Material Safety Data Sheet

Cholesterol 5α,6α-epoxide

sc-214687

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Cholesterol 5α,6α-epoxide

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.
- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified 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.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified 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.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Steroids can cause cancer and birth defects.
- The epoxide group is an alkylating agent and thus destroys nucleotides within the cell. This may cause cancer.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tr>
<td>cholesterol 5alpha,6alpha-epoxide</td>
<td>1250-95-9</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
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</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes: - Wash out immediately with water. - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. - Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. - If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Negligible
- Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
- Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
- Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

**FIRE FIGHTING**
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**
· Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
· Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**
Glasses: Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

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**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.

**MAJOR SPILLS**
■ Moderate hazard.
· CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
· Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
· In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

**RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**
· Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
· Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
· Store in original containers.
· Keep containers securely sealed.

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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m$^3$</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m$^3$</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m$^3$</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>cholesterol 5alpha,6alpha-epoxide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Substance Description</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3 (R)</td>
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<td>US - Oregon (Z-1)</td>
<td>cholesterol 5alpha,6alpha-epoxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</td>
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Contaminants

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits

Cholesterol
5alpha,6alpha-epoxide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)

10

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
• particulate.
 Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
• Safety glasses with side shields
• Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET
• Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
• 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).
• When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
• When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
• Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
• polychloroprene
• nitrile rubber
• butyl rubber
• fluorocaoutchouc
• polyvinyl chloride
Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER
• Overalls.
• P.V.C. apron.
• Barrier cream.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eye wash unit.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>402.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boiling Range (°F) | Not available | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F) | Not available | pH (1% solution) | Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F) | Not available | pH (as supplied) | Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F) | Not available | Vapour Pressure (mmHG) | Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available. | Specific Gravity (water=1) | Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | >1
Volatile Component (%vol) | Negligible | Evaporation Rate | Not applicable

APPEARANCE
Solid; does not mix well with water. Soluble in chloroform.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
· Presence of incompatible materials.
· Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
· Epoxides are highly reactive with acids, bases, and oxidizing and reducing agents.
· Epoxides react, possibly with anhydrous metal chlorides, ammonia, amines and group 1 metals.
· Cholesterol may undergo autoxidation and photo-oxidation, both processes give rise to oxyysterols of various structures depending on the type of oxidation and the physical state of the substrate.
· The identification of cholesterol oxidation products may be used as a mechanistic proof in various oxidant systems.
· When cholesterol esters are oxidised, the structure and the yield of the formed oxysterols depend on the fatty acid species.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

cholesterol 5alpha,6alpha-epoxide

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
CHOLESTEROL 5ALPHA,6ALPHA-EPOXIDE:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Tumours at site of application.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity
Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility
cholesterol 5alpha,6alpha-epoxide | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
★ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
· Reduction
· Reuse
· Recycling
· Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
· Recycle wherever possible.
· Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

cholesterol 5alpha,6alpha-epoxide (CAS: 1250-95-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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