



LUXCO WAX

RUBBER WAX

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his own determination as to the suitability of the product for his particular purpose and on the condition that he assume the risk of his use thereof.

Date: 3-21-01

MANUFACTURER

Lux International Corporation
20929 Cabot Boulevard
Hayward, California 94545
Emergency phone: (510) 783-9295
Plant phone: (510) 232-8704

EMERGENCIES

Transportation emergencies: CHEMTREC
Phone: (800) 424-9300 Continental U.S.
Health emergencies: Call LOS ANGELES POISON
INFORMATION CENTER. (800) 356-3129 (24 hrs)

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Luxco 2005, 2015, 2055, 2065, 2075,
2085, 2095, 2175, 2185, 2195, 2205, 2215, 2225, 2235,
2255, 2265, 2275
Generic Name: Paraffin wax
Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon
DOT Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Wax
DOT Hazard Classification: Not applicable
CAS Numbers: 64742-43-4, 64742-51-4

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: N/A
Melting Point: 145-170 °F
Specific Gravity @ 25 °C: N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): < 0.0001 @ 20 °C
Vapor Density (air=1): 10+
Viscosity @ 100 °C (cSt): 5.0-15
Appearance: white solid
Odor: none

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent	Exposure Limit	Agency	Type
None			ACGIH	TWA
			OSHA	TWA

The identities of ingredients that are trade secrets are excluded from this list. Exposure limit is for fumes.

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT:

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 molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eye(s) with cold water. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Cool solid material is not expected to cause skin irritation. Thermal burns may result from contact with hot material. If hot melted material gets on the skin, quickly cool in water. See a doctor for extensive burns. Do not try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it. The use of vegetable oil or mineral oil is recommended for removal of this material from the skin.

INHALATION (BREATHING):

If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes emitted by the molten material, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Inhalation may produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION (SWALLOWED):

No first aid is normally required; however, if swallowed, and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE

EYE CONTACT:

Prolonged or repeated exposure to fumes or vapors emitted by the molten material may cause tearing. Contact with the molten material may cause thermal burns.

SKIN CONTACT:

This material may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause redness and burning. Contact with the molten material may cause thermal burns. No harmful effects are expected from skin absorption of this material.

INHALATION (BREATHING):

Inhalation of the solid material is unlikely. However, fumes from the molten material may cause irritation of the nose and throat

INGESTION (SWALLOWING):

While this material has a low degree of toxicity, ingestion of excessive quantities may cause diarrhea.

NOTE: This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

PROTECTIVE INFORMATION:

VENTILATION:

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to minimize exposure, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

No respiratory protection is required when working with the solid material. Protection from fumes emitted from molten material may be necessary. If airborne concentrations exceed recommended exposure limits (see Hazardous Ingredients section), a suitable filter-type respirator should be worn.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation. The use of heat resistant gloves is recommended.

EYE PROTECTION:

Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury during hot melt processing operations is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

It is suggested that a source of clean water be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with any source of heat.

MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition in the presence of air may yield major amounts of oxides of carbon and minor amounts of oxides of sulfur and nitrogen. Paraffin wax fumes have an assigned ACGIH TLV of 2 mg/m³.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: N/D

LEL AND UEL: Not determined

FLASH POINT: >420 °F

NFPA/HMIS CLASSIFICATION: Health = 0, reactivity = 0, fire = 1, other = 0

UNUSUAL HAZARDS: Auto ignition may occur above 500 °C.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry location. Keep away from incompatible materials (see Reactivity section). Contact with any source of heat may cause melting.

SPIILLS AND LEAKS:

Sweep up and package appropriately for disposal. For molten material, absorb with sand or inert absorbent material. Notify appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon U.S. navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center, phone number (800) 424-8802.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of product in accordance with local, county, state, and federal regulations.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Extinguish with dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, foam, sand or earth. Water and foam may cause frothing.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Water spray may be useful in minimizing vapors and cooling containers exposed to heat and flame. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Move undamaged containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

NOTE: This material may burn, but will not ignite easily.

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