional	
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P303+P361+	-P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+	-P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
\cdot 2.3 Other has	zards
· Results of PE	3T and vPvB assessment
· PBT: Not app	
· vPvB: Not ap	

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- · 3.1 Chemical characterization: Substances
- · CAS No. Description
- 68937-75-7 Fatty acids, C8-10
- · Identification number(s)
- **EC number:** 273-086-2

SECTION 4: First aid measures

- 4.1 Description of first aid measures
- · After inhalation: Supply fresh air, Consult doctor in case of complaints.
- After skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing, wash skin with soap and water, consult a doctor if necessary.
- *After eye contact: Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.*
- After swallowing:
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.
- · 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact Irritation of the eye tissue
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact Tingling/irritation of the skin

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation Irritation of the respiratory tract - Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes

- · Information for doctor: Treat symptomatically.
- **4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed** No further relevant information available.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- · 5.1 Extinguishing media
- Suitable extinguishing agents: Foam, dry chemical powder.
- For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: Do not use water jet.
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide and /or carbon dioxide.
- 5.3 Advice for firefighters
- Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to avoid direct contact with eyes, face and skin.

• Additional information Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

• 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Use extra personal protective equipment (self-contained breathing apparatus). Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation. Entry to non-involved personnel should be controlled around the leakage area by roping off, etc.

- 6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent entry of product into drains and ground water.
- 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Collect leakage in sealable containers. Soak up with sand or other inert absorbent material and transfer into containers for disposal, remove to safe place.

Wash site with sodium bicarbonate solution or soda ash. Clean up area immediately. Ensure adequate ventilation. **6.4 Reference to other sections**

Refer to section 8 and 13 for additional information on personal protection equipment and disposal methods.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

· 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Follow good hygiene & safety procedures. Avoid any direct eye & skin contact with the product. Wash with soap after handling.

· Information about fire - and explosion protection: Keep away from ignition sources and naked flame.

- · 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- · Storage:
- · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Keep away from possible contact with incompatible substances.

Store in acid resistant vessels such as stainless steel, aluminum.

Store in the original closed containers. For quality reasons: Avoid elevated temperatures.

• Information about storage in one common storage facility: Store away from incompatibles. Store in a dry area.

• Further information about storage conditions:

Store in original containers.

Store in sealed containers in a cool and dry place.

· 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Used in various end-use applications running the gamut of possibilities including Personal Care items like bar soaps, and Household items like fabric softeners, to Industrial Applications including lubricants, metal soaps and numerous intermediate chemicals.

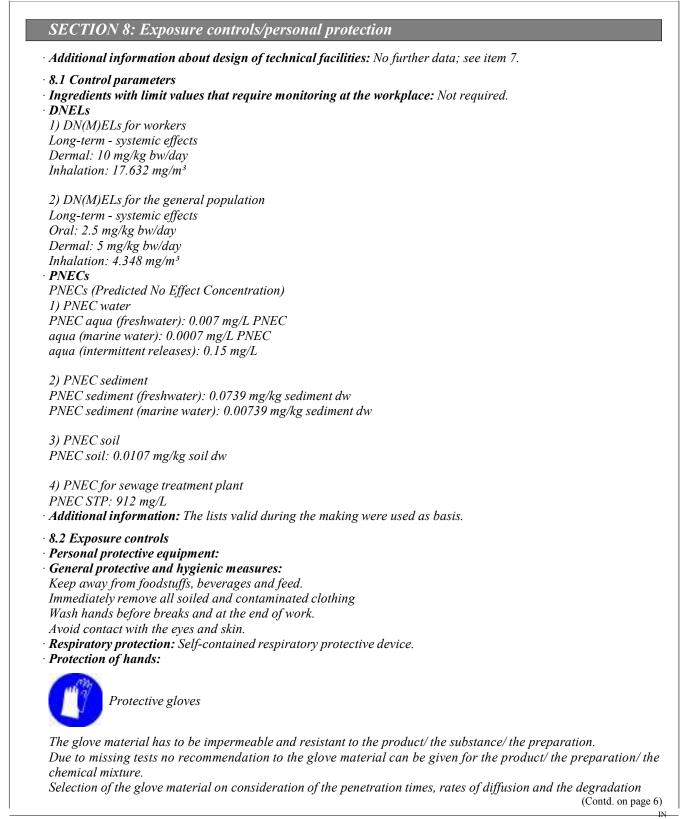
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· Material of gloves

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The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

· Penetration time of glove material

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

• Eye protection:



Tightly sealed goggles

· Body protection: Protective work clothing

9.1 Information on basic physical and	chemical properties
General Information	
Appearance:	
Form:	Liquid (at 20 °C and 1013hPa)
Colour:	Clear
Odour:	Pungent
Change in condition	
Melting point/Melting range:	3 - 5 °C (1013 hPa)
Boiling point/Boiling range:	ca. 330 °C (1013 hPa)
Flash point:	135-145 °C (1013 hPa)
Self-igniting:	The self-ignition temperature is > 250 °C.
Danger of explosion:	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
Explosion limits:	
Ôxidizing properties	No oxidizing properties.
Vapour pressure at 20 °C:	<0.01 hPa
Density:	Not determined.
Relative density at 20 °C	$0.91 \ g/cm^3$
Solubility in / Miscibility with	
water at 20 °C:	61.8 - 680 g/l



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Viscosity:	
Dynamic at 20 °C:	7.5 mPas
9.2 Other information	1) Surface tension :ca. 28.61 mN/m at 20 °C or 25.0 mN/m at 7 °C.
	2) The dissociation constant is $5.23 - 5.70$ at 20 °C or 4.9 at 2 °C.
	3)Granulometry:
	Justification: In accordance with column 2 of REACH Anne
	VII, the particle size distribution (Granulometrie) study does no need to be performed as the substance is marketed or used in non solid or granular form.
	4)Stability in organic solvents and identity of relevand degradation products:
	Justification: In accordance with column 1 of REACH Anne IX, the test does not need to be conducted because the stabili
	of the substance is not considered as critical.
	5)Explosive properties: Justification: In accordance with column 2 of REACH Anne
	VII, the explosiveness of the substance does not need to b
	tested, because there are no chemical groups associated with
	explosive properties in the molecule.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- · 10.1 Reactivity
- · 10.2 Chemical stability
- · Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

Does not decompose up to 204 °C. Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions No dangerous reactions known.
- \cdot 10.4 Conditions to avoid Avoid contact with incompatible materials
- 10.5 Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.
- · 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide.

: Toxicological information

· 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

• Acute toxicity:

· LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification.		
124-07-2 octanoic acid		
Oral	LD 50	> 2000 mg/kg bw (rat)
Dermal	LD 50	> 2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit) (Read Across from Stearic acid 57-11-4)
Inhalative	LC 50	>0.1521 (rat)

334-48-5 decanoic acid

- Oral LD50 15800 mg/kg bw (rat)
- Primary irritant effect:
- On the skin:

Test material: Fatty acids, C8-10

Method: OECD Guideline 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion)

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_	
	Species: walkit (New Zogland White)
	Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)
	Coverage: semiocclusive (shaved)
	Evaluation of results : irritating
	Erythema score:
	3.3 of max. 4 (mean) (Time point: 24 - 48 - 72 h) (not fully reversible within: 21 days)
	Edema score:
	3.7 of max. 4 (mean) (Time point: 24 - 48 - 72 h) (not fully reversible within: 21 days)
	Based on the study, it can be concluded that fatty acids C8-10 is corrosive to skin.
	On the eye:
	Test material (Chemical name): octanoic acid
	Species: rabbit
	Results:
	Cornea score: ≥ 2 of max. 4 (mean) (Time point: 24 - 72 h) (not reversible)
	Iris score:0 of max. 2 (mean) (Time point: 24 - 72 h)
	Conjunctival score: ≥ 2 of max. 3 (mean) (Time point: 24 - 72 h) (not reversible)
	Chemosis score: 0 of max. 3 (mean) (Time point: mean 24 - 72 h)
	Evaluation of results: irritating
	Based on the study, it can be concluded that fatty acids C8-10 regarded as corrosive to eye.
	Sensitization:
	Test material: Azelaic acid
	Method: OECD Guideline 406 (Skin Sensitisation)
	Species : guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley)
	Induction: intradermal and epicutaneous
	Challenge: epicutaneous, occlusive
	Evaluation of results : Not sensitising
	Conclusion: The substance was reported to be not sensitizing in a sensitization intradermal test in guinea pigs
	Subacute to chronic toxicity:
	Inhalation: Acute inhalation of fatty acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
	Dermal: No Acute dermal toxicity by fatty acids is expected.
	Additional toxicological information:
	Swallowing will lead to a strong caustic effect on mouth and throat and to the danger of perforation of esophagus
	and stomach.
	Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution
	Test material (CAS number): 123-99-9
	Absorption
	Due to the role as nutritional energy source, fatty acids are absorbed from the lumen of the intestine by different
	uptake mechanisms depending on the chain length. Short- and medium chain fatty acids (C1 - C12) are rapidly
	absorbedviaintestine capillaries into the blood stream. For butyrate (C4) for example, an absorption rate of 1.9
	μ mol/cm2/h (= 167 μ g/cm2/h) was found in the human intestine. In contrast, long chain fatty acids (>C12) are
	absorbed into the walls of the intestinevilliand assembled intotriglycerides, which then are transported in the
	blood streamvialipoprotein particles (chylomicrons). This difference in the uptake mechanism of fatty acids is
	reflected by the percentage of absorption found when human infants were fed a diet containing different fat
	sources. While an absorption of 99.9 % was found for C8 fatty acid, the long chain C18 fatty acid showed only
	64.4% absorption.
	Distribution and Metabolism
	Fatty acids are absorbed through the intestine and transported throughout the body. Short chain fatty acids are
	taken up and transported complexed to albuminviathe portal vain into the blood vessels supplying the liver.
	Medium and long chain fatty acids are esterified with glycerol to triacylglycerides (TAGs) and packaged in
	chylomicrons. These are transported via the lymphatic system and the blood stream to hepatocytes in the liver as
	well as toadipocytesandmuscle fibers, where they are either stored (i. e. adipose tissue storage depots) or oxidized
	to yield energy. In addition, some cell types are known to synthesize medium and long chain fatty
	in the second seco

acidsviaelongation of shorter fatty acids. The quantitatively most significant oxidation pathway (β -oxidation pathway) is predominantly located in the cardiac and skeletal muscle. In a first step, the fatty acids are converted toacyl-CoAderivatives (aliphaticacyl-

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(Contd. of page 8) CoA) and transported into cells and mitochondria by specific transport systems. Then, theacyl-CoAderivatives are completely metabolized to acetyl-CoAor other key metabolites by the efficient enzymatic removal of the 2-carbon units from the aliphaticacyl-CoAmolecule. The complete oxidation of fatty acidsviathe citric acid cycle leads to H2O and CO2. Other pathways for fatty acid catabolism also exist and include α - and ω -oxidation. The resulting main metabolites are acyl-carnitine, acetyl CoA, fatty acyl-CoA, propionyl-CoA and succinyl-CoA. Excretion Fatty acids are metabolised by various routes in the body to provide energy. Besides this, fatty acids are stored as lipids in adipose tissue, used as part of cellular membranes, as well as precursors for signalling molecules and even long chain fatty acids. Thus, fatty acids are not expected to be excreted to any significant amount in the urine or faeces. · Repeated dose toxicity Repeated dose toxicity: oral Test material (Chemical name): docosanoic acid Method :OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test) *Test type : Subchronic Route : Oral: gavage.* Doses :100, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d (nominal conc.) Exposure: - males: 42 days Results: NOAEL (repeated dose toxicity): 1000 mg/kg bw/day (nominal) (male/female) CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction) Mutagenicity In vitro data Test material (Chemical name): lauric acid Method: Ames test *Type of study: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g. Ames test) (gene mutation)* Species: S. typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 98 and TA 100 (met. act.: with and without) Species: S. typhimurium TA 1538 (met. act.: with and without) Doses: 4, 20, 100, 500 and 2500 µg / plate Test results: Negative for S. typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 98 and TA 100(all strains/cell types tested); met. *act.*: *with and without* Negative for S. typhimurium TA 1538(all strains/cell types tested); met. act. With and without Evaluation of results: negative Interpretation of results: Based on the result, substance is considered to be non-mutagenic. Reproduction Toxicity *Effects on fertility* Test material (Chemical name): docosanoic acid Method: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test) Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley) male/female Test type: screening *Route: oral: gavage* Doses: 100, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d (nominal conc.) Exposure: - males: 42 days-females: from 14 days prior to mating to day 3 of lactation (daily) Results: NOAEL (P): 1000 mg/kg bw/day (nominal) (male/female) Developmental toxicity Test material (Chemical name): docosanoic acid Method: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test) Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley) *Route: Oral: gavage Doses: 100, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw /d (nominal conc.)* (Contd. on page 10)



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(Contd. of page 9) Exposure: - males: 42 days- females: from 14 days prior to mating to day 3 of lactation (once daily) Results: NOAEL (maternal toxicity): 1000 mg/kg bw/day (nominal) NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 1000 mg/kg bw/day (nominal)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

· 12.1 Toxicity • Aquatic toxicity: No further relevant information available. · 12.2 Persistence and degradability 1) Test material: Octanoic acid Biodegradation in water: Screening tests Test type: Ready biodegradability Method: OECD Guideline 301 D (Ready Biodegradability: Closed Bottle Test) Inoculum or test system: sewage, domestic, non-adapted Results: % Degradation of test substance: 105 after 30 d (O2 consumption) (2 mg/L) > 72 after 30 d (O2 consumption) (5 mg/L) 2) Biodegradation in water and sediment Justification: In accordance with column 2 of EC 1907/2006 Annex IX 9.2.1.2 and 9.2.1.4 the testing is not required as the substance is readily biodegradable. 3) Biodegradation in Soil Justification: In accordance with column 2 of EC 1907/2006 Annex IX 9.2.1.3 the testing is not required as the substance is readily biodegradable. · 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Test material: Sodium laurate **Bioaccumulation** Method: OECD Guideline 305 E (Bioaccumulation: Flow-through Fish Test) *Route of exposure: aqueous (freshwater)* Species: Danio rerio Total uptake duration: 28 d BCF: 234 - 249 L/kg (whole body w.w.) (steady state) BCF: 236 - 282 L/kg (whole body w.w.) (steady state) BCF: 238 - 288 L/kg (whole body w.w.) (steady state) · 12.4 Mobility in soil Soil Adsorption Coefficient : Test material (chemical name): octanoic acid Method: KOCWIN programme v2.00 Koc: 69.63 at 25 °C log Koc: 1.84 at 25 °C • Additional ecological information: · General notes: Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralized. · 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not PBT or vPvB · **PBT:** Not applicable. · vPvB: Not applicable. · 12.6 Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- 13.1 Waste treatment methods
- · Recommendation

Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

- · Uncleaned packaging:
- *Recommendation: Dispose off according to Federal, State and Local Regulations.*

SECTION 14: Transport information	
14.1 UN-Number ADR, IMDG, IATA	3265
14.2 UN proper shipping name ADR	3265 CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Fatty acids, C8-10)
IMDG, IATA	(Fatty acids, Co 10) 3265 CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Fatty acids, C8-10)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR, IMDG, IATA	
Class	8 Corrosive substances.
Label	8
14.4 Packing group ADR, IMDG, IATA	111
14.5 Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant:	No
14.6 Special precautions for user Danger code (Kemler): EMS Number:	Warning: Corrosive substances. 80 F-A,S-B
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II o MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	f Not applicable.
Transport/Additional information:	
ADR Limited quantities (LQ)	5L
Transport category Tunnel restriction code	3 E
UN "Model Regulation":	3265 CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S., 8, II

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture The CSR has been completed

Please refer to Annex I for risk management measures and exposure scenario.

· National regulations:

• Other regulations, limitations and prohibitive regulations

- Substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Article 57 The substance is not listed as SVHC.
- 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

- · Department issuing MSDS: Quality Assurance
- *Contact:*Mr.C.R.Marathe

Email ID: -cr.marathe@vvfltd.com

· Abbreviations and acronyms:

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail) IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA) ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO) ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods IATA: International Air Transport Association GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society) DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH) PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH) LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent Skin Corr. 1B: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 1B Sources

REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/ EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/ Registerd Dossier: http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-a000e66d-5d77-04f2-e044-00144f67d031/DISSa000e66d-5d77-04f2-e044-00144f67d031 DISS-a000e66d-5d77-04f2-e044-00144f67d031.html Chemical Safety Report: CSR 68937-75-7 VVF Limited MSDS • * Data compared to the previous version altered. Section 3: Composition /Information on Ingredients Section 4: First-aid measures Section 5: Fire-fighting measures Section 6: Accidental Release measures Section 7: Handling and storage. Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal protection. Section 9: Physical and Chemical properties. Section 10: Stability and Reactivity. (Contd. on page 13)



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Section 11: Toxicological Information. Section 12: Ecological Information. Section 13 - Disposal Considerations Section 14 - Transport information Section 15 - Regulatory Information