

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CETYL ALCOHOL

OTHER NAMES

C16-H34-O, CH₃(CH₂)₁₄CH₂OH, hexadecanol, 1-hexadecanol, 1-hexadecanol, "cetylic alcohol", "cyclal cetyl alcohol", n-hexadecanol, n-hexadecanol, hexadecan-1-ol, hexadecan-1-ol, "primary hexadecyl alcohol", ethol, ethal, "n-hexadecyl alcohol", "n-hexadecyl alcohol", "palmityl alcohol", "alcohol C-16", Adol, Atalco, Cachalot, Cetaffine, Cetal, Cetalol, Cetylol, Crodacol,

PRODUCT USE

Perfumery, emulsifier, emollient, foam stabiliser in detergents, face creams, lotions, lipsticks, toilet preparations, chemical intermediate, detergents, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.

Also used as base for making sulfonated fatty alcohols, to retard evaporation of water when sprayed as a film on reservoirs, or sprayed on growing plants.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

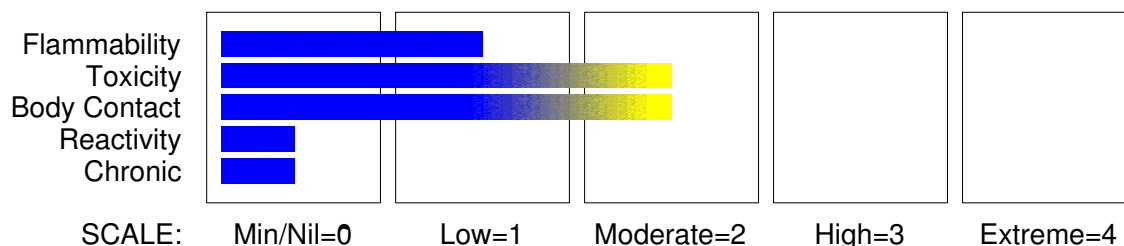
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HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Eye Irritation Category 2B
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H336 H303 H315 H320
May cause drowsiness and dizziness
May be harmful if swallowed
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
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cetyl alcohol	36653-82-4	> 99

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- 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 or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- 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.

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 11

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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.

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 strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water 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

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

cetyl alcohol 300 mg/m³

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

cetyl alcohol 60 mg/m³

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

cetyl alcohol 7.5 mg/m³

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

cetyl alcohol 2.5 mg/m³

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

Remove all ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic drum.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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

- 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

#33nd#33nda

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

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: · Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

· Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

· If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

- (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
- (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- (c): fresh-air hoods or masks

· Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

· Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,

Air Speed:
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 8 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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).

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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

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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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

White waxy flake or crystals with mild fatty odour.
Practically insoluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether.
Available as technical, cosmetic grades.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

Molecular Weight: 242.50
Melting Range (°C): 49 pure.(45- 50)
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 344
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.82
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible.
Evaporation Rate: Non Volatile
Flash Point (°C): 149 (PMCC).
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

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CETYL ALCOHOL

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. 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 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

continued...

CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 10 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Indicators are that short term exposure to the material by all routes is not harmful.

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact.

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.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

Degradation Biological: significant

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,

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CETYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 11 of 11

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

cetyl alcohol (CAS: 36653-82-4) 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 cetyl alcohol as 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.

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
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

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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