

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: **5487**
Version: **GHS 2.0 en**
Replaces version of: 2021-05-17
Version: (GHS 1)

date of compilation: 2021-05-17
Revision: 2024-03-02

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance **Azelaic acid ≥80 %**
Article number 5487
CAS number 123-99-9

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory chemical
Laboratory and analytical use
Uses advised against: Do not use for private purposes (household).
Food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5
D-76185 Karlsruhe
Germany

Telephone:+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0
Telefax: +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149
e-mail: sicherheit@carlroth.de
Website: www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: Department Health, Safety and Environment

e-mail (competent person): **sicherheit@carlroth.de**

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 Westmead, NSW	131126	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat-egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2A	Eye Irrit. 2A	H319

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

2.2 Label elements

Labelling

Signal word

Warning

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: **5487**

Pictograms

GHS07



Hazard statements

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P280 Wear eye protection/face protection

Precautionary statements - response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of $\geq 0,1\%$.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance	Azelaic acid
Molecular formula	$C_9H_{16}O_4$
Molar mass	188.2 g/mol
CAS No	123-99-9

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

Following inhalation

Provide fresh air.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower.

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: **5487**

Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings!
water, foam, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, ABC-powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



For non-emergency personnel

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe dust.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains. Take up mechanically.

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: **5487**

Advice on how to clean up a spill

Take up mechanically. Control of dust.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Avoid dust formation.

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Removal of dust deposits.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry place.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice:

Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

National limit values

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [mg/m ³]	STEL [mg/m ³]	Ceiling-C [mg/m ³]	Notation	Source
AU	nuisance dusts		WES	10			i	WES

Notation

Ceiling-C
i Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur
Inhalable fraction

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)

TWA Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: 5487

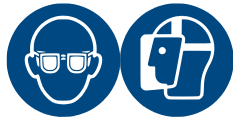
Human health values

Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels				
Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DNEL	17.63 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	10 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects

8.2 Exposure controls

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection.

Skin protection



- **hand protection**

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

- **type of material**

NBR (Nitrile rubber)

- **material thickness**

>0,11 mm

- **breakthrough times of the glove material**

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

- **other protection measures**

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Respiratory protection



Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid $\geq 80\%$

article number: **5487**

Respiratory protection necessary at: Dust formation. Particulate filter device (EN 143). P1 (filters at least 80 % of airborne particles, colour code: White).

Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	solid
Colour	white
Odour	odourless
Melting point/freezing point	106.5 °C (ECHA)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	357.1 °C (ECHA)
Flammability	this material is combustible, but will not ignite readily
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined
Flash point	180 °C (ECHA)
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	~ 3.5 (in aqueous solution: 1 g/l, 20 °C)
Kinematic viscosity	not relevant
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	2.4 g/l at 20 °C (ECHA)
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	1.57 (25 °C) (ECHA)
Vapour pressure	0 mmHg at 25 °C
<u>Density and/or relative density</u>	
Density	~ 1.225 g/cm ³ at 25 °C
Relative vapour density	6.5 (air = 1)
Particle characteristics	No data available.
<u>Other safety parameters</u>	
Oxidising properties	none

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: 5487

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes:

hazard classes acc. to GHS (physical hazards): not relevant

Other safety characteristics:

Surface tension

41.6 mN/m (23 °C) (ECHA)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product in the delivered form is not dust explosion capable; the enrichment of fine dust however leads to the danger of dust explosion.

10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser, Strong alkali

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Classification acc. to GHS

Acute toxicity

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

GHS of the United Nations, annex 4. May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg	rat		ECHA
inhalation: vapour	LC50	>0.162 mg/l/4h	rat		ECHA
dermal	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg	rabbit		ECHA

Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: **5487**

Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

• **If swallowed**

Data are not available.

• **If in eyes**

Causes serious eye irritation

• **If inhaled**

Data are not available.

• **If on skin**

Data are not available.

• **Other information**

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge.

11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	>16 mg/l	fish	ECHA	96 h
EC50	>20 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	>10 mg/l	algae	ECHA	24 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.87 mg/mg
 Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 2.104 mg/mg

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid $\geq 80\%$

article number: 5487

Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
biotic/abiotic	>80 %	17 d
oxygen depletion	105 %	30 d
DOC removal	>79 - <89 %	19 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	1.57 (25 °C) (ECHA)
BCF	234 - 249 (ECHA)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of $\geq 0,1\%$.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid ≥80 %

article number: 5487

SECTION 14: Transport information

- 14.1 UN number** not subject to transport regulations
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name** not assigned
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)** not assigned
- 14.4 Packing group** not assigned
- 14.5 Environmental hazards** non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations
- 14.6 Special precautions for user**
There is no additional information.
- 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**
The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.
- 14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations**
- Transport information**National regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)
Not subject to transport regulations. UN RTDG
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information**
Not subject to IMDG.
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information**
Not subject to ICAO-IATA.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

- 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**
There is no additional information.
- National regulations(Australia)**
- Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)**
Substance is listed.

Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid $\geq 80\%$

article number: 5487

Country	Inventory	Status
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

Legend

AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety-relevant
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of $\geq 0,1\%$.	yes
15.1		Other information: Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval

Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Azelaic acid $\geq 80\%$

article number: 5487

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ErC50	\equiv EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.