

Microcrystalline Wax

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

1. Product Identification

Product Name: Microcrystalline Wax
INCI Name: Microcrystalline Wax
Chemistry: high molecular weight saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons
CAS Number: 63231-60-7
EINECS Number:

2. Physical & Chemical Properties

Melting Point: 145 – 155 F/62 – 68 C
Boiling Point: >650 F/343 C
Non-Volatiles: negligible
Viscosity: no data available
Specific Gravity: Approx. 0.96
Solubility in water: insoluble
Refractive Index: no data available
Appearance & Odor: White solid with characteristic odour.

3. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials: 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.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

4. Handling & Storage

Handling precautions: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practice.
Storage Precautions: Keep containers 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 containers against physical damage.
Other Precautions: none specified

5. 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.

6. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection: None 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 may be used.
Protective Clothing: Not normally required for solid material. The use of thermally-resistant gloves is recommended when there is a potential for exposure to molten wax.
Other Protective Measures: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. 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. Hazards Identification

Eye: 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: 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.
Inhalation: Vapors emitted from molten wax are expected to have a low degree of irritation by inhalation.
Ingestion: No harmful effects expected.
Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat.
Cancer: No data available.
Target Organs: No data available.
Developmental: No data available.
Pre-existing Medical Conditions: None known.

8. First Aid Measures

Eyes: 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 area with cold water. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin: For contact with molten material, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected area using cold water. Seek 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 breathing difficulties should develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion: First aid is not normally required for the solid material; however, if molten material is swallowed, seek immediate medical attention.

9. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 400 F (COC) Minimum
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, water, sand, or earth is recommended.
Fire Fighting Procedures: Emergency responders in the danger area should wear bunker gear and self contained breathing apparatus for fires beyond the incipient state. In addition, responders should 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.

10. Toxicological Information

No definitive information available on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity.

11. Disposal Consideration

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.