SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creamblend-20

Version: 0001 11/22/15 Revision Date: 00/00/0000

1. Identification

Product Name: Creamblend-20

Recommended use of chemical and restrictions on use: Not available

Chemical family: Cetearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20

Name and address of the distributor: Chemistry Connection
253 Sturgis Road
Conway, AR 72034

Non-emergency telephone number: (501) 470-9689

24 Hr. Emergency telephone number: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. Hazard(s) Identification

HMIS:

Health	2
Flammability	1
Reactivity	0

Personal Protection

Label Elements:

Signal Word: WARNING

GHS classification: Acute toxicity(oral)

	Category 4, eye irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2.
Hazard Statement(s):	Harmful if swallowed, Causes serious eye irritation, Toxic to aquatic life.
Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary Statement(s) Response	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If swallowed call poison control. Rinse mouth.
Precautionary Statement(s) Storage	Not available
Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal	Dispose of contents/container to authorized chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percent by Weight
Cetostearyl alcohol	67762-27-0	50 - 70
Alcohol C16-18 ethoxylated	68439-49-0	20 - 40
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	<1.0 ppm

4. First Aid Measures

Ingestion:	If swallowed, refer for medical attention where possible without delay. For immediate care, Induce vomiting only if conscious. Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water. To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.

Inhalation:	Remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin Contact:	Flush skin and hair with running water and soap if available. Seek medical attention if irritated.
Eye Contact:	Wash immediately with fresh running water. Seek medical attention without delay. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty. Organic powders, Avoid generating dust, dusts in the form of clouds.
Extinguishing Media:	Alcohol stable foam, Dry chemical powder, BCF, Carbon dioxide, Water spray or fog- large fires only.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Material:	Not available
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:	Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents
Special Firefighting Procedures:	Not available
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	Not available

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Do not overheat ethoxylates/alkoxylates. Nitrogen blanketing will minimize the potential for ethoxylate oxidation.

Conditions for Safe Storage Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in polyethylene or polypropylene containers. Material should not be heated above 49° C when in contact with aluminum equipment.

Reacts with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkytzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control Parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):

OSHA Exposure Limits- Ethylene Oxide TWA- 1 ppm STEL- 5 ppm Peak- N/A. See 1910.1012

US ACGIH Threshold limits- Ethylene Oxide TWA- 1 ppm, STEL- N/A, Peak N/A

US NIOSH Exposure Limits- Ethylene Oxide TWA-0.18 mg/m3/0.1 ppm, STEL N/A Peak- 9 mg/m3/5 ppm.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

General Information:

Eye/Face Protection:
Safety glasses with side shields. 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 lenses 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.

Skin/Hand Protection:

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and Dexterity. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

Respiratory Protection:

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSIZ88 or n ational equivalent). Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Other:

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	
Physical State:	Solid
Color:	White
Odor:	Not Available
Odor Threshold:	Not Available
pH:	Not Available

Freezing/Melting Point (°C):	45 - 55
Boiling Point (°C):	>150
Flash Point (°C):	
Evaporation Rate:	Not Available
Flammability:	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Vapor Pressure:	Not Available
Vapor Density:	Not Available
Relative Density:	Not Available
Solubility in Water:	Immiscible
Solubility (Other):	Not Available
Partition Coefficient (n-Octanol/Water)	Not Available
Auto-ignition Temperature (°C):	Not Available
Decomposition Temperature (°C):	Not Available
Viscosity:	Not Available
VOC:	Not Available
Percent Volatile:	Not Available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	See section 7
Chemical Stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	See section 7

Conditions to Avoid:	See section 7
Incompatible Materials:	See section 7
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	See section 5

11. Toxicological Information

CYCLOGOL 20DM Not Available

Cetostearyl alcohol Tox- Oral (Mouse) LD50: 15000 mg/kg Irritation- N/A

alcohols C16-18 ethoxylated Tox- Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg, Irration- Eye : Severe (analogy)
Skin: not irritating * (analogy)

ethylene oxide Tox- Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1460 ppm/4H[2] Irration-Eye (rabbit): 18 mg/6h -moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 800 ppm/4H[2] Skin (human): 1%/7 sec - irritant
Oral (rat) LD50: 72 mg/kgt[2]

CYCLOGOL 20DM No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.

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

ALCOHOLS C16-18 ETHOXYLATED Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show

that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol.

ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of
low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity .
Remarks: Patch test on human volunteers did not demonstrate sensitization properties. * Cognis MSDS for Ceteraeth -20.

ETHYLENE OXIDE Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.

12. Ecological Information

Surfactants are in general toxic to aquatic organisms due to their surface-active properties. Historically, synthetic surfactants were often composed of branched alkyl chains resulting in poor biodegradability which led to concerns about their environmental effects. Today however, many of them, for example those used in large amounts, glbally, as detergents, are linear and therefore readily biodegradable7and considered to be of rather low risk to the environment. A linear structure of the hydrophobic chain facilitates the approach of microorganism while branching, in particular at the terminal position, inhibits biodegradation. Also, the bioaccumulation potential of surfactants is usually low due to the hydrophilic units.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Instructions:	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals

do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an 9uthorized landfill.
Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

14. Transportation Information

DOT (land): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

IMDG (sea): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

IATA (air): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

15. Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations

TSCA: cetostearyl alcohol(67762-27-0)

alcohols C16-18 ethoxylated(68439-49-6)

SARA: N/A

ethylene oxide(75-21-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)","US -
California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant
Limits","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for
Carcinogens","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US - California

Proposition 65 -
Reproductive Toxicity","US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure
Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special
Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens","US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing
Reproductive Toxicity","US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values","US - Alaska Limits for Air
Contaminants","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft","US NIOSH
Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US OSHA Carcinogens Listing","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US -
Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A
Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and
Target Organs (CRELs)","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Chemical Substance Inventory","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1","US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard
Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens"

US State Regulations:	N/A
California Prop 65	N/A
Inventory Status:	
Australia (AICS)	Yes
Canada (DSL/NDSL)	Yes
China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe (REACh)	N/A
Europe (EINEC/ELINCS)	Yes
Japan (ENCS)	Yes

Korea (KECI)	Yes
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Yes
Philippines (PICCS)	Yes
Switzerland (SWISS)	N/A
Taiwan (TCSCA)	N/A

16. Other Information

Source of Information:

No data available

Further Information:

No data available

Disclaimer:

As the conditions or methods of use are beyond our control, we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product. Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate but all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.