Methyl stearate
sc-215371

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Methyl stearate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
Nonionic surfactant.

SYNONYMS
C19-H38-O2, "stearic acid, methyl ester", "octadecanoic acid, methyl ester", "methyl octadecanoate", "methyl n-octadecanoate", "nonionic surfactant"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Nonionic surfactants may produce localized irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhea.

EYE
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury.
  Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.

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.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- 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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models).
  Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.
- Fine mists generated from plant/vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous.
  Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
  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.
  Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methyl stearate</td>
<td>112-61-8</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vapour Pressure (mmHG):</th>
<th>Negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
<td>0.8498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

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), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- 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.
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
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
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
<td>methyl stearate (Stearates)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV Basis: eye, skin &amp; upper respiratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Limit (ppm)</td>
<td>TLV Basis</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia</td>
<td>methyl stearate (Stearates)</td>
<td>10 (J)</td>
<td>eye, skin &amp; upper respiratory tract irritation. Does not include stearates of toxic metals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>methyl stearate (Stearates)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>eye, skin &amp; upper respiratory tract irritation. Does not include stearates of toxic metals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Saskatchewan</td>
<td>methyl stearate (Stearates)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Nova Scotia</td>
<td>methyl stearate (Stearates)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Alberta</td>
<td>methyl stearate (Stearates, excludes stearates of toxic metals)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
- fluorocaulchoic
- 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.
Floats on water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>298.51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>102.2</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>827.6- 829.4 (747 mm)</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>305.6</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>0.8498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPEARANCE**
White, crystalline; does not mix with water. Soluble in ether, acetone, and alcohol.

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

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

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**METHYL STEARATE**

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

**METHYL STEARATE:**
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

**Ecotoxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methyl stearate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3</th>
<th>Cas No / RTECS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palm oil</td>
<td>109 554 0 NI 0 R 0 NI 0 0 0 0 1 Fp 2 fatty 7 acid methyl ester / CAS:112-61-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion,
D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference
with coastal amenities. For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:
C=Carcinogen, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitive, A=Aspiration hazard, L=Lunginjury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1:
NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking
substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

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**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.

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**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

**DOT:**
Symbols: G Hazard class or Division: 9
Identification Numbers: UN3077 PG: III
Label Codes: 9 Special provisions: 8, 146, 335, B54, IB8, IP3, N20, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Packaging: Non-bulk: 213
Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Quantity limitations: No limit
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo No limit Vessel stowage: Location: A aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: None
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s

**Air Transport IATA:**
ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 3077 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A97
Cargo Only
Shipping Instructions: 911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

methyl stearate (CAS: 112-61-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND
Substance CAS Suggested codes methyl stearate 112-61-8

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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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