



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Caluxe Coconut Tart Wax
Product Description: Coconut Paraffin Blend for Wax Tarts
CAS Number: 64742-51-4
Product Code: CALUXE-C55
Intended Use: Tart Wax

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Distributor: Calwax LLC
16511 Knott Ave.
La Mirada, CA 90638

Telephone: 315-797-8700
Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
Technical Information: 626-969-4334
Internet Address: <http://www.calwax.com>

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is not hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (reference (SDS Section 15).

Other Hazard Information:

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (NHOC): None as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200 and S.C. 1987, c.30 (Part 1). No classification under 67/548/EEC

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Thermal burn hazard – contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.

HEALTH HAZARDS

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage.
When heated, vapors / fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation.

ENVIROMENTAL HAZARDS

No significant hazards

NFPA Hazard ID:	Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID:	Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0



NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3	COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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This material is defined as a complex substance.

No Hazardous Substance(s) of Complex Substance(s) require disclosure.

SECTION 4	FIRST AID MEASURES
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INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. If burned by contact with hot material, molten material adhering to skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water, and see a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early treatment with the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

SECTION 5	FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water.

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.



Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon, Wax fumes, Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >400 °F minimum (204.4 °C minimum) [ASTM D-92 Open Cup]

Flammable Limits (approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D

Auto ignition Temperature: 750 °F estimated

SECTION 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The United States Coast Guard National Response Center can be reached at 800-424-8802.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. See Section 5 for firefighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protection equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgement of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with combined dust/organic vapor filter(s) or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that provide chemical resistance and, when necessary, heat-resistance and/or thermal insulation are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic and, if necessary, heat resistant and thermal insulated material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Allow spilled material to solidify and scrape up with shovels into a suitable container for recycle or disposal.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Skim from surface.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS



Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When heated, the vapors/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. In liquid state, material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g. during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Static Accumulator: This material in the liquid state is a static accumulator.

STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.
Storage Temperature: < 68 °F (< 20 °C), ambient temperature conditions for slabs. 175 °F in contained tank for molten liquid.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit / Standard	Note	Source
Wax Fumes	Fume	TWA 2 mg/m3	N/A	ACGIH

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

No biological limits allocated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS



The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.

Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplier-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: If contact with material may occur, safety glasses and face shield are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The type of clothing to be considered for this material include:

If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact distributor for additional information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Solid
Color: White
Odor: Mild
Odor Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.82 – 0.84
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: >400 °F minimum (204.4 °C minimum) [ASTM D-92 Open Cup]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume 5 in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Auto ignition Temperature: 750 °F estimated
Boiling Point / Range: > 601 °F (> 316 °C) estimated
Decomposition temperature: N/D
Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapor Pressure: < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C [Estimated]
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 6 [Estimated]
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Congealing Point: 126°F – 138°F [ASTM D-938]

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: See sub-sections below.

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat.



MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material	Not determined
Irritation: No end point data for material	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401, 402
Skin	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on test data for structurally similar materials Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD guideline 404
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitization	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration: Data available.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physic-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471, 473, 474, 476
Carcinogenicity: Data available.	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 453
Reproductive Toxicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414, 421
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	



Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data from structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408,410,411, 453

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself: Wax: Not carcinogenic in lifetime animal skin painting or oral feeding studies. Did not cause mutations in vitro. High oral doses in one rat strain (F-344) resulted in microscopic inflammatory changes (micro granulomas) in liver, spleen, and lymph nodes, some increased organ weights, inflammation of the cardiac mitral valve, and accumulation of saturated mineral hydrocarbons in certain tissues. Non-sensitizing animal tests and human subjects.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = NTP CARC

3 = IARC 1

5 = IARC 2B

2 = NTP SUS

4 = IARC 2A

6 = OSHA CARC

SECTION 12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

MOBILITY

Hydrocarbon component – Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Hydrocarbon component – Expected to be inherently biodegradable

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Hydrocarbon component – Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.



DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Suitable routes of disposal are supervised incineration, preferentially with energy recovery, or appropriate recycling methods in accordance with applicable regulations and material characteristics at the time of disposal.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated.

Empty Container Warning: Empty container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, or OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
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LAND (DOT): Not Regulated for Land Transport

LAND (TDG): Not Regulated for Land Transport

SEA (IMDG): Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code

Marine Pollutant: No

AIR (IATA): Not Regulated for Air Transport

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: This material is not considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

EPCRA SECTION 302: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

SARA (313/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: None.

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

Product Name: Caluxe Coconut Tart Wax
Revision Date: 3rd September 2020



1 = ACGIH ALL	6 = TSCA 5a2	11 = CA P65 REPRO	16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJRTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

Code key: CARC = Carcinogen; REPRO = Reproductive
N/D = Not Determined
N/A = Not Applicable

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:
Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material in any process. The information set forth herein is furnished free of charge and is based on technical data Calwax LLC believes to be reliable. It is intended for use by persons having technical skill, at their own discretion and risk. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information. Nothing herein is to be taken as a license to operate under or a recommendation to infringe any patents.

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