

White Beeswax**MSDS No: # 9901502 Effective Date: 3/30/9****1. Product Identification**

Product Name: White Beeswax

Product Code: 9901502

Chemical Family: Insect Wax

2. Hazardous Ingredients

Hazardous Components: None

Other Components: CAS#8012-89-3 100% volume

Physical Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep away from all sources of ignition.

NFPA Hazard Class: Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

3. Physical Data

Appearance: solid or pastille form

Color: off white

Solubility in Water: negligible

Odor: none to slight-characteristic

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): No data

Vapor Density (air+1): No data

Boiling Point: >650 Deg. F/343 Deg. C.

Melting Point: 62-65 Deg. C

Specific Gravity: approximately .96

Percent Volatile: negligible

Bulk Density: approximately 7 pounds per gallon

4. Fire and Explosive Data

Flash Point: 400 degrees F minimum

Flammable/Explosive Limits (%): No data

Autoignition: no data

Burn Rate (solids only): no data

Flammable Properties: Flash Point: 400 degrees F (COC) minimum, OSHA

Flammability Class: not regulated, LEL/UEL: No data, Autoignition Temperature: No data, Burn Rate (solids): No data

Extinguishing Media: dry chemical, foam, water, sand or earth is recommended.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Emergency responders in the danger area should wear bunker gear and self-contained breathing apparatus for fires beyond the incipient state (29CFR 1910.156). In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant. Isolate danger area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Contain spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from danger area if it can be done with minimal risk. With water, cool equipment exposed to fire if it can be done with minimal risk.

5. Health Effects Data

Eye Effects: Solid material is not expected to be an eye irritant; however, contact with molten wax may cause thermal burns. Vapors from molten wax may cause watering of the eyes.

Skin Effects: Solid material is not expected to be a skin irritant; however, skin contact with molten wax may cause thermal burns. No harmful effects from skin absorption are expected.

Inhalations: Vapors emitted from molten wax are expected to have a low degree of irritation by inhalation.

Ingestion: No harmful effects expected.

Human Effects of Overexposure: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat.

6. Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes generated during hot-melt processing operations, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air.

Flush eyes with clean water. If irritation or redness persists, seek medical attention. For contact with the molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eyes with cold water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: For contact with molten material, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected areas using cold water. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required for the solid material; however, if molten material is swallowed, seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes emitted by the molten material, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. See immediate medical attention.

Employee Protection Recommendations

Eye Protection: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended.

Skin Protection: Not normally required for solid material. The use of thermally-resistant gloves is recommended when there is a potential for exposure to molten wax.

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is required when working with the solid material. If airborne concentrations of wax fumes, generated from molten wax are expected, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with a dust/mist/fume filter should be used. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respiratory selection guide). Use a positive-pressure-air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory-protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.34 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Other: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

7. Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Polymerization: Will not occur

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield major amounts of oxides of carbon and minor amounts of oxides of sulfur and nitrogen.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

8. Accidental Release Measures

This material may burn but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill. Isolate danger area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Contain spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment drainage systems and natural waterways. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Cleanup under expert supervision is advised. Minimize dust generation. Sweep up and package appropriately for disposal.

9. Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practice. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally-safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material. Protect container(s) against physical damage.

10. Disposal Considerations

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" or "characteristic" hazardous waste. Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to hazardous waste regulations. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

11. Shipping Data

Hazardous Class or Division: Not classified as hazardous.

12. Regulatory Information

This material contains no chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

This materials contains no none chemicals subject to Proposition 65.

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

No EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity.

13. Toxicological Information

Please refer to CIR Review of Natural Waxes published in 2005. FDA: GRAS (generally recognized as safe), Title 21 CFR 184.1973

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