

Soy Wax

Date prepared: September 27, 1999

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1. Identification of the Substance/Preparation and the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Substance or preparation trade names: Soy Wax

1.2 Other means of identification: Waxes made from vegetable oils.

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Blends formulated for candle and wick coating applications. No known restrictions on usage.

1.4 Supplier details:

PRO Chemical & Dye
126 Shove Street
Fall River, MA 02724

1.5 Emergency telephone number:

800-255-3924 ChemTel. (United States)
+ 1 01 813-248-0585 (Outside the United States)

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture: Does not contain any components which are hazardous according to the Dangerous Substance Directive (67/548/EC) or CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC,

2.2 Label Elements: Does not require a hazard warning label in accordance with Dangerous Substance Directive 67/548/EC, 1999/45/EC or CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC.

2.3 Other Hazards:

Health: Unlikely to cause eye irritation. Unlikely to cause skin irritation. Not volatile. It is not likely to be an inhalation hazard at normal ambient temperatures. If overheated, fumes and vapors are irritating to the breathing passages and lungs. Ingestion is not likely to cause adverse systemic health effects.

Environmental: Although no specific ecological hazards are expected and bioaccumulation is unlikely, spillage into the environment should always be avoided.

Physical/Chemical: Not applicable.

Additional Information: Hot melted wax can cause serious burns. Administer first aid procedures and seek emergency medical treatment immediately.

3. Composition

3.1 Chemical Identity: Mixture of saturated and unsaturated fatty acid vegetable lipids predominantly containing triglycerides, diglycerides and monoglycerides.

3.2 Common nomenclature: Hydrogenated and partially hydrogenated vegetable oil.

3.3 Other unique identifiers: Not Applicable.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove the affected person to fresh air. If recovery is not rapid, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash the affected body parts with soap and warm water. If adverse skin effects follow seek medical attention.

Note: Hot melted wax can cause serious burns. If required, administer first aid procedures and seek emergency medical treatment immediately.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If adverse health effects follow seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes immediately with temperate water for at least 5 minutes while holding the eyelids open. If adverse eye effects follow seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important potential symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation: Over-heated wax can produce fumes which may be an irritant when inhaled.

Skin Contact: Sensitive individuals may experience dermatitis after prolonged exposure.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

In contact with or splashed by HOT molten liquid:

Skin Contact: Cool the skin immediately with cool water. Treat burns according to their severity. To avoid damage to the skin no attempt should be made to remove wax firmly adhering to the skin. In case of circumferential burns splitting of the wax ring may be considered to prevent tourniquet effect. Obtain medical attention immediately. Never try to remove the material with solvents.

Eye Contact: Cool the area immediately with cold water. Obtain medical attention immediately and seek the advice of an ophthalmologist.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide or Dry Chemical. Because water can spread the fire; it is advisable to avoid a direct water stream for extinguishing.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Potential flammability hazard when wax vapors are exposed to heat or flame. During a fire carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

5.3 Advice for firefighters: Only suitably trained personnel should attempt to tackle fires. Use standard firefighting procedures when extinguishing fat or oil fires.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Take precautionary measures to avoid slippery surfaces caused by spills, use sand or comparable material for traction where needed.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Confine spill with sand or other adsorbent inert media. Do not allow the product to enter public drainage system or open water courses.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and clean up: Use sand or active clay to absorb molten product or allow to set before removal. Scrape up spilled substance and remove to containers for disposal in accordance with governmental regulations. Clean area with detergent and hot water.

6.4 Reference to other Sections: See sections 8 and 13

7. Handling And Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Sensitive individuals may experience dermatitis after prolonged exposure to the skin. If handling containers of hot wax, insulated neoprene gloves, aprons and boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required. Wash hands after working with the material. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Excessive inhalation of oil mist may affect the respiratory system. Hot oil mist is classified as a nuisance particle by ACGIH.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep containers tightly closed and stored in a cool dry area out of direct exposure to heat and sunlight preferably at 72°F (22°C).

7.3 Specific end use(s): This material is formulated for use in the manufacture of candles.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Occupational exposure limit values: Liquid or solid: None known. Oil Mist: suggested-15 mg/m³ total particles.

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8.2 Control Parameters: If exposed to hot oil mist, an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator for organic vapors may be required. If handling containers of hot wax, insulated neoprene gloves, aprons and boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required. Ventilation should be provided in areas where hot wax is being used.

As with any hot liquid, hot wax can burn the skin. In all circumstances exposure should be kept as low as reasonably possible by good ventilation and safe working practices.

8.3 Appropriate engineering measures: No special measures needed.

8.4 Individual protection measures: Exposure guidelines: Shortening: OSHA PEL: N/A, ACGIH: TLV: N/A, STEL: N/A.

Respiratory protection: Inhalation of the vapor, fumes or mists should be avoided by safe working practices and good ventilation. If exposed to hot oil mist, an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator for organic vapors may be required.

Eye Protection: No special precautions are needed beyond clean working conditions and safe handling practices. Safety glasses with side protection or better may be required.

Skin Protection: No special precautions are needed beyond clean working conditions and safe handling practices. Insulated neoprene, PVC or nitrile gloves, aprons and boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required,

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic chemical and physical properties

Appearance:	Solid - white to off white at ambient temperature. Liquid - amber Typical of vegetable oil
Odor:	Neutral
pH:	110°F to 175°F (43.3°C to 79.4°C) AOCS Cc18-80
Melting Point:	93°F to 138°F (33.9°C to 58. 9°C) ASTM D938
Congeaing Point:	Not determined
Boiling Point / Range:	>450°F (>232°C) ASTM D92
Flash point:	Not determined
Evaporation Point:	Gas may be combustible at high temperature
Flammability (solid, gas):	Exceeds 1.0
Vapor Density (Air=1.0):	0.890 to 0.894 ASTM D1298-55
Specific Gravity:	<1 mg/l
Solubility in water:	Not determined
Solubility in other solvents:	>392°F (>200°C)
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	10.0 ASTM D 445-65
Viscosity:	

9.2 Other Information

Weight:	Pounds per Gallon - 7.37 to 7.61 Kilograms per liter - 0.88 to 0,91
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10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: This product is not reactive under normal storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

10.2 Chemical stability: Considered stable, no known reactivity problems.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: No specific hazardous reactions expected.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: The product is combustible when heated over 450°F (232°C).

10.5 Incompatible materials: May react with strong alkali and oxidants.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition or incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating fumes.

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects: Shortening: LD50 [oral, rat]; N/A; LC50 [rat]; N/A; LD50 Dermal [rabbit]; N/A. Material has not been found to be a carcinogen nor produce genetic, reproductive, or developmental effects

Inhalation: Not volatile. It is not likely to be an inhalation hazard at normal ambient temperatures. If overheated, fumes and vapors may irritate the breathing passages and lungs.

Skin contact: Unlikely to cause skin irritation. Long or repeated contact with skin may cause dermatitis in certain sensitive individuals. Hot molten product may cause thermal burns.

Eye contact: Unlikely to cause eye irritation. Hot molten product may cause thermal burns and severe corneal damage.

Ingestion: Ingestion is unlikely to cause adverse systematic health effects.

Other: No known Acute or chronic health hazards. Vegetable waxes are generally regarded as non-toxic, relatively harmless and not irritating under normal usage.

12. Ecological Information

12.1 Ecotoxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Not considered an environmental hazard

12.2 Persistence and degradability: These products are biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: Data not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil: Data not available.

12.5 Other adverse effects: None known. No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used as instructed.

13. Disposal Information

13.1 Disposal: Check with all applicable local, regional, and national laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national regulations. Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14. Transport Information

14.1 UN number: Not classified.

14.2 UN Proper shipping name: Not classified.

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es): Not classified

14.4 Packing Group: Not classified

14.5 Environmental Hazards: None

14.6 Special Precautions for user: None

14.7 DOT Shipping Name: Not regulated by DOT.

14.8 Canada TOG: Not regulated by TOG.

14.9 Transport in bulk according to Annex" of MARPOL&3/78 and the IBC code: Not classified

15. Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: Regulations NO.2037/2000 (Ozone depletors), No. 850/2004 (POPs) and No. 689/2008 (Export/import of dangerous chemicals) not applicable for these materials.

15.2 EINECS: Not Listed

15.3 WHMIS Canada: Not WHMIS Controlled.

15.4 TSCA: All components are listed or exempt.

15.5 California Proposition 65: Not listed.

15.6 Chemical Safety Assessment: Not determined.

16. Other Information

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

ADR: Accord europeen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

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RID: Reglement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

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