

CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL

OTHER NAMES

C18-H38-O.C16-H34-O, "cetearyl alcohol", "cetyl stearyl alcohol flake", "1-octadecanol, mixt. with 1-hexadecanol", "1-octadecanol, mixt. with 1-hexadecanol", "alcohols C16-18", "(C16-18)alkyl alcohol", "mixed tallow fatty alcohol", "cetyl stearyl alcohol mixture", "cetylstearyl alcohol", "cetylstearyl higher fatty alcohol"

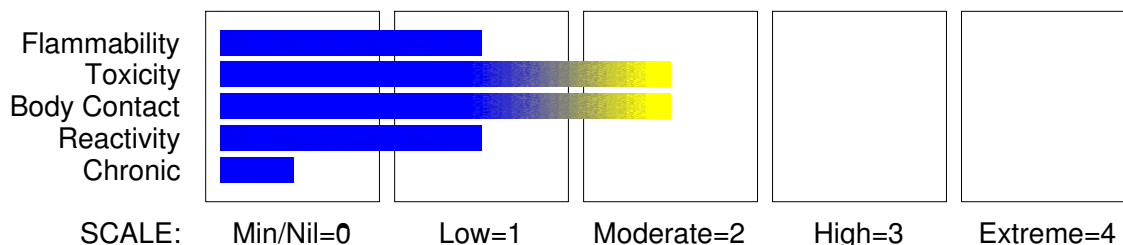
PRODUCT USE

Used in cosmetic creams; for lotions, emulsions.
Textile oils and finishes; as an antifoam agent. As a lubricant base.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED
Address:
315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.
technical@sdfine.com
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2B
Respiratory Effects Category 3

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H336 H315 H320

May cause drowsiness and dizziness

Causes skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

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

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing

Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cetostearyl alcohol	67762-27-0	
mixture typically containing		
stearyl alcohol	112-92-5	50-80
cetyl alcohol	36653-82-4	20-35
other alcohols (as lauric alcohol)		1-15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

· 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- 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.
- Prostheses 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

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols:

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Jets of water.
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

stearyl alcohol	750 ppm
cetyl alcohol	300 mg/m ³

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

stearyl alcohol	50 ppm
cetyl alcohol	60 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

stearyl alcohol	7.5 ppm
cetyl alcohol	7.5 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

stearyl alcohol	2.5 ppm
cetyl alcohol	2.5 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X + X 0 +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- Overheating of ethoxylates in air should be avoided. When some ethoxylates are heated vigorously in the presence of air or oxygen, at temperatures exceeding 160 C, they may undergo exothermic oxidative degeneration resulting in self-heating and autoignition.
- Nitrogen blanketing will minimise the potential for ethoxylate oxidation.
- Trace quantities of ethylene oxide may be present in the material. Although these may accumulate in the headspace of storage and transport vessels, concentrations are not expected to exceed levels which might produce a flammability or worker exposure hazard.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.
- Avoid aldehydes and halogens.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- cetostearyl alcohol: CAS:67762- 27- 0 CAS:8005- 44- 5 CAS:78565- 03- 4 CAS:52003- 59- 5 CAS:63393- 84- 0 CAS:58392- 68- 0 CAS:58392- 01- 1 CAS:199745- 51- 2 CAS:39315- 71- 4 CAS:12705- 32- 7 CAS:8038- 54- 8 CAS:8034- 88- 6 CAS:8033- 00- 9 CAS:8032- 92- 6 CAS:8032- 20- 0 CAS:1336- 34- 1 CAS:8032- 22- 2 CAS:67762- 43- 0
- stearyl alcohol: CAS:112- 92- 5 CAS:8014- 37- 7 CAS:8032- 19- 7 CAS:8032- 21- 1 CAS:8034- 90- 0 CAS:193766- 48- 2
- cetyl alcohol: CAS:36653- 82- 4 CAS:8014- 51- 5 CAS:124- 29- 8 CAS:55069- 45- 9 CAS:8032- 89- 1 CAS:8032- 17- 5 CAS:8032- 16- 4 CAS:8023- 37- 8

MATERIAL DATA

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

INGREDIENT DATA

CETYL ALCOHOL:

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

CETYL ALCOHOL:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

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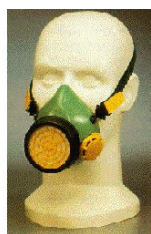
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



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 gloves with barrier cream
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	A P1 Air- line*	- -	A PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	A P2	A PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	A P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	A PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member.
Waxy white flakes or granules with a mild soapy odour. Soluble in ether, ethanol, methanol, benzene, acetone and chloroform. Insoluble in water.
Material is a mixture of cetyl and stearyl alcohols with some lauric also.
Available as Technical, Cosmetic grades.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): 43- 53
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): >249
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.810
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): <0.1 (22 deg C)
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): >132
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): >250

log Kow: 0.72

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols. These include headache, muscle weakness, giddiness, ataxia, (loss of muscle coordination), confusion, delirium and coma. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In the absence of effective treatment, respiratory arrest is the most common cause of death in animals acutely poisoned by the higher alcohols. Aspiration of liquid alcohols produces an especially toxic response as they are able to penetrate deeply in the lung where they are absorbed and may produce pulmonary injury. Those possessing lower viscosity elicit a greater response. The result is a high blood level and prompt death at doses otherwise tolerated by ingestion without aspiration. As a general observation, alcohols are more powerful central nervous system depressants than their aliphatic analogues. In sequence of decreasing depressant potential, tertiary alcohols with multiple substituent OH groups are more potent than secondary alcohols, which, in turn, are more potent than primary alcohols. The potential for overall systemic toxicity increases with molecular weight, principally because the water solubility is diminished and lipophilicity is increased.

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.

Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives 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 vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h; Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h Mild

CETYL ALCOHOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 2220 mg/m³/6h

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 75 mg/3d- I Mild

Skin (human): 50 mg/48h Mild

Skin (rabbit): 2600 mg/kg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 82 mg Mild

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Alcohol ethoxylates are generally biodegradable and do not persist for any substantial period in the environment. Contamination of natural waters, however, should be avoided.

A EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR) concluded that octyl- and nonyl- phenol ethoxylates are not readily biodegradable but are inherently biodegradable

As a group, these materials are generally toxic to fish with LC50s ranging, typically, between 1-6 mg/l.

Of special concern are the following families which are classified as "Environmentally Hazardous Substances" by either or both the ADR (Accord Europeen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses par Route) and the IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code).

alcohols C 6-17 (secondary) with 3-6 moles of ethoxylation.

alcohols C12-15 with 1-3 moles of ethoxylation (1-6 moles of ethoxylation IMDG)

alcohols C13-15 with 1-6 moles of ethoxylation.

New aquatic data suggests that

alcohols C 8-9 branched with 3-10 moles of ethoxylation

alcohols C 8-9 branched with > 10 moles of ethoxylation should also be classified as 'harmful to the environment'

These alcohols may also be found linked to aromatic structures (in nonylphenol ethoxylates for example). The current consensus determines that such entities become Environmental Toxins by association.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

log Kow: 0.72

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)55.61-77.5mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(96)53.39mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: v tox

CETYL ALCOHOL:

Degradation Biological: significant

continued...

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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.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

cetostearyl alcohol (CAS: 67762-27-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for cetostearyl alcohol as CAS: 8005-44-5, CAS: 78565-03-4, CAS: 52003-59-5, CAS: 63393-84-0, CAS: 58392-68-0, CAS: 58392-01-1, CAS: 199745-51-2, CAS: 39315-71-4, CAS: 12705-32-7, CAS: 8038-54-8, CAS: 8034-88-6, CAS: 8033-00-9, CAS: 8032-92-6, CAS: 8032-20-0, CAS: 1336-34-1, CAS: 8032-22-2, CAS: 67762-43-0.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
cetyl alcohol	36653- 82- 4	N; R51/53

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
cetostearyl alcohol	67762- 27- 0, 8005- 44- 5, 78565- 03- 4, 52003- 59- 5, 63393- 84- 0, 58392- 68- 0, 58392- 01- 1, 199745- 51- 2, 39315- 71- 4 , 12705- 32- 7, 8038- 54- 8, 8034- 88- 6, 8033- 00- 9, 8032- 92- 6, 8032- 20- 0, 1336- 34- 1, 8032- 22- 2, 67762- 43- 0
stearyl alcohol	112- 92- 5, 8014- 37- 7, 8032- 19- 7, 8032- 21- 1, 8034- 90- 0, 193766- 48- 2

continued...

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cetyl alcohol

36653- 82- 4, 8014- 51- 5, 124- 29- 8, 55069-
45- 9, 8032- 89- 1, 8032- 17- 5, 8032- 16- 4,
8023- 37- 8

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