



# MASTERANK WAX, INC. MR 100 CW Series Wax SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue: 4/1/2015 Version: 1

## SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Product Identifier

Chemical type: Petroleum Hydrocarbon  
Substance (Product) Name: **MR 100 CW Series Wax**  
Substance Description: Paraffin Wax  
Synonyms: MR 170CW, MR 180CW, MR 190CW

### 1.2 RELEVANT USE

Product Use: A variety of consumer and industrial applications including building materials, candles, coatings, cosmetics, inks, plastic processing aids, release agents, rubber compounding.

#### 1.2.1 Uses Advised Against

No Information available

### 1.3 DETAILS OF THE COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**MASTERANK WAX INC**  
200 South A Street  
Ochelata, Oklahoma 74051  
Telephone: (918) 535-3701 Fax: (918) 535-3703  
E-Mail: [masterank@masterank.com](mailto:masterank@masterank.com)

### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**Transportation Emergency Telephone Number:** (956) 838-5401  
**Product Information and Technical Assistance:** 1-800-705-2310

## SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

**2.1 GHS Classification:** Not classified as dangerous. No reportable hazardous concentrations as defined by U.S OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**2.2 Human Health Hazards:** When heated, vapors / fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation.

**2.3 Environmental hazards and effects:** No significant hazards.

**2.4 Physical / Chemical Hazards:** Thermal burn hazard – contact with hot substance may cause thermal burns.

NFPA Hazard ID	Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID	Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION on INGREDIENTS

The MR 100 Series Wax can be defined as a mixture. No Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure.

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 EYE CONTACT

If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes, move the victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or redness persists, seek medical attention. For contact with molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eye(s) with cold water. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### 4.2 INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use appropriate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with medical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

#### 4.3 SKIN CONTACT:

If burned by contact with molten material, hot material adhering to the skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water. Seek a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. If the material has been injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial medical symptoms from injection may be minimal or absent, early treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the extent of injury.

#### 4.4 INGESTION

The material is not acutely toxic by ingestion. First aid is not normally required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

## SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 NFPA CLASSIFICATION

Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0	Special Information: --
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### 5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

**Suitable:**      **Treat as an oil fire:**

- Use water fog
- Foam
- Dry chemical
- Carbon dioxide (in case of small fires)

**Unsuitable:**      **Do not use water jet or straight streams of water. Oil (wax) will float on water and spread fire.**

### 5.3 FIRE FIGHTING

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Evacuate the area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool exposed surfaces to fire and to protect personnel. Molten material can form flaming droplets if ignited. Use of water on the material above 100°C (212°F) can cause the material to expand with explosive force.

### 5.4 FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

**Flash Point [Method]** >200°C (>392°F)

**Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: No data      UEL: No data

**Autoignition Temperature:** No data

**5.5 HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, vapors (fumes), and other products of incomplete hydrocarbon combustion.

**5.6 Emergency Overview:** This substance is solid at room temperature and exhibits softening (melting) characteristics at elevated temperatures. At elevated temperatures well above the softening point, the generation of hydrocarbon vapors may be expected.

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. United States regulations require reporting releases of this substance to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity and could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8, and Disposal Consideration in Section 13 of this SDS.

### 6.1 SPILL MANAGEMENT

**Land Spill:** Contain spill and evacuate non-essential personnel. Allow spilled material to solidify and scrape up with shovels into a suitable container for recycle or disposal. On hard surfaces, a spill may create a slipping hazard. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, seek cleanup advice from environmental specialists.

**Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can without risk to injury. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Skim material from the surface.

### 6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Equip cleanup crew with proper protective equipment and advise of pertinent hazards. For large spills: dike far enough ahead of molten material for alter recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Comply with all laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 HANDLING

Use normal precautions when handling hot, molten materials (>40°C). Do not allow molten material to contact skin.

### 7.2 VENTILATION

Do not breathe fumes or vapor from molten material. General room ventilation is expected to be satisfactory at room temperature.

### 7.3 STORAGE

Store the product in accordance with NFPA standards. The material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). This material can catch fire if overheated. DO NOT heat this material above its flash point. Keep away from flames and open electrical coils.

Molten Storage Temperature: 100 - 121.1°C (212 - 250°F)

**7.4 Warning: When handling at elevated temperature, wear protective gloves and other PPE to protect against thermal burns. Spills may create a slipping hazard.**

## 7.5 POTENTIAL PHYSICAL EFFECTS

SKIN CONTACT – contact with molten material can result in severe burns.

EYE CONTACT – Direct contact of molten product to the eyes will cause thermal burns and injury.

INHALATION – Breathing fumes in confined areas can cause respiratory discomfort and possible irritation.

## 7.6 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Low order of toxicity. High-pressure injection into or under skin may cause a serious medical condition.

# SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Limit / Standard</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Paraffin Wax fumes	TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH (United States)

NOTE: Limits / Standard shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

## 8.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. A control measure to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work station.

## 8.3 PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration, and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

**8.3.1 Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a mist pre-filter may be appropriate. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

**8.3.2 Hand Protection:** Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection for the intended use and conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. When handling the material at elevated temperatures, use long-cuffed leather or heat-resistant gloves.

**8.3.3 Skin and Body Protection:** Prevent skin contact when handling heated or molten material. Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. Use heat resistant clothing such as chemical resistant apron and long sleeves. Use a full-body heat-resistant or internally cooled work suit if conditions dictate.

**8.3.4 Eye Protection:** If contact with the molten material may occur, safety glasses and face shields are recommended. If material is at ambient temperature, safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimal protection. A suitable eye wash station should be available in the work area.

**8.3.5 Specific Hygiene Measures:** Always practice good personal hygiene such as washing hands and other exposed skin areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing or footwear that cannot be cleaned. Do not use harsh, abrasive skin cleansers. Use good housekeeping measures.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Typical physical and chemical properties are given below. Consult the Supplier in Section 1 for additional data.

### 9.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

**Appearance / Physical State:** Solid (at room temperatures)

**Color:** Near White – Dark Yellow (at ambient temperatures)

**Flammability Limits (Approximate volume % in air):** LEL: N/D UEL: N/D

**Odor:** Faint to Mild Odor

**Odor Threshold:** Unknown

**Specific Gravity:** 0.812 (Water = 1)

**Flash Point [Method] :** >200°C (>392°F) [ASTM D-92]

**Autoignition Temperature:** N/D

**Boiling Point / Range:** >316°C (>601°F)

**Melting/Freezing Point:** 71.1 – 79.5°C (160.0 – 175.1°F)

**pH:** Not applicable

**Evaporation Rate:** N/D

**Solubility in Water:** Negligible

**Vapor Pressure:** 0.1kPa (0.1mm Hg) at 20°C (68°F)

**Viscosity:** [N/A @ 40°C] 250.0 – 500.0 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec (cPs) at 121.1°C (250°F)

**Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):** >6

**Additional Properties:**

**Gravity, °API [ASTM D-287] = 34.0 - 42.0 @ 60°F**

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1 STABILITY:** Substance is stable under normal conditions
- 10.2 CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Keep away from excessive heat and open flame
- 10.3 MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Strong Oxidizers
- 10.4 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Material does not decompose at room temperature but burning can produce the following products: oxides of carbon and soot.
- 10.5 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ACUTE TOXICITY

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Toxicity: No end point data	Not determined
Irritation: No end point data	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. Based on assessment of components.
<b>Ingestion</b>	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 >5000 mg/kg	Minimally toxic.
<b>Skin</b>	
Irritation (Rabbit): LD50 >2000 mg/kg	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures.
<b>Eye</b>	
Irritation (Rabbit)	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to the eyes.

### For the substance itself:

Petroleum wax: Not carcinogenic in lifetime animal skin painting or oral feeding studies. It did not cause mutations in vitro. High oral doses in one rat strain (F-344) resulted in microscopic inflammatory changes (micro-granulation) in liver, spleen, lymph nodes, some increased organ weights, inflammation of the cardiac mitral valve, and accumulation of saturated mineral hydrocarbons in certain tissues. It was found non-sensitizing in animal tests and human subjects.

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Ecotoxicity

Ecological effects testing have not been conducted on this material. Discharges are expected to cause only localized environmental damage and not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

### 12.2 MOBILITY

Petroleum-based waxes normally float on water with low solubility and are expected to migrate from water to land. The wax is expected to partition to soil and wastewater solids.

### 12.3 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Components of petroleum waxes will biodegrade over time.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment, and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

### 13.1 DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Suitable routes of disposal are supervised incineration, preferably with energy recovery, or recycling methods in accordance with applicable regulations and material characteristics at the time of disposal.

### 13.2 REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: The unused material, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. The material does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity. The material is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods, or locations outside of the United States.

**14.1 ADR/RID:** This substance is not regulated by ADR (when transported at <100°C).  
When transported >100°C – UN3257 Elevated Temperature Liquids, N.O.S. (9), III. **Class:** 9 (M9), **UN No.:** 3257, **Packaging Group:** III, **Hazard No.:** 99, **Label:** 9, **Technical Description:** Petroleum Wax



**14.2 Inland Waterways transport (ADN):** This substance is not classified as dangerous.

**14.3 Sea Transport (IMDG / ICAO Code):** This substance is not classified as dangerous.

**14.4 Air Transport (IATA):** This substance is not classified as dangerous.

**14.5 Department of Transportation:**

<b>14.5.1 DOT Proper Shipping Name</b>	<b>Not regulated</b>
<b>14.5.2 DOT Hazardous Classification</b>	<b>Not regulated</b>
<b>14.5.3 DOT Haz. Mat Table 172.101</b>	<b>Not Listed</b>
<b>14.5.4 DOT Labels Required</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>14.5.5 DOT Placards Required</b>	<b>None for solid material None for molten material shipped under 100°C (212°F) Hot molten material greater than 100°C (212°F) requires class 9 'HOT' placard Bill of Lading must be carry the statement: Elevated temperature material, liquid, N.O.S. 9, UN3257, III (Petroleum Wax)</b>
<b>14.6 MARPOL III Status</b>	<b>Not a DOT 'Marine Pollutant' per 49 CFR 171.8</b>
<b>14.7 TDG Classification</b>	<b>Not controlled under TDG (Canada)</b>
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	<b>Not been established for this material</b>

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>15.1 TSCA Inventory</b>	This substance and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
<b>15.2 SARA 302/304</b>	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302/304 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. <b>No components were identified.</b>
<b>15.3 SARA 311/312</b>	None
<b>15.4 SARA 313</b>	This substance contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

<b>15.5 CERCLA</b>	This material does not contain any chemical substances subject to this statute.
<b>15.6 WHMIS</b>	This is not controlled material as defined by the Canadian Hazardous Products Act (Bill C70)
<b>15.7 CANADIAN DSL</b>	Listed
<b>15.8 CONEG</b>	In compliance
<b>15.9 CA Prop 65</b>	This substance is not known to contain any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.
<b>15.10 NJ RTK</b>	For New Jersey Right to Know requirements, no components cited.
<b>15.11 PA RTK</b>	For Pennsylvania Right to Know requirements, no components cited.
<b>15.12 NATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTING</b>	AICS, EINECS, IECSC, ENCS, KECL, NZIofC, PICCS
<b>15.13 MITI</b>	Listed

## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

<b>16.1 SDS Distribution:</b>	Information in this document should be made available to all who may handle or come in contact with the substance (product).		
<b>16.2 SDS Version number:</b>	1.0		
<b>16.3 SDS Effective Date:</b>	04.01.2015		
<b>16.4 SDS Regulation:</b>	Conforms to U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1200(g), revised in 2012.		
<b>16.5 SDS REVISION:</b>	Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.		
<b>16.6 SDS Abbreviations and Acronyms:</b>	>: Greater Than	N/D: No data	N/A: Not Applicable,
	EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency,	NFPA: National Fire Protection Association	

**16.7 DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:** The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Masterank's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the material itself. This SDS was prepared and to be used only for this substance. If the substance is used as a component in another formulated product, this SDS information may not be applicable. Users should make their own determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose. Appropriate warnings and safe-handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.

The conditions or methods of handling, storing, using, and disposing of the substance are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out or in any way connected with handling, storing, using, or disposal of the substance.

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