

# Hubei Aoksbio Technology Co., Ltd.

## Microcrystalline Wax(cas 63231-60-7) MSDS

Microcrystalline Wax

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

### 1. Product Identification

Product Name: Microcrystalline Wax

INCI Name: Microcrystalline Wax

Chemistry: Mineral

CAS Number: 63231-60-7

EINECS Number:

2. Physical & Chemical Properties Inhalation: Vapors emitted from molten wax are expected to have a

low degree of irritation by inhalation.

Melting Point: 145 155 F/62 68 C

Boiling Point: >650 F/343 C Ingestion: No harmful effects expected.

Non-Volatiles: negligible Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat.

Viscosity: no data available

Cancer: No data available.

Specific Gravity: Approx. 0.96

Solubility in water: insoluble Target Organs: No data available.

Refractive Index: no data available Developmental: No data available.

Appearance & Odor: White solid with characteristic odour. Pre-existing Medical Conditions: None known.

### 3. Stability & Reactivity 8. First Aid Measures

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and Eyes: If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes genhandling. erated during hot-melt processing operations, move victim away

from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

irritation or redness persists, seek medical attention. For contact with

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

the molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected area with

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield major

amounts of oxides of carbon and minor amounts of oxides of sulfur and cold water. Seek immediate medical attention.

nitrogen. Skin: For contact with molten material, leave material on skin and

flush or immerse affected area using cold water. Seek medical attenHazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

tion.

4. Handling & Storage Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes emitted by the molten material, move victim away from source of

Handling precautions: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practice. exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist,

seek medical attention. If breathing difficulties should develop, oxygen should be Storage Precautions: Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store

this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attensources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from tion.

any incompatible material. Protect containers against physical damage. Ingestion: First aid is not normally required for the solid material;

however, if molten material is swallowed, seek immediate medical

Other Precautions: none specified attention.

#### 5. Accidental Release Measures

This material may burn but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of 9. Fire Fighting Measures

ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill. Iso- Flash Point: 400 F (COC) Minimu

late danger area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Contain spill if it Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, water, sand, or earth

can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment, recommended.

including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant. Prevent spilled Fire Fighting Procedures: Emergency responders in the danger

material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treat- area should wear bunker gear and self contained breathing apparament drainage systems and natural waterways.

Notify fire authorities tus for fires beyond the incipient state. In addition, responders

and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Cleanup under ex- should wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions

pert supervision is advised. Minimize dust generation. Sweep up and warrant. Isolate danger area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Conpackage appropriately for disposal. tain 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

#### 6. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection risk.

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 respira- 10. Toxicological Information tor with a dust/mist/fume filter may be used. No definitive information available on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity,

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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. 11. Disposal Consideration

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA listed or

Other Protective Measures: Approved eye protection to safeguard

against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. A characteristic hazardous waste. Use which results in chemical or

source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing physical change or contamination may subject it to hazardous waste

eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed. regulations. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials,

consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

## 7. Hazards

Identification

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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.