

Carnauba wax

sc-278813



The Power to Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

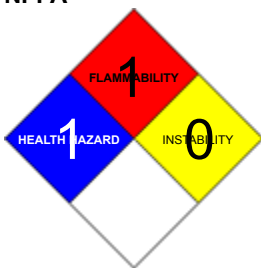
PRODUCT NAME

Carnauba wax

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

"Brazil wax", "vegetable wax", natural

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".
This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models).
Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Molten material is capable of causing burns.

INHALED

- Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapors, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.
- Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous.
Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.
- Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapor exposure.

CAUTION Vapors may be irritating.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
carnauba wax	8015-86-9	100
composed of		
esters (80%) as		
myricyl carnaubate		
myricyl cerotate		
ceryl cerotate		
ceryl octacosonate		
ceryl omega hydroxyuncosonate		

alcohols (10%) as

myricylol, laccerylol, carbocerylol, octacosylol

dihydric pentacosonol

acids as

montanic acid, mellissic acid, lacceric acids

others as

heptacosane, medullic acid lactone

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

For THERMAL burns

- Do NOT remove contact lens
- Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
- Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

In case of burns

- Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
- DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
- DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
- Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.
- For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
- DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.
- Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
- Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.
- Reassure.
- Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
- Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.

If hot wax strikes the skin, drench or immerse the area in water to assist cooling. If available, apply iced water or iced packs to the burned area. (Do not use iced water or cold packs if the burned area covers more than 10% of the body as this may contribute to shock). Do not try to remove wax from a burn after it has cooled. Seek medical attention.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.99
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

CARE Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

CARE Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.

- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.)
- It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

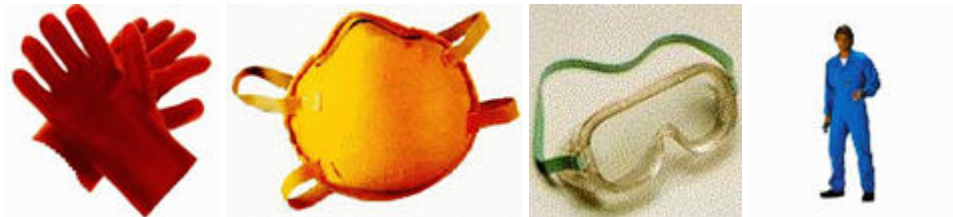
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons, Inhalable)		100 (V)						Skin
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax (Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour, Revised 2003)		200 (P)						Skin
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax (Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour)		200						
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	carnauba wax (Diesel fuel as total hydrocarbons, (vapour))		100		150				Skin

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons)	100
---	---	-----

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.
- Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials
- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapor exposure. CAUTION Vapors may be irritating.

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For molten materials

Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material.

Keep dry!!

Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°F)	181- 187	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	>428	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	590 (COC).	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.99
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

■ Use may require material be molten. Molten or heated material may be compounded, moulded or extruded. Hard solid. Slight odor. Insoluble in water. Soluble in ether, boiling alcohol and alkalis. Sharp, characteristic, not unpleasant odor upon melting. The wax is obtained from leaves of the palm tree where its function is to prevent undue loss of water at high ambient temperatures. The wax is composed of esters (80% approx.), free alcohols (10% approx.) and minor amounts of fatty acids, hydrocarbons, lactone and resin.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

‡ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

carnauba wax

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

CARNAUBA WAX

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SKIN

carnauba wax	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin
--------------	---	----------	------

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Disposal Instructions**

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

carnauba wax (CAS: 8015-86-9,85712-28-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used","US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes","US Food Additive Database","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**LIMITED EVIDENCE**

■ May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
carnauba wax	8015-86-9, 85712-28-3

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

www.chemwatch.net

Issue Date: Jul-4-2010

Print Date: Oct-6-2011