

Material Safety Data Sheet

Freeman Paraffin Wax 140 (117734)

Date of Preparation: 8/23/06

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: Freeman Paraffin Wax 140 (117734)

Chemical Formula: N/A

CAS Number: N/A

Other Designations: N/A

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 1

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R 0

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

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt or % vol
Paraffin Waxes, Petroleum, Clay-Treated	64742-43-4	>99
Proprietary Mixture	Proprietary Mixture	<1

Section 3 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid (at ambient temperatures)

Appearance and Odor: White solid, faint odor

Vapor Pressure: Not available

Vapor Density (Air=1): Not available

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.82

Additional Properties: Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) =
40.7 - 43.4 @ 60F

Water Solubility: Insoluble in cold water

Boiling Point: Not available

Melting Point: ~140 F (~60 C)

% Volatile: Negligible

pH: Not applicable

Section 4 - Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA Flammability Classification: NFPA Class IIIB combustible material. Slightly combustible!

Flash Point: >410°F (>210°C)

Flash Point Method: COC

LEL: No data

UEL: No data

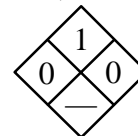
Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of combustion.

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.

NFPA



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

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation (when the product is thermally degraded).

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

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 follicles 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

Toxicity Data:

Paraffin Waxes, Petroleum, Clay-Treated

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg (Rat)

DERMAL (LD50) Acute: >5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Paraffin Waxes, Petroleum, Clay-Treated

Refined paraffin waxes are generally considered to have a low order of toxicity. In clinical acute and repeated dose studies, paraffinic and microcrystalline waxes exhibited slight erythema. Further, these clinical studies did not find any skin sensitization. In some case studies, autoimmune conditions have been reported after injection or implantation of paraffin waxes in humans. Typical symptoms include fatigue, weakness, joint or muscle pain, dry mouth and eyes, rashes, hair loss, lymph gland atrophy, formation of autoantibodies and progressive systemic sclerosis.

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.

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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. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

Regulatory Information

TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

SARA 302/304: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for “Extremely Hazardous Substances” listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312: The SARA Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by “Hazard Category” as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:
No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified.

SARA 313: This product contains the following components in concentrations above the minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.

CERCLA: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of “hazardous substances” equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term “hazardous substance” does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.

CWA: This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA’s National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

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.

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label: For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.

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.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines:

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

Substance

ACGIH (United States)

1) Paraffin wax fume

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

Packaging Authorizations

Quantity Limitations

Shipping Symbols:

a) Exceptions:

a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:

Hazard Class:

b) Non-bulk Packaging:

b) Cargo Aircraft Only:

ID No.:

c) Bulk Packaging:

Vessel Stowage Requirements

Packing Group:

a) Vessel Stowage:

b) Other:

Prepared By:

Revision Notes:

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