Material Safety Data Sheet

Freeman Micro Wax

Date of Preparation: January 3, 2007 Revision:

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: Freeman Micro Wax
Chemical Family: Wax
CAS Number: Mixture
Other Designations: Microcrystalline Wax
General Use: N/A
Manufacturer: Freeman Manufacturing and Supply Company, 1101 Moore Road, Avon, OH 44011, Phone (440)934-1902, FAX (440)934-7200, Hours of Operation 8-5, Emergency Phone Number 800-424-9300.

HMIS	
H	0
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PPE†	
†Sec. 8	

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

WARNING! Hot wax can cause burns to eyes and skin. When handling hot wax, use heat-protective gloves and other PPE to protect against thermal burns. Spills may create a slipping hazard.

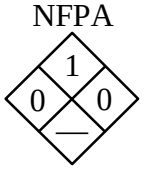
Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Proprietary Mixture
Within the definition of Hazardous Materials according to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (c), this product is not hazardous.

Section 3 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid (at ambient temperatures)
Appearance and Odor: Clear to amber (molten) or white to off-white (solid), faint odor.
Vapor Pressure: <0.001 kPa (<0.01 mmHg) (at 20C)
Vapor Density (Air=1): >1
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1, at 4 °C): 0.8
Water Solubility: Insoluble in cold water.
Boiling Point: Not available
Melting Point: 171F (77C)
% Volatile: Negligible
pH: Not applicable

Section 4 - Fire-Fighting Measures



Flash Point: 579°F (304°C)
Flash Point Method: COC
LEL: No data
UEL: No data
Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydro-Carbons, aldehydes and other products of combustion.
Extinguishing Media: CO2, dry chemical, foam, or water fog.
Special Properties: Fight the fire from a safe distance in a protected location. Open any masses with a water stream to prevent reignition due to smoldering. Cool surface with water fog. Molten material can form flaming droplets if ignited. Water or foam can cause frothing. Use of water on product above 100C (212F) can cause product to expand with explosive force. Do not allow liquid to enter sewers or public waters.
Protection of Fire Fighters: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.

Section 5 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable.
Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.

Section 6 - Health Hazard Information

Potential Health Effects

Major Route(s) of Entry: Skin contact. Inhalation.

Target Organs: This material may cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation: At elevated temperatures dense fumes may develop which can cause respiratory tract irritation and other breathing disorders.

Eye: Dust may cause mechanical eye irritation. Contact with hot product will cause burns to the eyes.

Skin: Skin contact with hot material may result in severe burns.

Ingestion: Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. If swallowed, no significant adverse health effects are anticipated. This material can cause a laxative effect. If swallowed in large quantities, this material can obstruct the intestine.

Chronic Health Effects Summary: Repeated or prolonged over exposure can cause mild skin irritation or inflammation. Poor personal hygiene can result in wax plugging skin follicules and producing pus-forming skin infections known as "wax-boils".

Carcinogenic Potential: This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include skin disorders and chronic respiratory diseases.

Toxicological Information: N/A

Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Ecological effects testing has not been conducted on this material. Discharges are expected to cause only localized and non-persistent environmental damage.

Environmental Fate: Petroleum-based (mineral) waxes normally will float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a wax layer can reduce the atmospheric oxygen exchange with the water system. If the wax layer is not removed, oxygen depletion can result in loss of marine life.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.

Eye Contact: If hot product enters the eyes, irrigate with large amounts of room-temperature water. Seek medical attention immediately. If product at ambient temperature enters eyes, check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or pain persists.

Skin Contact: If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. Do not remove material from the skin. Seek medical attention immediately. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damage or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Rinse out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Allow small quantities to pass through the digestive system. If large amounts are swallowed or irritation or discomfort occurs, seek medical attention immediately.

Note to Physicians: Check for possible bowel obstruction with ingestion of large quantities of material. Monitor pulmonary functions with inhalation of fumes or degradation products. Treat symptomatically.

Section 7 - Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Contain spill and evacuate non-essential personnel. On hard surfaces, a spill may create a slipping hazard. In an urban area, clean up spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, seek cleanup advice from environmental specialists. Equip cleanup crews with proper protective equipment and advise of pertinent hazards. Clean up by shoveling solids and vacuuming dust and/or fines and place collected material in closed containers. Do not dry sweep or blow dust around with compressed air. Residue may be removed with water if permitted by regulations. Wetting down may produce a very slippery surface. Comply with all laws and regulations.

Disposal: Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive.

Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261.): Not classified

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) listed/unlisted specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4); CWA, Sec. 307(a), CAA, Sec. 112: Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Codes: No hazard categories identified.

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): No components were identified.

TSCA Inventory: The components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

California Proposition 65: This product is not known to contain any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Eye Protection: Use a full-face shield and chemical safety goggles if handling heated material. With product at ambient temperatures, safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Keep a suitable eye wash station immediately available to the work area.

Hand Protection: When handling product at elevated temperatures, use long-cuffed leather or heat-resistant gloves over chemical-resistant gloves. With product at ambient temperatures, use disposable nitrile, neoprene or butyl rubber gloves with repeated or prolonged use.

Body Protection: Prevent skin contact when handling heated material. Use insulated, heat-resistant clothing such as chemical resistant apron or slicker suit. Use a full-body heat-resistant or internally cooled suit when work conditions dictate.

Respiratory Protection: Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. Therefore, the need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments: Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

Occupational Exposure Guidelines:

Substance: Paraffin Wax Fume	ACGIH STEL: 2 mg/m3	NIOSH TWA: 2 mg/m3

Section 9 - Special Precautions and Comments

Handling Precautions: Use normal precautions when handling hot, molten liquid solutions. Do not breathe fumes or vapor from heated material. Do not allow hot material to contact skin. With the product at ambient temperatures, avoid creating and breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Store only in accordance with NFPA standards. This material can catch fire if overheated. DO NOT heat this material above its flash point. Keep away from flame and open electrical coils.

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: Not Regulated
Shipping Symbols:
Hazard Class:
ID No.:
Packing Group:

Packaging Authorizations
a) Exceptions:
b) Non-bulk Packaging:
c) Bulk Packaging:

Quantity Limitations
a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:
b) Cargo Aircraft Only:
Vessel Stowage Requirements
a) Vessel Stowage:
b) Other:

Prepared By:
Revision Notes:

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