

n-Tetracosane

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.1.13.9

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 18/08/2021

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	n-Tetracosane
Chemical Name	tetracosane
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	C24H50
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	646-31-1*

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Reference material for laboratory use only
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
646-31-1	100	<u>tetracosane</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L;
* EU IOELVs available

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. <p>For THERMAL burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT remove contact lens ▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. ▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. ▶ DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. ▶ DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. ▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. ▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. ▶ DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. ▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. ▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. ▶ Reassure. ▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. ▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Use of carbon tetrachloride to extinguish a wax fire produced an explosion. It is postulated that a violent reaction between unsaturated wax components and carbon tetrachloride initiated by free radicals from decomposing peroxides might have occurred; alternately contact of cold water with the molten material might have led to a vapour explosion.

- ▶ Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>CARE: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.) ▶ It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns. ▶ Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**


Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-Tetracosane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetracosane	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For molten materials:</p> <p>Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material.</p> <p>Keep dry!!</p> <p>Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>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 can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. ▶ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ polychloroprene. ▶ nitrile rubber. ▶ butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection

- ▶ When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
- ▶ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.
- ▶ **CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.**

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	A petroleum wax. The chemicals in this group are hydrocarbon, paraffin and slack waxes that are derived from lubricating oil basestocks (also known as base oils). The chemical composition depends on both the original crude oil and on the processes used during refining. The chemicals are UVCBs (unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products and biological materials) containing variable amounts of straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbons. The chemical components have a wide range of molecular weights (from 290-630 Da), with carbon numbers usually between C12 to C85, with the majority exceeding C20, and boiling points between 300 and 600 deg C. The chemicals in this group are usually not defined by detailed chemical composition but by process history, physical properties and product specifications. White Crystalline		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	49-52	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>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.</p> <p>Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat.</p>	
Ingestion	<p>The absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. N-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than isoparaffins or cycloparaffins.</p> <p>Results of extraction and migration tests that have been performed on waxes and wax-bearing products indicate that hydrocarbon waxes consumed in the diet are unlikely to be absorbed or metabolized in detectable or significant amounts.</p> <p>Hydrocarbon waxes are less likely to be toxic than hydrocarbon oils.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>	
Skin Contact	<p>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.</p> <p>Molten material is capable of causing burns.</p>	
Eye	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.</p>	
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.</p> <p>Implantation studies in rats show that paraffin oils may cause tumours. As a general rule, the highly refined paraffins are believed to contain less suspect polyaromatic hydrocarbons than less refined grades or waxes derived from naphthenic base-stocks.</p>	
n-Tetracosane	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
tetracosane	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

TETRACOSANE	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.</p>
n-Tetracosane & TETRACOSANE	<p>"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested.</p> <p>Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as "paraffinoma" have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes.</p> <p>Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fulfil the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information**Toxicity**

n-Tetracosane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

tetracosane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

for petroleum waxes:

Environmental fate:

Most hydrocarbon components of substances in this Group will have little or no tendency to partition to air. The half lives for degradation of these hydrocarbons by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, in the troposphere, under the influence of sunlight, will all be less than one day, by extrapolation from the data quoted by Atkinson. Accordingly, any hydrocarbon material which does partition to air will be rapidly photodegraded

As hydrocarbon number increases above C13, as is the case for the majority of the wax constituents, Log K values >6 are predicted. Substances having Log K estimates greater than 6 are characterised by extremely large molecular weight and subsequent hydrophobicity, therefore no significant aqueous exposures or bioaccumulation are expected to occur.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetracosane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetracosane	LOW (LogKOW = 12.1278)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetracosane	LOW (KOC = 9086000)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
tetracosane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
tetracosane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

n-Tetracosane

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

tetracosane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tetracosane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (tetracosane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (tetracosane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	18/08/2021
Initial Date	13/08/2021

Other information

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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