acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161 date of compilation: 2016-09-05 Version: GHS 5.0 en Revision: 2024-03-01

Replaces version of: 2021-11-02

Version: (GHS 4)

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

Product identifier 1.1

Identification of the substance **Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide** ≥ 99%, for

biochemistry

Article number 9161 CAS number 57-09-0 Alternative name(s) **CTAB**

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

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory chemical

Laboratory and analytical use

Uses advised against: Do not use for products which come into contact

with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household). Food, drink and animal feeding-

stuffs.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

> Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG Schoemperlenstr. 3-5 D-76185 Karlsruhe Germany

Telephone:+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0 **Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149 e-mail: sicherheit@carlroth.de Website: www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data Department Health, Safety and Environment

sheet:

e-mail (competent person): sicherheit@carlroth.de

1.4 **Emergency telephone number**

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 West- mead, NSW	131126	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture 2.1

Classification acc. to GHS

Page 1 / 15 Australia (en)

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302
3.2	.2 Skin corrosion/irritation		Skin Irrit. 2	H315
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318
3.8R Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (respiratory tract irritation)		3	STOT SE 3	H335
3.9	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure		STOT RE 2	H373

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Delayed or immediate effects can be expected after short or long-term exposure.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling

Signal word Danger

Pictograms

GHS05, GHS07, GHS08



Hazard statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

H373 May cause damage to organs (gastro-intestinal tract) through prolonged or re-

peated exposure (if swallowed)

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P280 Wear protective gloves

Precautionary statements - response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

Precautionary statements - storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary statements - disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

Australia (en) Page 2 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide

Molecular formula $C_{19}H_{42}BrN$ Molar mass $364.5 \, ^{9}/_{mol}$ CAS No 57-09-0

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

Following eye contact

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation, Cough, Vomiting, Nausea, Risk of serious damage to eyes

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

Australia (en) Page 3 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings! water, foam, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, ABC-powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



For non-emergency personnel

Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it. If substance has entered a water course or sewer, inform the responsible authority.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains. Take up mechanically.

Advice on how to clean up a spill

Take up mechanically. Control of dust.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

Australia (en) Page 4 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Avoid dust formation.

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Removal of dust deposits.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities 7.2

Store in a dry place. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice:

Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 **Control parameters**

National limit values

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Coun try	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifi- er	TWA [mg/ m³]	STEL [mg/ m³]	Ceil- ing-C [mg/ m³]	Nota- tion	Source
AU	nuisance dusts		WES	10			i	WES

Notation

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur Ceiling-C

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-

minute period (unless otherwise specified)
Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified) TWA

Human health values

Relevant DNE	Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels				
Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time	
DNEL	0.05 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - local effects	
DNEL	0.4 mg/kg bw/ day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects	

Australia (en) Page 5 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels

End- point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental com- partment	Exposure time
PNEC	0.022 ^{µg} / _l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.002 ^{µg} / _l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.19 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.21 ^{mg} / _{kg}	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)

8.2 Exposure controls

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection





Use safety goggle with side protection.

Skin protection





hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

type of material

NBR (Nitrile rubber)

material thickness

>0,11 mm

breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Australia (en) Page 6 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

ROTH

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Respiratory protection





Respiratory protection necessary at: Dust formation. Particulate filter device (EN 143). P2 (filters at least 94 % of airborne particles, colour code: White).

Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state solid
Form powder
Colour white
Odour odourless

Melting point/freezing point 237 – 243 °C (ECHA) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling not determined

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

arige

Flammability

this material is combustible, but will not ignite readily

Lower and upper explosion limit not determined Flash point not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature 210 °C at 0.3 bar (ECHA)

Decomposition temperature not relevant

pH (value) 5 – 7 (in aqueous solution: 50 ^g/_l, 20 °C)

Kinematic viscosity not relevant

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility $\sim 55 \, {}^{9}/_{1}$ at 20 °C

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): 3.18 (pH value: 7, 25 °C) (ECHA)

Vapour pressure not determined

Density and/or relative density

Density $0.5 \, \mathrm{g}/_{\mathrm{cm}^3}$ at 20 °C (ECHA)

Relative vapour density Information on this property is not available.

Particle characteristics No data available.

Australia (en) Page 7 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

ROTH

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard

classes:

hazard classes acc. to GHS (physical hazards): not relevant

Other safety characteristics: There is no additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product in the delivered form is not dust explosion capable; the enrichment of fine dust however leads to the danger of dust explosion.

10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser

10.4 Conditions to avoid

There are no specific conditions known which have to be avoided.

10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Classification acc. to GHS

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed.

GHS of the United Nations, annex 4. May be harmful in contact with skin.

Acute toxicity

Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	1,550 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rat		ECHA
dermal	LD50	2,150 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rabbit		

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Australia (en) Page 8 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (gastro-intestinal tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure (if swallowed).

Hazard category	Target organ	Exposure route
2	gastro-intestinal tract	if swallowed

Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

If swallowed

vomiting, nausea, gastrointestinal complaints

• If in eyes

Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

• If inhaled

Irritation to respiratory tract, cough, breathing difficulties

• If on skin

causes skin irritation

Other information

none

11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of \geq 0,1%.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Australia (en) Page 9 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Aquatic toxicity (acute)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	0.2 ^{mg} / _l	fish	ECHA	96 h
EC50	26 ^{µg} / _l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	4.11 ^{µg} / _l	algae	ECHA	72 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	≤0.04 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	21 d

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (without nitrification): 2.524 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (with nitrification): 2.7 ^{mg}/_{mg} Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 2.294 ^{mg}/_{mg}

12.3 **Bioaccumulative potential**

The substance fulfils the very bioaccumulative criterion.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	3.18 (pH value: 7, 25 °C) (ECHA)
BCF	>407 - <741 (ECHA)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Australia (en) Page 10 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

ROTH

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H11 Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

UN 3077
IMDG-Code UN 3077
ICAO-TI UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,

SOLID, N.O.S.

IMDG-Code ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,

SOLID, N.O.S.

ICAO-TI Environmentally hazardous substance, solid,

n.o.s.

Technical name Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG 9
IMDG-Code 9
ICAO-TI 9

14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG III
IMDG-Code III
ICAO-TI III

14.5 Environmental hazards hazardous to the aquatic environment

14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Australia (en) Page 11 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

UN number 3077 9 Class

Environmental hazards

Hazardous to the aquatic environment

Packing group III

Danger label(s) Fish and tree

Special provisions (SP) 274, 331, 335, 375

UN RTDG

Excepted quantities (EQ)

UN RTDG

Limited quantities (LQ) 5 kg

UN RTDG

Emergency Action Code 2Z

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,

SOLID, N.O.S.

UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S., (Cetyltrimethylammoni-Particulars in the shipper's declaration

um bromide), 9, III

Marine pollutant yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment), (Cetyltrimethyl-

ammonium bromide)

Danger label(s) 9, "Fish and tree"



Special provisions (SP) 274, 335, 966, 967, 969

Excepted quantities (EQ) E1 Limited quantities (LQ) 5 kg **EmS** F-A, S-F

Stowage category Α

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substance, solid,

n.o.s.

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN3077, Environmentally hazardous substance,

solid, n.o.s., (Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide),

9, III

Environmental hazards yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)

Danger label(s) 9, "Fish and tree"

Australia (en) Page 12 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161



Special provisions (SP) A97, A158, A179, A197, A215

Excepted quantities (EQ) Limited quantities (LQ) 30 kg

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

There is no additional information.

National regulations(Australia)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

Legend

AIIC CSCL-ENCS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)

DSL ECSI IECSC

Domestic Substances List (DSL)
EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China National Inventory of Chemical Substances
Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

National Chemical Inventory

NZIOC New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg. REACH registered substances
TCSI Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Toxic Substance Control Act TSCA

Australia (en) Page 13 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety- relev- ant
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	yes
14.8		Emergency Action Code: 2Z	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval

Australia (en) Page 14 / 15

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide ≥ 99%, for biochemistry

article number: 9161

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs (gastro-intestinal tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure (if swallowed).

Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

Australia (en) Page 15 / 15