

# Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

# MSDS Document

## Product Snow

### 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

#### Product Snow

Synonyms: While Petrolatum USP (All Grades). Cream; Lily; Special Lily; Snow; Super; Regent; Uflima; Regent-K; Pet Blend B-5, Pet Blend 497, Pet Blend 576, Pet Blend 730, Pe1 Blend 4531, 4626; EXK 570

MSDS ID PEN17ZO-00-C

Manufacturer

Calumet Specially Products Partners  
2780 Waterfront Pkwy E.Suite 200  
Indianapolis, IN 46214

Phone Number

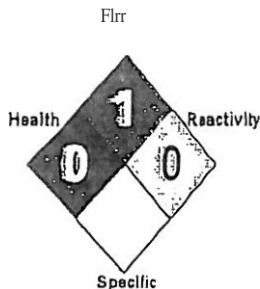
(800) 245-3952

Emergency Phone

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

CHEMTREC International (703) 527-3887

Revision Date 11/28/2006



### 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	Weight%	ACGJH TLV	PEL	STEL
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	100 %	0		

### 3. Hazard Identification

#### Emergency Overview:

This material is not considered hazardous according to OSHA criteria.

#### Eye:

Not expected to be an eye irritant.



absorption have been reported.

**Inhalation (Breathing):**

Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):**

No harmful effects expected from ingestion.

**Signs and Symptoms:**

Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract nausea diarrhea

#### 4. First Aid Information

**Eye:**

If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes generated from molten material, 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 eye(s) with cold, not icy, water. Seek immediate medical attention. If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin:**

For contact with molten material, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected area(s) using cold, not icy, water. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Inhalation (Breathing):**

If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):**

First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point	>399°F / >204°C
FP Method	COC, ASTM 092

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:**

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

**Extinguishing Media:**

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:**

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area

should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9:  
For Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

### Personal Precautions:

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release.

### Spill precautions:

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

### Methods for cleaning up:

Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Handling:

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Section 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices.

"Empty" containers retain residue 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. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

For information on tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA

regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other 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 (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

## 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other:
Petrolatum	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL As Oil Mist, if Generated	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA As Oil Mist, if Generated	
	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA As Paraffin Wax Fumes, If Generated		

**Note:**

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering Controls:**

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face:**

Not normally required for solid material. Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended when exposed to molten wax. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary. Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin:**

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

**Respiratory:**

No respiratory protection is required when working with the solid material. If airborne concentrations of wax fumes, generated from molten wax, are expected to exceed exposure limits, a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use

**Other Protective Equipment:**

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

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Semi-solid
Specific Gravity	0.855
Color/Appearance	White Opaque
Odor	None at room temperature
pH	Not applicable
Boiling/Cond. Point	No data
Melting/Freezing Point	120-140°F / 49-60°C
Solubility	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate	No data
Vapor Density	>1

### Note:

Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

Odor Threshold: No data

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data

Autoignition Temperature: No data

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

### Materials To Avoid (Incompatible Materials):

strong oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen and sulfur oxides.

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Acute Data:

#### Oral LD50

>5 g/kg (Rat) (based on similar materials)

#### Dermal LD50

> 2 g/kg (Rat) (based on similar materials)

Inhalation LCSO  
No Data

## 12. Ecological Information

Not evaluated.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

## 14. Transportation Information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

Note: Material is unregulated unless shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3, 500 gallons or more. Then the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply.

International Civil Aviation Org./International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

International Civil Aviation Org. /International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IAT

Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated

	Ltd. Qty	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
--	----------	--------------------	---------------------

Packaging Instruction #:

Max. Net Qty. Per Package:

## 15. Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):  
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA- Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: No





Chronic Health: No  
Fire Hazard: No  
Pressure Hazard: No  
Reactive Hazard: No

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):**

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

**California Proposition 65:**

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**Carcinogen Identification:**

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any.

**Canadian Regulations:**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**WHMIS Hazard Class:**

Not Regulated

**National Chemical Inventories:**

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	ENCS	CHINA	KECL	PICCS	AICS
Petrolatum	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
8009-03-8										

**U.S. Export Control Classification Number:**

EAR99

## 16. Other Information

**Chemical Family:**

Petrolatum

**Emergency Telephone Numbers:**

California Poison Control System: 800-356-3219

Issue Date: 28-Nov-2006

Status: Final

Reason for Revision: Formal change

Added facility synonyms: SEE SECTION 1.

MSDS Code: 787360

**MSDS Legend:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA= Environmental Protection Agency; IARC= International Agency for Research on Cancer; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA= Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA= Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

**Disclaimer of Expressed & implied Warranties;**

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Product and Company Identification

Material name                      Drakeol®7LT MINOIL NF  
 Version#                                07  
 Revision date                        08-11-2011  
 CAS#                                    8042-47-5  
 Manufacturer information        Calumet Specialty Products Partners, L.P.  
    2780 Waterfront Pkwy E. Dr.  
    Suite 200  
    Indianapolis, IN 46214 United States  
    www.calumetlubricants.com  
    Technical Services 317-328-5660  
    CHEMTREC International 703-527-3887

## 2. Hazards Identification

OSHA regulatory status            This product is considered not hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).  
 Potential environmental effects    Ecological injuries are not known or expected under normal use.

## 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Non-hazardous components	CAS#	Percent
White mineral oil	8042-47-5	100

## 4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures  
     Eye contact                        Product is non-irritating.  
     Skin contact                        Product is non-irritating.  
     Inhalation                            Not applicable.  
     Ingestion                            Not applicable.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media  
     Suitable extinguishing media    Water fog. Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemicals.  
     Unsuitable extinguishing media    Water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Protection of firefighters  
     Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters    Wear suitable protective equipment.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions    Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions                Keep unnecessary personnel away.  
 Methods for containment                ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible.

Methods for cleaning up

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers.

Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Scrub the area with detergent and water.

Never return spills in original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the MSOS.

## 7. Handling and Storage

Handling

DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid prolonged exposure.

Storage

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Keep out of the reach of children. Use care in handling/storage.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Personal protective equipment

Eye / face protection	Do not get in eyes. Chemical goggles are recommended.
Skin protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Chemical resistant gloves.
General hygiene considerations	Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Keep away from food and drink. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Product is water-white liquid.
Physical state	Liquid.
Form	Liquid.
Color	Transparent Water-White
Odor	None.
Boiling point	> 599 °F (> 315 °C) estimated
Flash point	360 °F (182.2 °C) ASTM D92
Auto-ignition temperature	5792 °F (304 °C) estimated
VOE	4 % EPA Method 24
Viscosity	70 SUS ASTM 02161
Viscosity temperature	100 °F (37.8 °C)
Pour point	-17 °F (-21.2 °C) ASTM D97
Other data	
Density	08749 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Kinematic viscosity	< 13.6 mm <sup>2</sup> /s ASTM D445
Kinematic viscosity temp	104 °F (40 °C)

## 10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point.
Incompatible materials	Not available.
Hazardous decomposition products	Not available.

## 11. Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity	This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Product is non-irritating.

## 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity This product has no known eco-toxicological effects.  
Persistence and degradability Not available.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261.4 (b)(4)). Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.  
Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

## 14. Transport Information

DOT NON-BULK  
Not regulated as dangerous goods.  
DOT BULK  
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

## 15. Regulatory Information

US federal regulations This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.  
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances - Not applicable.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) .List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b) and 1310.04(f)(2)

Not regulated

DEA Essential Chemical Code Number

Not regulated

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 1 & 2 Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21CFR1310.12(c))

Not regulated

DEA Exempt Chemical Mixtures Code Number

Not regulated

CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity

None

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - No  
Delayed Hazard - No  
Fire Hazard - No  
Pressure Hazard - No  
Reactivity Hazard - No

Section 302 extremely hazardous substance No

Section 311 hazardous chemical No

Inventory status

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory {yes/no}*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (EGL)	Yes

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/nor)
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

State regulations This product does not contain a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## 16. Other Information

Further information HMJS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

HMIS® ratings Health: 0  
Flammability: 1  
Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings Health: 0  
Flammability: 1  
Instability: 0

Disclaimer The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

Issue date 08-11-2011

This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s) : Physical & Chemical Properties: Multiple Properties

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Date of Issue: Aug 1, 2007

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MaxPar White Mineral Oil USP and NF

Synonyms:

MaxPar NF 50	MaxPar GD0-75
MaxParNF 70	MaxPar USP 175
MaxPar NF 80	MaxPar USP 210
MaxPar NF 90	MaxPar USP 350
MaxPar NF 100	MaxPar BSO 75

MaxPar USP 21

General Uses: White Mineral Oil

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Responsible Party:

Bigler Specialty Oils, LP  
PO Box 2408  
Houston, TX 77252  
713-864-3303

Emergency Overview

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident Call CHEMTREC:

North America: (800) 424-9300

Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3129

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Keep away from all sources of ignition.

Appearance: Clear and bright, Water-white

Physical Form: Liquid

Odor: None

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0 Legend: 0 (Least), 1 (Slight), 2 (Moderate), 3 (High), 4 (Extreme)

### 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Non-Hazardous Components

Component	Concentration (wt%)	ACGIH	OSHA	NIOSH	Other:
White Mineral Oil 8042-47-5	100	5 mg/m TWA 10 mg/m STEL	5 mg/m	2500 mg/m IDLH	As Oil Mist, if generated  5 mg/m NOHSC TWA

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

1%=10,000 PPM.

NE=Not Established

1920 N. Memorial Way, Suite 201, Houston, TX 77007

P 713.864.3303 F 713.864.3343

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### Potential Health Effects

Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

Skin: Contact may cause mild skin irritation including redness, and a burning sensation. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin leading to dermatitis (inflammation). Not acutely toxic by skin absorption, but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful (see Section 11).

Inhalation (Breathing): No information available. Studies by other exposure routes suggest a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (swallowing): No harmful effects reported from ingestion.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea and diarrhea.

Cancer: There is inadequate information to evaluate the cancer hazard of this material. See Section 11 for information on the individual components, if any.

Target Organs: Inadequate evidence available for this material. See Section 11 for target-organ toxicity information of individual components, if any.

Developmental: No data available for this material.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Wipe material from skin and remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water and, if necessary, a waterless skin cleanser. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Flammable Properties:

Flash Point:	>320°F / 177°C
Test Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92
OSHA Flammability Class:	Not applicable
LEL (vol % in air):	No data
UEL (vol % in air):	No data
Autoignition Temperature:	No data

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.



# bigler Specialty Oils LP

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk.

## 6. 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/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices.

"Empty" containers retain residue 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. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. 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 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 (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS /PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is 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 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation (see manufacturer's literature for information on permeability).

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

Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin.

# bigler Specialty Oils LP

Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

Appearance :	Clear and bright, Water-white
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Mild petroleum
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	<1
Vapor Density (air=1):	>1
Boiling Point/Range:	No data
Melting/Freezing Point:	No data
Solubility in Water :	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity:	0.82-0.88
Viscosity:	50 SUS@100- 650SUS @100
Percent Volatile :	Nil
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	Nil
Flash Point:	>320°F / 177°C
Test Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM 092
LEL (vol % in air):	No data
UEL (vol % in air):	No data
Autoignition Temperature:	No data
Decomposition Temperature :	No data

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and zinc oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic Data:

The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including severe hydrocracking/hydroprocessing to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and are not considered carcinogens by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

*Target Organ:* Administration of certain mineral hydrocarbon white oils in the diet to Fischer 344 rats at 1500 mg/kg/day for 90 days resulted in the formation of microgranulomas in the liver. However, this response was not observed in studies conducted with other rat strains or dogs. Microgranulomas like those observed in the Fischer 344 rat studies have not been observed in humans.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Lubricant oil basestocks are complex mixtures of hydrocarbons (primarily branched chain alkanes and cycloalkanes) ranging in carbon number from C15 to C50. The aromatic hydrocarbon content of these mixtures varies with the severity of the refining process. White oils have negligible levels of aromatic hydrocarbons, whereas significant proportions are found in unrefined basestocks. Olefins are found only at very low concentrations. Volatilization is not significant after release of lubricating oil basestocks to the environment due to the very low vapor pressure of the hydrocarbon constituents. In water, lubricating oil basestocks will float and will spread at a rate that is viscosity dependent. Water solubilities are very low and dispersion occurs mainly from water movement with adsorption by

sediment being the major fate process. In soil, lubricating oil basestocks show little mobility and adsorption is the predominant physical process.

Both acute and chronic ecotoxicity studies have been conducted on lubricant base oils. Results indicate that the acute aquatic toxicities to fish, Daphnia, Ceriodaphnia and algal species are above 1000 mg/l using either water accommodated fractions or oil in water dispersions. Since lubricant base oils mainly contain hydrocarbons having Carbon numbers in the range C15 to C50, it is predicted that acute toxicity would not be observed with these substances due to low water solubility. Results from chronic toxicity tests show that the no observed effect level (NOEL) usually exceeds 1000 mg/l for lubricant base oils with the overall weight of experimental evidence leading to the conclusion that lubricant base oils do not cause chronic toxicity to fish and invertebrates.

Large volumes spills of lubricant base oils into water will produce a layer of undissolved oil on the water surface that will cause direct physical fouling of organisms and may interfere with surface air exchange resulting in lower levels of dissolved oxygen. Petroleum products have also been associated with causing taint in fish even when the latter are caught in lightly contaminated environments. Highly refined base oils sprayed onto the surface of eggs will result in a failure to hatch.

Extensive experience from laboratory and field trials in a wide range of crops has confirmed that little or no damage is produced as a result of either aerosol exposure or direct application of oil emulsion to the leaves of crop plants. Base oils incorporated into soil have resulted in little or no adverse effects on seed germination and plant growth at contamination rates up to 4%.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material under most intended uses would become used oil due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. RECYCLE ALL USED OIL. While being recycled, used oil is regulated by 40 CFR 279. Use resulting in chemical or physical change or contamination may also subject it to regulation as hazardous waste. Under federal regulations, used oil is a solid waste managed under 40 CFR 279. However, in California, used oil is managed as hazardous waste until tested to show it is not hazardous. Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper handling of used oil. In the case of used oil, the intent to discard it may cause the used oil to be regulated as hazardous waste.

Contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Rinsate may be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Large empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of small empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

Note: Material is unregulated unless shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more. Then the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

International Civil Aviation Org./International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

Shipping Description: Not regulated

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: No

Chronic Health: No

Fire Hazard: No

Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

--None Known--

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

--None Known--

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

# bigler Specialty Oils LP

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372:

-- None Known --

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

-- None Known --

Carcinogen Identification:

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any.

TSCA:

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

International Regulations:

Canadian Regulations: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Domestic Substances List: Listed

WHMIS Hazard Class:

Not Regulated

International Inventories:

This material is listed on the following inventories:

Australia (AICS)

Canada (DSL)

China

Europe (EINECS)

Korea (Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances)

Philippines (PICCS)

Japan (ENCS)

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO LIFE USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license

Since 1902



**Frank B. Ross Co., Inc'**

970 H NEW BRUNSWICK AVENUE  
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY 07065  
WWW.FRANKBROSS.COM

24440/11

WAY 1502

PHONE: 732-669-0810

FAX: 732-669-0814

EMAIL: [techinfo@rosswaxes.com](mailto:techinfo@rosswaxes.com)

&1130</

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Issue Date: 1/1/2010

Frank B. Ross Co.  
970 H New Brunswick Avenue  
Rahway, NJ 07065  
Information Phone Number: 732-669-0810  
Product Name: Ceresine Wax - All Grades  
Synonyms/Chemical Name: Petroleum Wax Mixture  
Formula: N/A

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CASNUMBER	PERCENT	EXPOSURE LIMITS
	N/A		See Below

If heated to decomposition, fumes generated may result in respiratory irritation. ACGIH exposure limit for Paraffin Wax fume is TLV-TWA OF 2mg/m3. When finely divided, inhalation of dust may cause irritation Mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. OSHA permissible Exposure limit (PEL-TWA) and ACGIH threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) for respirable dust 5mg/m3. total nuisance dust OSHA PEL-TWA: 15mg/m3; total dust ACGIH TLV-TWA 10mg/m3. Not expected to be a problem under normal condition of use.

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** White/Yellow waxy solid, practically odorless. Will burn under fire conditions. Vapors and fumes from heated product may cause eye and respiratory irritation. Contact with molten product may cause thermal burns.

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

**INGESTION:** No significant adverse effects are expected. This material has low oral toxicity. It is neither digested nor absorbed but may induce a mild laxative effect.

**INHALATION:** Vapors and fumes from heated product may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

**EYE:** Vapors and fumes from the heated product may cause irritation.

**SKIN:** Ceresine wax is not considered a skin irritant or a sensitizer. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause discomfort. Contact with heated product may cause thermal burns.

**CHRONIC EFFECTS:** No adverse effects from chronic exposure are currently known.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** This product is not listed as a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Pre-existing skin conditions such as dermatitis may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**EYE:** First check victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with large quantities of water and contact a physician if irritation persists.

1920 N. Memorial Way, Suite 201, Houston, TX, 77007  
P713.864.3303 F713.864.3343