

LANOLIN ANHYDROUS

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LANOLIN ANHYDROUS

OTHER NAMES

"wool fat"

PRODUCT USE

Used in ointments, leather finishing, soaps, face creams, facial tissues, hair-set and suntan preparations.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

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

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

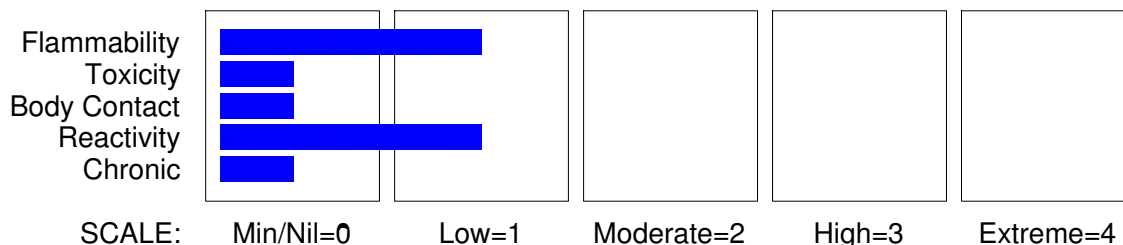
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

Not hazardous

No hazards determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
lanolin	8006-54-0	>95

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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Slippery when spilt.

Trowel up/scrape up.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash spill area with detergent and water.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



+



+



+



+



+

+: 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Use good occupational work practice.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact.
Avoid contact with, strong oxidisers.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
No special handling procedures required.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Wash hands with soap and water after handling.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic container.
Metal can.
Metal drum.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in a cool, dry place.
Store away from, strong oxidisers.
Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

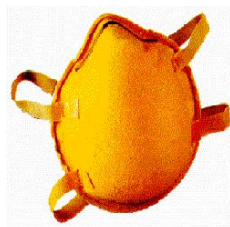
• lanolin:

CAS:8006- 54- 0 CAS:8020- 84- 6 CAS:68424- 58- 8
CAS:8038- 41- 3 CAS:8038- 43- 5 CAS:8040- 96- 8
CAS:114471- 15- 7 CAS:8036- 05- 3

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.
CEL TWA: 5 mg/m³ (as oil mist vapours)

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses.
- 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 protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

OTHERWISE:

- 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 site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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, 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:

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

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

Yellowish tenacious semisolid fat with a slight characteristic odour. Practically insoluble in, but mixes with about twice its weight of water, without separation. Sparingly soluble in cold, more in hot alcohol. Freely soluble in benzene, chloroform, ether, carbon disulphide, acetone and petroleum ether.
The material is a fat-like secretion from the sebaceous glands of sheep which deposits directly to wool fibre. Chemically, it is a wax rather than a fat, being a complex mixture of esters and the polyesters of 33 high-molecular weight alcohols and fatty acids. The alcohols comprise aliphatics, steroids and triterpenoids; the acids comprise, saturated non-hydroxylated, unsaturated non-hydroxylated and hydroxylated types. Liquid grades are rich in low molecular branched aliphatic acids and alcohols whilst waxy lanolins are rich in high molecular weight, straight chain acids and alcohols.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): 38- 42 anhydrous

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): 0.01

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): 445

State: Non slump paste

Boiling Range (°C): 175 (decomposes)

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.89 - 0.95

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): 232- 238

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): 175

Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Extremely high temperatures.

Presence of incompatible materials.

Stable under normal storage conditions.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure include skin and eye contact and inhalation of hot vapours generated at point of production eg. scouring.

Very isolated cases of skin sensitisation to lanolin have been reported, this incidence of allergy being extremely low. (NIOSHTIC)

The active component in the heterogeneous blend has not been identified but is thought by some to be "swint" or sheeps sweat/dandruff, inevitably extracted with the crude lanolin during processing.

Cosmetic grades are produced by bleaching and blending the crude lanolin extracts obtained by scouring and/or carbonising the fleece and in essence remain chemically identical to the original extracts.

Vacuum distilled fractions may be the result of further processing and these are converted to fatty acid and alcohol derivatives commonly found in nonionic surfactants.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for lanolin.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

lanolin (CAS: 8006-54-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

lanolin (CAS: 8020-84-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for lanolin as CAS: 68424-58-8, CAS: 8038-41-3, CAS: 8038-43-5, CAS: 8040-96-8, CAS: 114471-15-7, CAS: 8036-05-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
lanolin	8006- 54- 0, 8020- 84- 6, 68424 - 58- 8, 8038- 41- 3, 8038- 43- 5, 8040- 96- 8, 114471- 15- 7, 8036- 05- 3

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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