

Safety Data Sheet SoyMAX® M Series

1 Identification of the Substance/Preparation and Company/Undertaking

1.1 Substance or preparation trade names: SoyMAX® M113, M125, M130, M155, M130B, M124B

(Hydrogenated Refined Soy Oil, Partially Hydrogenated Soy Oil; "Soy Wax"; "BioWax")

1.2 Other means of identification: Waxes made from soy oil

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Blends formulated for candle and wick coating, fire logs and other miscellaneous uses. No known restrictions on usage.

1.4 Supplier details:

Owensboro Grain Bio-Based Products, BioSpecialties 1145 Ewing Rd. Owensboro, KY 42301 United States of America Telephone: 1-270- 926-2032

1.5 Emergency telephone number: 1-270-926-2032

2 Hazard Identification

- **2.1 Classification of substance or mixture:** Does not contain any components which are hazardous according to the Dangerous Substance Directive (67/548/EC) or CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC.
- **2.2 Label Elements:** Does not require a hazard warning label in accordance with Dangerous Substance Directive (67/548/EC), 1999/45/EC or CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC.

2.3 Other Hazards:

Health: Unlikely to cause eye or skin irritation in solid state. May cause breathing

difficulties if molten wax fumes/mist is inhaled. Wax temperature may be hot during/after processing. Surfaces coated with product are slippery. Avoid breathing wax fumes/mist. If in contact with eyes, rinse eyes with water for several minutes. Excessive inhalation may affect nose, throat and

lungs.

Environmental: Not likely to cause any environmental hazards, however spillage into the

environment should always be avoided.

Physical/Chemical: Not applicable

Additional Information: Wax temperature may be hot during/after processing. Avoid

contact with hot wax to prevent burns. Seek medical attention if

exposed.

3 Composition

3.1 Chemical Identity:

Soybean oil, hydrogenated

CAS# 8016-70-4

100%

3.2 Common nomenclature: Hydrogenated and partially hydrogenated 100% refined soy oil.

3.3 Other unique identifiers: Not Applicable

4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

- 4.1.1 **Inhalation:** Remove the affected person to fresh air. If recovery is not rapid, seek medical attention.
- 4.1.2 **Skin Contact:** Hot melted wax can cause serious burns. Wash the affected body parts with soap and warm water. Administer first aid procedures and seek medical treatment.
- 4.1.3 **Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. First aid is not normally required for the solid wax material; however, if molten material is swallowed, seek immediate medical attention. If adverse health effects follow, seek medical attention.
- 4.1.4 **Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes generated during hot-melt processing operations, move victim away from exposure into fresh air. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Flush eyes with clean water for at least 5 minutes while holding the eyelids open. If irritation persists, seek medical attention

4.2 Most important potential symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- 4.2.1 **Inhalation:** Over-heated wax can produce fumes which may be an irritant when inhaled. If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes emitted by the molten wax, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. 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.
- 4.2.2 **Skin Contact:** Sensitive individuals may experience dermatitis after prolonged exposure.
- 4.2.3 **Ingestion:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

4.2.4 **Eye Contact:** May cause light irritation to eyes.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

In contact with or splashed by HOT molten liquid:

- 4.3.1 **Skin Contact:** Cool the skin immediately with cool water. Treat burns according to their severity. To avoid damage to the skin no attempt should be made to remove wax firmly adhering to the skin. In case of circumferential burns splitting of the wax ring may be considered to prevent tourniquet effect. Obtain medical attention immediately. Never try to remove the material with solvents.
- 4.3.2 **Eye Contact:** Cool the area immediately with cold water. For contact with molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eyes with cold water. Obtain medical attention immediately and seek the advice of an ophthalmologist.

5 Fire Fighting Measures

- **5.1 Extinguishing media:** Foam, Carbon Dioxide or Dry Chemical. Because water can spread the fire; it is advisable to avoid a direct water stream for extinguishing.
- **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:** Potential flammability hazard when wax vapors are exposed to heat or flame. During a fire carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.
- **5.3 Advice for firefighters:** Only suitably trained personnel should attempt to tackle fires. Use standard firefighting procedures when extinguishing fat or oil fires. Firefighters should wear bunker gear and use self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid exposure to smoke and vapor. Move undamaged containers from danger area and cool equipment exposed to fire with water if it can be done with minimal risk. Do not use water on molten wax, as it causes violent steam explosions on molten wax.

6 Accidental Release Measures

- **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Take precautionary measures to avoid slippery surfaces caused by spills, use sand or comparable material for traction where needed.
- **6.2 Environmental precautions:** Confine spill with sand or other adsorbent inert media. Do not allow the product to enter public drainage system or open water courses.

- **6.3 Methods and material for containment and clean up:** Use sand or active clay to absorb molten product or allow to set before removal. Scrape up spilled substance and remove to containers for disposal in accordance with governmental regulations. Clean area with detergent and hot water.
- **6.4 Reference to other Sections:** See sections 8 and 13

7 Handling and Storage

- **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**: Sensitive individuals may experience dermatitis after prolonged exposure to the skin. If handling containers of hot wax, insulated neoprene gloves, aprons and boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required. Wash hands after working with the material. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Excessive inhalation of oil mist may affect the respiratory system. Hot oil mist is classified as a nuisance particle by ACGIH.
- **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this wax in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Protect container(s) against physical damage
- **7.3 Specific end use(s):** This material is formulated for use in the manufacture of bio-wax products.

8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- **8.1 Occupational exposure limit values:** Liquid or solid: None known. Oil Mist: suggested- 15 mg/m3 total particles.
- **8.2 Control Parameters:** If exposed to hot oil mist, an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator for organic vapors may be required. If handling containers of hot wax, insulated neoprene gloves, aprons and boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required. Ventilation should be provided in areas where hot wax is being used.

As with any hot liquid, hot wax can burn the skin. In all circumstances exposure should be kept as low as reasonably possible by good ventilation and safe working practices.

- **8.3 Appropriate engineering measures:** No special measures needed.
- **8.4 Individual protection measures:** Exposure guidelines: Shortening: OSHA PEL: N/A, ACGIH: TLV: N/A, STEL: N/A.

Respiratory protection: Inhalation of the vapor, fumes or mists should be avoided by safe working practices and good ventilation. If exposed to hot oil mist, an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator for organic vapors may be required.

Eye Protection: No special precautions are needed beyond clean working conditions and safe handling practices. Safety glasses with side protection or better may be required.

Skin Protection: No special precautions are needed beyond clean working conditions and safe handling practices. Insulated neoprene, PVC or nitrile gloves, aprons and boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic chemical and physical properties

Appearance: Solid - white to off white at ambient temperature.

Liquid Yellow to amber

Odor: Mild - Typical of vegetable oil

pH: Neutral

Melting Point: 97°F to 175°F

Boiling Point / Range: >570°F **Flash point:** >500°F

Evaporation Point: Not determined or not available

Flammability (solid, gas): Gas may be combustible at high temperature

Vapor Density (Air=1.0): Not determined or not available

Specific Gravity: 0.857 to 0.912 **Solubility in water:** Not Soluble

Solubility in other solvents:

Auto-ignition temperature:
Decomposition temperature:

Viscosity:

Not determined or not available
Not determined or not available
Not determined or not available

9.2 Other Information

Weight: Pounds per Gallon - 7.37 to 7.61

Kilograms per liter – 0.88 to 0.91

10 Stability and Reactivity

- **10.1 Reactivity:** This product is not reactive under normal storage and handling conditions (see section 7).
- **10.2 Chemical stability:** Considered stable, no known reactivity problems.
- **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: No specific hazardous reactions expected.**

- **10.4 Conditions to avoid:** The product is combustible when heated over 450°F (232°C). A risk of auto ignition/spontaneous combustion exists under high temperature (>450F) in closed conditions if molten wax is absorbed on various fiber matrices and oxygen is present (e.g. oily rags and sorbent materials).
- **10.5 Incompatible materials:** May react with strong alkali and oxidants.
- **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** Thermal decomposition or incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating fumes.

11 Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects: Shortening: LD50 [oral, rat]; N/A; LC50 [rat]; N/A; LD50 Dermal [rabbit]; N/A. Material has not been found to be a carcinogen nor produce genetic, reproductive, or developmental effects

Inhalation: Not volatile. It is not likely to be an inhalation hazard at normal ambient temperatures. If overheated, fumes and vapors may irritate the breathing passages and lungs.

Skin contact: Unlikely to cause skin irritation. Long or repeated contact with skin may cause dermatitis in certain sensitive individuals. Hot molten product may cause thermal burns.

Eye contact: Unlikely to cause eye irritation. Hot molten product may cause thermal burns and severe corneal damage.

Ingestion: Ingestion is unlikely to cause adverse systematic health effects.

Other: No known Acute or chronic health hazards. Vegetable waxes are generally regarded as non-toxic, relatively harmless and not irritating under normal usage.

12 Ecological Information

- **12.1 Ecotoxicity:** No known significant effects or critical hazards. Not considered an environmental hazard
- **12.2 Persistence and degradability:** These products are biodegradable.
- **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:** Data not available.
- **Mobility in soil:** Data not available.
- 12.5 Other adverse effects: None known. No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used as instructed.

13 Disposal Information

13.1 Disposal: Check with all applicable local, regional, and national laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national regulations. Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport Information

- **14.1 UN number:** Not classified.
- **14.2 UN Proper shipping name:** Not classified.
- 14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es): Not classified
- **14.4** Packing Group: Not classified
- **14.5** Environmental Hazards: None
- **14.6** Special Precautions for user: None
- **14.7 DOT Shipping Name:** Not regulated by DOT.
- **14.8 Canada TDG:** Not regulated by TDG.
- 14.9 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL&3/78 and the IBC code: Not classified

15 Regulatory Information

- **15.1** Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: Regulations No.2037/2000 (Ozone depletors), No. 850/2004 (POPs) and No. 689/2008 (Export/import of dangerous chemicals) not applicable for these materials.
- 15.2 EINECS: Not Listed
- **15.3 WHMIS Canada:** Not WHMIS Controlled.
- **TSCA:** All components are listed or exempt.
- **15.5 California Proposition 65:** Not listed.
- **15.6** Chemical Safety Assessment: Not determined.

16 Other Information

16.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms:

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods IATA: International Air Transport Association

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society) LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

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[May 2020 Revision]