

Material Safety Data

Origin: (Honey Bee) *Apis mellifera*

Manufacturer's Name of refined beeswax:

Dadant & Sons Inc.

51 South 2nd Street

Hamilton, IL. 62341

Telephone Number 217-847-3324

Substance Identification

Substance: Beeswax

Cas--Number 8012-89-3

Trade Names/Synonyms: Yellow Beeswax: Beeswax, White: White Wax

Chemical Family:

Ester, Carboxylic, Aliphatic

Cercia Rating (Scale 0-3):

Health-0

Fire-0 Reactivity-0

Persistence-0

Components:

16%

Hydro Carbons

31%

Straight Chain Monohydric Alcohol

3%

Diols

31%

Acids

13%

Hydroxy Acids

6%

Other Including Propolis Pigments And Unidentified Exposure Limits: None

Established

Physical Data

Description: Yellow To Brownish-Yellow, Soft To Brittle Wax With A Honey And Balsamic Taste. Melting Point: 62-65 C.

Specific Gravity: .95

Solubility In Water: Insoluble

Solvent Solubility: Chloroform, Ether, Fixed Or Volatile Oils, Partly Soluble In Benzene And Carbon Disulfide

Fire And Explosion Data

Fire And Explosion Hazard: Fire Hazard When Exposed To Heat Or Flame

Flash Point: 470 F Cleveland Open Cup (Astm D-92)

Autoignition Temp.: 520 F

Firefighting Media: Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Water Spray Or Foam
(1984 Emergency Response Guidebook, Dot P 5800.3)

Unusual Hazards:

Do Not Mix Or Store With Strong Oxidants

Toxicity

Carcinogen Status: None

Beeswax In A General Purpose Food Additive Which May Be A Mild Allergen.-No Health Effects Have Been Reported In Humans

Health Effects And First Aid

Inhalation

Acute Exposure - No Known Hazard For Conl Material

Chronic Exposure - Possible Smoke Or Fume Inhalation From Overheated Or Burning Material

First Aid - Remove Person From Exposed Area To Fresh Air. If Breathing Has Stopped, Give Artificial Respiration. Keep Person

Warm. Get Medical Attention.

Skin Contact

Acute Exposure - No Known Hazard For Cold Material

Chronic Exposure - Possible Skin Burns From Hot Or Overheated.

First Aid - If Hot Material Contacts Skin, Cool As Rapidly As Possible With Water. Do Not Attempt To Remove. Seek Medical Aid

Immediately

Eye Contact

Acute Exposure - Cold Material May Be as Irritant as A Foreign Object. Hot Material Will Cause Burns.

Ingestion

Acute Exposure - No Effects Have Been Reported To Humans

First Aid - If Victim Is Conscious, Immediately Give 2 To 4 Glasses Of Water. Induce Vomiting by Touching Finger To Back Of Throat. Get Medical Attention Immediately
Reactivity.

Reactivity - Stable Under Normal Temperatures And Pressures

Incompatibilities - Avoid Strong Oxidants

Decomposition Products - None Known

Polumerization - Not Know To Occur

Conditions To Avoid - Avoid Strong Oxidants

Disposal, Spill And Leak Procedures

Aquatic Toxicity - No Data

Waste Disposal Method - Sweep Up Spilled Material And Place In Suitable Container For Recycling Or Disposal. Consult An Expert On Disposal Of Recovered Material. Conform To Local Disposal Regulations. Allow Hot Material To Use or Cool With Water. When Cool, Dispose As Previously Instructed.

Neutralizing Chemicals - N/A

Chronic Exposure - No Data Available

First Aid-Wash Eyes With Water Immediately. Remove Cold Material If Possible. Consult A Physician Immediately. If Hot Material Gets In Eyes, Cool With Water And Consult A Physician Immediately

Skin Absorption -No Information

Gloves - Not Required For Cold Material. Use Rubber Or Plastic Covered Gloves To Handle Hot Material.

Eye Protection - Employees Must Wear Splash-Proof Or Dust-Resistant Safety To Prevent Eye Contact With This Substance.

Authorized by Dadant & Sons, Inc.

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