

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.2  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: August 08, 2025

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Methyl n-Octanoate

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCFD200204

Other names caprylic chloride; OCLANOYL CHLORIDE; methyl n-octanoate

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.

Uses advised against no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.

Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou

Telephone +86-20-81960175

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175

Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.

Signal word No signal word

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention none

Response none

Storage none

Disposal none

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

| Chemical name      | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Methyl n-Octanoate | Methyl octanoate          | 111-11-5   | 203-835-0 | 100%          |

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

**Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 128 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

no data available

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### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 128 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]: CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective. SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2016)

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 128 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]: 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. Substance may be transported hot. For hybrid vehicles, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. If molten aluminum is involved, refer to ERG Guide 169. (ERG, 2016)

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

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### 6.3 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.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure limit values**

no data available

**Biological limit values**

no data available

## 8.2 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.

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

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

### Thermal hazards

no data available

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

|                                                          |                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical state                                           | Liquid. Oily.                                                                                                                             |
| Colour                                                   | Colourless.                                                                                                                               |
| Odour                                                    | POWERFUL, WINEY, FRUITY, AND ORANGE-LIKE ODOR                                                                                             |
| Melting point/freezing point                             | -40 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 013 hPa.                                                                                                        |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 192.6 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 013 hPa.                                                                                                      |
| Flammability                                             | no data available                                                                                                                         |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit       | no data available                                                                                                                         |
| Flash point                                              | 82 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.                                                                                                             |
| Auto-ignition temperature                                | 290 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 013 hPa. Remarks:There are no values given for pressure, since the test is performed under ambient pressure.    |
| Decomposition temperature                                | no data available                                                                                                                         |
| pH                                                       | no data available                                                                                                                         |
| Kinematic viscosity                                      | kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = 1.6. Temperature:20°C.;kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = 1.2. Temperature:40°C. |
| Solubility                                               | Insoluble in water; very soluble in alcohol, ether                                                                                        |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water                    | log Pow = 3.32. Remarks:Value is estimated by calculation.                                                                                |
| Vapour pressure                                          | 71.99 Pa. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:0.54 mmHg.                                                                                           |
| Density and/or relative density                          | 877.5. Temperature:20 °C.                                                                                                                 |
| Relative vapour density                                  | no data available                                                                                                                         |
| Particle characteristics                                 | no data available                                                                                                                         |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

METHYL OCTANOATE is an ester. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Yields irritating vapors that can cause coughing. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 5 mg/L air (analytical).
- 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

no data available

#### STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

#### Aspiration hazard

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC0 - *Leuciscus idus* - 1 000 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 - *Daphnid* - 5.6 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Green algae - 4.76 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks:Respiration rate.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Methyl n-octanoate was rapidly biodegraded by an activated sludge during a 24 hour incubation period(1).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 72 was calculated for methyl n-octanoate(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.32(1,SRC) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of methyl n-octanoate is estimated as 1,500(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.32(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that methyl n-octanoate is expected to have low mobility in soil(SRC).

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 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.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 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.)

#### 14.2 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.)

#### 14.3 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.)

#### 14.4 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.)

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

| Chemical name                                                            | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Methyl octanoate                                                         | Methyl octanoate          | 111-11-5   | 203-835-0   |
| 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.     |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)       |                           |            | Listed.     |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory                                      |                           |            | Listed.     |
| Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC) |                           |            | Listed.     |
| Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)                                     |                           |            | Listed.     |

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Information on revision

Creation Date

July 15, 2019

Revision Date

August 08, 2025

#### 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>



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- 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/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [info@cato-chem.com](mailto:info@cato-chem.com)**

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