

Your TRUE TEST results indicate that you have a contact allergy to wool alcohols. This contact allergy may cause your skin to react when it is exposed to this substance, although it may take several days for the symptoms to appear. Typical symptoms include redness, swelling, itching and fluid-filled blisters.

Wool alcohols are natural products obtained from the fleece of sheep and are commonly used in cosmetics, toiletries and medicines.

WHERE ARE WOOL ALCOHOLS (OR LANOLIN) FOUND?

At work, you may find wool alcohols (or lanolin) in:

- Manufacture and use of personal care products such as hand lotions and cosmetics
- Manufacture and use of pet care or veterinary products
- Metal-working fluids including lubricants, cutting fluids and corrosion inhibitors
- Polishes and waxes
- Printing inks
- Impregnating agents for textile, leather goods and furs
- Insulation for wiring

At home, you may find wool alcohols (or lanolin) in:

- Cosmetics such as foundations, powders, blush, mascaras, eye shadows, eyeliners, eye pencils
- Skin care products such as balms, creams, ointments, lotions and moisturizers
- Personal hygiene items such as soaps, cleansers and shampoos
- Lipsticks and lip balms
- Facial masks
- Sunscreens
- Over-the-counter and prescription treatments for skin rashes or dermatitis
- Pet shampoos, conditioners and grooming aids
- Hair removers and shaving products
- Nail enamel remover
- Baby oils
- Diaper lotions
- Hair sprays
- Hemorrhoid preparations
- Household polishes and waxes
- Shoe polishes

HOW CAN YOU AVOID WOOL ALCOHOLS OR LANOLIN?

- Do not use products with wool alcohols or lanolin on your skin, hair or body. Only use products that do not list wool alcohols, lanolin, or related chemicals on the label, ingredient list or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If no information is available, talk to your pharmacist or doctor.
- Tell your physician, pharmacist, dentist, veterinarian, beautician and hairdresser that you are allergic to wool alcohols or lanolin. Ask for preparations that do not contain wool alcohols (lanolin) or related substances.
- If you must use or contact wool alcohols or lanolin when caring for children or pets, wear protective gloves and clothing. Utility gloves made of natural or synthetic rubber or vinyl are good for working with wool alcohols (or lanolin).
- If you think that you contact wool alcohols or lanolin at work, ask your employer for MSDS or manufacturer information on the product(s). Talk to your employer about using a different product or about wearing protective gloves and clothing.

WHAT SHOULD YOU LOOK FOR AND AVOID?*

Avoid products with the following names in the list of ingredients, MSDS or package insert.

- Wool alcohols (lanolin) or anhydrous lanolin
- Wool Fat or Grease
- Wool Wax
- Wool Grease Fatty Acid
- Wool Fats and Glyceridic Oils
- Fats
- Lanolin
- Adeps Lanae
- Degras

*These lists are brief and provide just a few examples. Read product labels carefully and talk to your doctor if you have any questions. Product formulations may change from time to time without notice. Talk to your doctor for specific instructions. For additional information about products that might contain **wool alcohols** or a related substance, go to the Household Products Database online (householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov) at the United States National Library of Medicine.