

PARAFFIN WAX

1457
May 2003

CAS No: 8002-74-2
RTECS No: RV0350000

Petroleum wax
Paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes
(See Notes)
 C_nH_{2n+2}

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.		Dry powder, water foam, carbon dioxide, dry sand.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation		Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection when handling molten form.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin		Heat-insulating gloves when handling molten form.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
Eyes		Safety goggles, when handling molten form.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
NFPA Code: H0; F1; R0	

IMPORTANT DATA**Physical State; Appearance**

ODOURLESS, WHITE TO YELLOW, WAXY SOLID.

Occupational exposure limitsTLV: (fumes) 2 mg/m³ as TWA; (ACGIH 2003).**Routes of exposure**

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of the fumes.

Effects of short-term exposure

The fume is irritating to the eyes and nose and throat.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIESMelting point: 50-57°C (see Notes)
Solubility in water: none

Flash point: 199°C c.c.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**NOTES**

Other melting points: 45-95°C.

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent deoiling) or by the sweating process. It consists of straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C₂₀.**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION****LEGAL NOTICE**

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